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TRADE OF JAMAICA IN 1930

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Imports

Kingston, December 15, 1931.—The recently published official trade statistics for the calendar year 1930 show that the total value of the colony's imports during that year was £6,101,513, inclusive of goods brought in by parcels post, which represented a value of £278,476. Imports from the United States amounted to £1,934,542, which was 33·2 per cent of the total; from the United Kingdom, £1,734,178 (29·8 per cent); from Canada, £957,305 (16·4 per cent); and from all other countries, £1,197,012 (20·6 per cent).

A comparison with the corresponding figures for 1929 is of interest. In that year, the total value of the island's import trade was almost £1,000,000 more than in 1930, this decline being of course explained by the world-wide fall in commodity values, but the difference has not been proportionally distributed between the principal countries of supply. A comparison between the two years shows that the United States lost £154,764; the United Kingdom, £41,445; Canada, £260,415, and "other countries," £466,434. The respective percentages in 1929 were: United States, 31; United Kingdom, 26·3; Canada, 18; and "other countries," 24·7. The United Kingdom and the United States have each gained ground at the expense of Canada and "other countries."

Apart from the heavy fall in the value of fish and flour, which in 1930 represented about 59 per cent of Jamaica's imports from Canada, Canada's loss has been caused by increased importations from other parts of the Empire of boots and shoes, condensed milk, butter and also of dried fish, Newfoundland now being the largest supplier of this commodity. Among foreign countries other than the United States high percentages are shown in respect of canned meats (Argentine and Uruguay), condensed milk (Holland, Switzerland and Denmark), and silk manufactures (France, Japan, Switzerland, Italy and Germany). It is worthy of note, however, that 58·8 per cent of the island's total import trade in 1930 represented purchases from within the British Empire.

DETAILS OF IMPORTS

Apparel.—Total, £107,453: United States, £52,562; United Kingdom, £34,789; Japan, £9,307; Holland, £4,094; Canada, £2,490.

Bags, Travelling and Tool.—Total, £6,724: United Kingdom, £4,040; United States, £1,320; Canada, £1,069.

Beer and Ale.—Total, 263,380 gallons (£80,748): United Kingdom, 202,847 gallons (£62,081); Germany, 32,661 gallons (£10,155); Holland, 13,922 gallons (£4,261); Denmark, 11,128 gallons (£3,407); Cuba, 2,351 gallons (£718). Early in 1931 the duties on beer per gallon were increased from 1s. 6d. preferential and 2s. general duty to 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d., respectively. This change was primarily intended to raise additional revenue, but it should be noted that beer of Empire origin received an additional preference of 3d. per gallon. The same applies to beer of local manufacture, the excise tax on which was not increased. A brewery in Kingston turns out considerable quantities of beer which retails for less than the imported article.

Biscuits, Unsweetened.—Total, 108,051 pounds (£3,561): United States, 79,606 pounds (£1,992); Canada, 23,197 pounds (£581); United Kingdom, 4,624 pounds (£972). This is one of the items given special tariff protection in 1927 in order to encourage the local industry. Since then, annual importations have declined by about 75,000 pounds in volume.

Biscuits, Sweetened.—Total, 92,887 pounds (£4,884): United Kingdom, 65,942 pounds (£3,849); United States, 23,498 pounds (£863); Canada, 1,814 pounds (£98).

Blackings and Polishes.—Quite a considerable trade; total imports were 343,020 pounds, valued at £13,719—United Kingdom 284,195 pounds (£11,370); United States 54,175 pounds (£2,167); Canada, 3,525 pounds (£141).

Boot and Shoes of Leather.—Total, 57,019 dozen pairs (£198,512): United States, 37,788 dozen pairs (£104,486); United Kingdom, 17,342 dozen pairs (£83,820); Canada, 71 dozen pairs (£145). As shown by these figures, the greater portion of the local demand is for cheap footwear, of which the United States is the largest supplier.

Boots and Shoes of Rubber.—Total, 15,818 dozen pairs (£29,816): Canada, 14,989 dozen (£28,709); Japan, 427 dozen (£367); United Kingdom, 162 dozen (£339); United States, 147 dozen (£162). In 1931 Japanese competition was much more marked than in 1930, with consequent loss of business to Canada.

Brooms and Brushes.—Total, £4,796: United Kingdom, £2,451; United States, £1,099; Germany, £548; Canada, £335. The Jamaican demand for these articles was fully reported upon in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1442 (September 19, 1931), page 447.

Butter.—Total, 563,012 pounds (£43,172): New Zealand, 337,711 pounds (£25,754); Canada, 174,282 pounds (£13,520); United Kingdom, 33,484 pounds (£2,520).

Carriages, Carts and Waggon.—(a) *Bicycles and Tricycles.* Total 2,007 in number (£8,062): United Kingdom, 1,994 (£8,009); Canada, 5 (£23); United States, 5 (£22).

(b) *Tires and Tubes for Bicycles and Tricycles.*—Total, £3,725: France, £1,932; United Kingdom, £992; Belgium, £460; United States, £298.

(c) *Other Parts of Bicycles and Tricycles.*—Total, £3,971: United Kingdom, £3,358; Germany, £474; France, £96.

(d) *Motor Cars.*—Total, 1,091 in number (£172,571): United States, 719 (£108,113); Canada, 293 (£47,416); United Kingdom, 78 (£16,981); France, 1 (£61).

(e) *Tires and Tubes for Motor Cars.*—Total, £55,627: Canada, £31,418; United States, £15,737; United Kingdom, £6,703; France, £1,749.

(f) *Other Parts of Motor Cars.*—Total, £42,663: United States, £36,752; United Kingdom, £4,025; Canada, £878; Germany, £615.

(g) *Motor Cycles.*—Total, 53 in number (£2,623): United Kingdom, 50, (£2,489); United States, 3 (£134).

(h) *Tires and Tubes for Motor Cycles*.—Total £24: supplied entirely by France.

(i) *Other Parts of Motor Cycles*.—Total, £617: United Kingdom, £615; United States, £2.

(j) *Motor Trucks*.—Total, 341 in number (£59,810): United States, 265 (£49,730); Canada, 52 (£6,325); United Kingdom, 24 (£3,755).

(k) *Tires and Tubes of Motor Trucks*.—Total, £2,912: United States, £2,181; Canada, £623; United Kingdom, £108.

(l) *Other Parts of Motor Trucks*.—Total, £6,713: United States, £4,414; United Kingdom, £2,288; Canada, £11.

Cattle and Other Animal Foods.—(a) *Bran and Middlings*.—Total, 356,295 pounds (£2,061): Colombia, 210,000 pounds (£1,115); Canada, 122,495 pounds (£729); United States, 23,800 pounds (£217).

(b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, 515,891 pounds (£4,606): United States, 346,636 pounds (£2,379); Canada, 116,100 pounds (£792); small remainder from the United Kingdom and Trinidad. In addition to the foregoing there were imports of cattle and animal foods, other than bran and middlings, totalling £170 in value, of which the quantities were not recorded; the United Kingdom and the United States were the chief suppliers.

Cement.—Total, 126,263 barrels of 400 pounds (£67,759): United Kingdom, 103,348 barrels (£55,466); Belgium, 11,028 barrels (£5,903); Canada, 9,161 barrels (£4,932); Germany, 2,251 barrels (£1,209); small remainder from Denmark and Holland.

Cheese.—Total, 428,543 pounds (£23,244): Canada, 374,621 pounds (£20,309); United States, 31,978 pounds (£1,753); United Kingdom, 12,245 pounds (£665).

Chemicals.—Total imports of calcium carbide were 44,533 pounds, valued at £403, of which Canada supplied 26,686 pounds (£210), and the United Kingdom and the United States the remainder in about equal proportions. Disinfectants were imported to a total value of £2,855: United Kingdom, £2,625, and the United States and Trinidad the small remainder. Insecticides and vermicides totalled £8,278: United Kingdom, £4,767; United States, £2,486; Canada, £813. Tanning and Dyeing Materials totalled £2,602: United States, £1,357; United Kingdom, £742; Germany, £426. Of other kinds of chemicals, total imports were valued at £10,508, of which the United Kingdom supplied £4,088, the United States, £3,622, and Canada, £1,442.

China, Porcelain, Earthenware and Pottery.—Total, £21,600: United Kingdom, £8,310; Germany, £5,381; United States, £3,905; Japan, £1,585; Belgium, £1,049.

Confectionery.—Total, 695,863 pounds (£24,647); United Kingdom, 356,729 pounds (£14,233); United States, 277,552 pounds (£7,304); Canada, 29,362 pounds (£1,220); Switzerland, 11,648 pounds (£832).

Cordage and Twine.—Total imports of cordage were 502,637 pounds (£7,570), of which the Cayman Islands, a dependency of Jamaica, supplied 300,198 pounds (£2,426); the United Kingdom, 165,167 pounds (£3,951); Canada, 31,830 pounds (£1,069), and the United States and the Dutch West Indies the small remainder.

Sash cord, not included in the above, totalled 1,978 pounds (£157), the United States being the largest supplier. Of twine, total imports were 85,178 pounds (£4,795): United Kingdom, 59,137 pounds (£2,172); United States, 19,899 pounds (£2,250); Canada, 2,381 pounds (£227). Cordage was one of the articles on which the Jamaican import duties were substantially increased in 1927, in order to protect the local product. Since then, annual imports have declined by about 120,000 pounds.

Cotton Manufactures.—(a) *Hosiery*.—Total, £39,880: United States, £30,612; United Kingdom, £4,351; Canada, £2,663; Japan, £1,088.

(b) *Piece Goods*.—Total, 20,905,221 yards (£434,749): United States, 13,265,925 yards (£231,754); United Kingdom, 7,448,065 yards (£194,950); Switzerland, 100,602 yards (£3,557).

(c) *Other Manufactures*—not including ribbons and yarn, of which the imports were not large—totalled £91,557, of which the United Kingdom supplied £59,941, the United States, £16,576; Germany, £3,097; Japan, £2,863; Switzerland, £2,366; Holland, £2,044; and Belgium, £1,496.

Cutlery.—Total, £7,337: United Kingdom, £3,403; Germany, £3,148; Austria, £305; United States, £207; Canada, £190.

Electrical Apparatus.—(a) *Radio and Wireless*.—Total, £9,700: United States, £7,783; Holland, £1,213; United Kingdom, £621; Canada, £45; Germany, £32.

(b) *Telegraphs and Telephones*.—Total, £34,542: United States, £31,404; United Kingdom, £2,087; Canada, £1,049; Germany, £2.

(c) *Other Kinds*—not including Dental Appliances, of which imports were small, totalled £29,240: United States, £23,964; United Kingdom, £2,548; Germany, £1,345; Canada, £1,134.

Fish.—(a) *Canned*.—Total, 1,066,064 pounds (£36,568): Canada, 643,742 pounds (£22,198); United Kingdom, 196,852 pounds (£6,891); United States, 169,773 pounds (£5,683); Norway,

17,132 pounds (£509); France, 14,430 pounds (£403); Spain, 11,284 pounds (£364); Portugal, 6,801 pounds (£220).

(b) *Dried, Salted Fish*.—Total, 13,430,120 pounds (£273,297): Newfoundland, 8,191,250 pounds (£167,438); Canada, 5,133,800 pounds (£103,752); remainder from the United Kingdom, the United States, China and Japan. Cod is the principal item of this category, which also includes much smaller quantities of hake and pollock.

(c) *Pickled Mackerel*.—Total, 6,301,400 pounds (£81,433): Canada, 6,273,900 pounds (£81,035); the small remainder from Newfoundland and the United States.

(d) *Pickled Herring*.—Total, 2,950,500 pounds (£21,509): Canada, 2,664,300 pounds (£19,458); remainder from Newfoundland.

(e) *Alewives, Pickled*.—Total, 1,634,700 pounds (£11,947): Canada, 1,586,300 pounds (£11,602); the small remainder from Newfoundland.

(f) *Smoked Herring*.—Total, 135,463 pounds (£1,769): Canada, 100,457 pounds (£1,212); United Kingdom, 24,307 pounds (£423); small remainder from Newfoundland, Holland and Norway.

(g) *Pickled Salmon and Trout*.—Total, 55,720 pounds (£1,126): Newfoundland, 34,900 pounds (£668); remainder from Canada.

(h) *Other Kinds*.—Fresh fish was imported in the total quantity of 5,243 pounds, valued at £194: United States, 2,245 pounds (£108); United Kingdom, 2,488 pounds (£54); small remainder from Canada, France and Italy. Imports of smoked salmon totalled only 200 pounds, valued at £9, Canada being the sole supplier.

Fruits, Fresh.—(a) *Apples*.—Total, 223,997 pounds (£2,490): United States, 221,575 pounds (£2,461); Canada, 2,262 pounds (£27); United Kingdom, 160 pounds (£2).

(b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, 67,738 pounds (£2,353): United States, 66,480 pounds (£2,314); United Kingdom, 753 pounds (£24); France, 372 pounds (£11); Canada, 115 pounds (£3); Syria, 18 pounds (£1). Pears and peaches are the chief items of this small luxury trade.

Glass and Glassware.—(a) *Glass Bottles, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Table Glassware*.—Total, £34,069—Germany, £13,125; United States, £9,199; United Kingdom, £5,721; Dutch West Indies, £1,744; Czechoslovakia, £1,120.

(b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, £8,228—United Kingdom, £3,893; Belgium, £1,660; United States, £1,583; Germany, £869.

Grain (a) *Cornflour*.—Total, 49,531 pounds (£907): United Kingdom, 35,003 pounds (£649); United States, 13,548 pounds (£251); Canada, 980 pounds (£7).

(b) *Cornmeal*.—Total, 34,556 bags of 196 pounds (£41,325): United States, 32,329 bags (£38,856); Canada, 2,227 bags (£2,469).

(c) *Flour of Wheat*.—Total 320,210 bags of 196 pounds (£380,161): Canada, 271,011 bags (£321,376); United States, 48,554 bags (£58,022); United Kingdom, 645 bags (£763).

(d) *Oats*.—Total, 2,184,271 pounds (£9,795): Canada, 1,313,727 pounds (£6,307); Germany, 488,800 pounds (£2,019); Holland, 343,200 pounds (£1,253); small remainder from the United States and the United Kingdom.

(e) *Split Peas*.—Total, 470,910 pounds (£3,856): United Kingdom, 213,453 pounds (£1,712); Canada, 193,630 pounds (£1,635); India, 57,635 (£454).

(f) *Farinaceous Preparations, Unspecified*.—Total, 377,383 pounds (£9,202): United States, 299,670 pounds (£7,135); United Kingdom, 39,517 pounds (£1,116); Canada, 25,111 pounds (£666). Various kinds of cereals and breakfast foods are included in this category.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Total, £25,746: United Kingdom, £10,918; Germany, £4,237; United States, £2,099; Japan, £1,691; Czechoslovakia, £1,579; Switzerland, £1,440; France, £1,179.

Hardware and Ironmongery, Cash Registers, Casket Hardware, Office, Cabinet and Store Furniture of Iron or other Metal.—Total, £30,364: United Kingdom, £13,972; United States, £12,467; Canada, £3,019; Germany, £416.

Hardware, Other Kinds (Except Typewriters).—Total, £142,059: United Kingdom, £65,089; United States, £50,422; Germany, £15,573; Canada, £7,548; Belgium, £1,150.

Hats and Bonnets.—(a) *Of Felt*.—Total, £18,617: United Kingdom, £11,910; Italy, £4,401; United States, £1,835.

(b) *Of Straw*.—Total, £17,845: United Kingdom, £13,277; Italy, £1,643; United States, £1,542; Cuba, £1,137.

(c) *Of Other Materials*.—Total, £5,572: United Kingdom, £3,145; United States, £1,504; India, £497.

Implements and Tools.—(a) *Agricultural*.—Total, £27,377: United Kingdom, £16,128; United States, £8,389; Germany, £1,240; Canada, £1,142.

(b) *Artizans*.—Total, £19,603: United States, £11,284; United Kingdom, £5,032; Germany, £1,626; Canada, £1,235.

(c) *Other Kinds*.—Total, £1,722: United States, £970; United Kingdom, £738.

India-rubber Manufactures (Other than Tires and Rubber Soled Shoes).—Total, £13,865: Canada, £6,316; United States, £4,580; United Kingdom, £1,949; Germany, £662.

Jams, Jellies and Preserved Fruits.—Total, 289,215 pounds (£8,359); United Kingdom, 135,784 pounds (£4,212); United States, 134,939 pounds (£3,647); France, 4,001 pounds (£115); China, 3,917 pounds (£105); Germany, 3,675 pounds (£90).

Lard and Its Substitutes.—Total, 797,819 pounds (£17,346): United Kingdom, 593,146 (£12,916); United States, 138,557 pounds (£2,997); Holland, 32,946 pounds (£717); Canada, 28,119 pounds (£610).

Leather, Dressed and Undressed.—Total, £2,914: United Kingdom, £2,709; United States, £145; the small remainder from France, Germany, Canada and China.

Machinery, Agricultural.—(a) *Drainage and Irrigation*.—Total, £10,221: United States, £7,422; United Kingdom, £2,477; Belgium, £206; Canada, £63.

(b) *Sugar*.—Total, £40,832: United Kingdom, £29,270; United States, £11,178; Switzerland, £202.

(c) *Other Kinds of Agricultural Machinery*.—Total, £16,493: United Kingdom, £9,729; United States, £6,252; Germany, £249.

Machinery, Electric Lighting and Power.—Total, £29,336: United Kingdom, £15,986; United States, £12,730; Canada, £522; Germany, £98.

Machinery, Marine.—Total, £1,109: United Kingdom, £666; United States, £323; the small remainder from Norway, Sweden, and Canada.

Machinery, Motion Picture.—Total, £179: from the United States.

Machinery, Printing.—Total, £2,938: United States, £2,223; United Kingdom, £595; Canada, £120.

Machinery, Railway and Tramway.—Total, £24,367: United Kingdom, £11,761; United States, £10,496; Germany, £1,544; Canada, £561; Belgium, £5.

Machinery, Road-making.—Total, £7,788: United Kingdom, £6,593; Canada, £620; United States, £509; Trinidad, £66.

Sewing Machines and Parts.—Total, £15,005: Canada, £7,827; United States, £3,402; Germany, £1,987; United Kingdom, £1,727; the small remainder from Cuba, Panama, and Cayman Islands.

Other Kinds of Industrial and Manufacturing Machinery.—Total, £4,636: United States, £2,392; United Kingdom, £1,484; Germany, £426; Switzerland, £260; Canada, £39; Poland, £35.

Fire Engines.—Total, £2,916: United Kingdom, £2,323; United States, £593.

Water and Sewerage Machinery.—Total, £5,067: United Kingdom, £3,937; United States, £1,130.

All Other Kinds of Machinery.—Total, £25,234: United States, £13,340; United Kingdom, £8,812; Canada, £2,808.

Machine Accessories.—Total, £5,459: United Kingdom, £2,587; United States, £2,005; Canada, £838; Germany, £29.

Manures, Chemical.—Total, 2,108 long tons (20,585): United Kingdom, 954 tons (£9,388); Germany, 489 tons (£5,523); United States, 381 tons (£3,033); Belgium, 250 tons (£2,265); Canada, 19 tons (£209); small remainder from Norway and Chile.

Meats, Fresh.—Total, 41,208 pounds (£3,256): United States, 27,716 pounds (£2,551); United Kingdom, 11,065 pounds (£602); New Zealand, 2,304 pounds (£94); the small remainder from Australia, Canada, Panama and Russia.

Meats, Canned.—Total, 351,295 pounds (£15,751): Argentine, 237,900 pounds (£10,726); United States, 70,788 pounds (£3,254); United Kingdom, 25,862 pounds (£1,106); Uruguay, 12,059 pounds (£432); Canada, 611 pounds (£38).

Bacon.—Total, 107,900 pounds (£7,318): Canada, 62,303 pounds (£4,189); United Kingdom, 22,991 pounds (£1,571); United States, 22,502 pounds (£1,551); Holland, 104 pounds (£7).

Beef, Wet Salted.—Total, 1,055,220 pounds (£26,949): United Kingdom, 1,024,700 pounds (£26,146); United States, 28,120 pounds (£737); Canada, 2,400 pounds (£66).

Ham.—Total, 317,827 pounds (£29,194): United States, 245,494 pounds (£22,419); United Kingdom, 65,176 pounds (£6,102); Canada, 3,924 pounds (£366); Denmark, 2,717 pounds (£259); small remainder from Germany, Holland and China.

Pork, Wet Salted.—Total, 963,641 pounds (£25,791): United States, 969,256 pounds (£18,645); Canada, 267,385 pounds (£7,146).

Sausages, Wet Salted.—Total, 4,830 pounds (£301): United States, 3,039 pounds (£185); China, 1,283 pounds (£91); Canada, 508 pounds (£25).

Tongues, Dried Salted.—Total, 306 pounds (£34), entirely from the United States.

Tongues, Wet Salted.—Total, 22,900 pounds (£808): United States, 20,700 pounds (£706); Canada, 2,200 pounds (£102).

Meats, Other Kinds.—Total, 19,982 pounds (£1,222): United Kingdom, 13,367 pounds (£617); Cayman Islands, 3,277 pounds (£412); United States, 1,657 pounds (£81); China, 1,322 pounds (£87).

Medicines and Drugs (Other than Cocaine, Morphine, Opium and Quinine).—These imports, consisting chiefly of patent and proprietary medicines, totalled £73,494 in value, of which the United States supplied £38,550; the United Kingdom, £24,529; Canada, £4,941; and 50 other countries the remaining £5,474.

Metals.—(a) *Brass Manufactures.*—Total, £2,360: United Kingdom, £1,271; United States, £510; India, £268; Japan, £139.

(b) *Copper Manufactures.*—Total, £3,281: United States, £1,456; United Kingdom, £1,359; Germany, £442.

(c) *Iron Bars, not being Railway Material.*—Total, £482: United Kingdom, £175; Belgium, £150; United States, £140; Germany, £17.

(d) *Iron Bars, Rails, Fishbolts, etc., for Railway.*—Total, £12,995: Germany, £7,845; United States, £3,416; United Kingdom, £1,476; Canada, £238; Belgium, £13; France, £7.

(e) *Galvanized Iron for Roofing.*—Total, £35,636: United Kingdom, £27,152; United States, £8,242; Germany, £154; Canada, £88.

(f) *Gas Fixtures.*—Total, £2,533: United Kingdom, £1,683; Canada, £563; Germany, £206; United States, £63; Belgium, £18.

(g) *Iron Nails, Screws and Rivets.*—Total, £11,119: Canada, £3,781; United States, £3,148; Belgium, £1,670; United Kingdom, £1,200; Germany, £860; Sweden, £443; Newfoundland, £17.

(h) *Iron Nails and Staples for Fencing.*—Total, £2,047: United States, £1,923; Canada, £117; Belgium, £5; United Kingdom, £2.

(i) *Pig Iron.*—Total, £73, entirely from the United Kingdom.

(j) *Steel Bars and Sheets.*—Total, £20,016: United Kingdom, £9,365; United States, £6,436; Germany, £1,686; Belgium, £1,643; Canada, £445; France, £283; Luxemburg, £158.

(k) *Iron Wire for Fencing.*—Total, £10,025: United States, £5,800; Germany, £1,914; United Kingdom, £980; Belgium, £972; Canada, £240; Holland, £119.

(l) *Iron Wire Netting.*—Total, £6,701: Germany, £4,244; United Kingdom, £1,887; United States, £382; Belgium, £146; Canada, £42.

(m) *Iron Wire, Other Kinds.*—Total, £4,094: United Kingdom, £1,533; United States, £989; Germany, £776; Canada, £690; Belgium, £103; Holland, £3.

(n) *Hoops and Shooks of Iron or Steel.*—Total, £1,168: France, £644; United States, £347; Belgium, £100; Germany, £63; United Kingdom, £14.

(o) *Other Manufactures of Iron and Steel.*—Total, £55,281: United Kingdom, £39,325; United States, £7,327; Canada, £5,967; Germany, £1,067; Belgium, £722.

(p) *Lead and Its Manufactures.*—Total, £2,302: United Kingdom, £975; Germany, £396; United States, £253; Virgin Islands, £252; Canada, £88.

(q) *Tin Ingots.*—Total, £561: United Kingdom, £506; United States, £55.

(r) *Tin Manufactures.*—Total, £6,617: United Kingdom, £3,732; United States, £1,613; Germany, £1,082; Czechoslovakia, £46; Canada, £36.

(s) *Zinc Manufactures.*—Total, £4,409: United Kingdom, £4,223; Germany, £100; United States, £83; Belgium, £3.

(t) *Metals, Unenumerated.*—Total, £9,797: United Kingdom, £7,181; Germany, £1,068; United States, £848; Switzerland, £242; Canada, £221; Belgium, £195.

Milk, Condensed (Unskimmed).—Total, 5,129,318 pounds (£150,007): Canada, 1,971,117 pounds (£62,071); United Kingdom, 1,358,774 pounds (£38,264); United States, 591,515 pounds (£16,642); Holland, 498,261 pounds (£11,757); Switzerland, 388,965 pounds (£13,953); Denmark, 309,546 pounds (£7,046); Germany, 11,140 pounds (£274).

Musical Instruments.—(a) *Pianos and Organs.*—Total 127 in number (£4,462): United States, 69 (£2,482); United Kingdom, 16 (£806); Germany, 15 (£708); Canada, 28 (£446); Belgium, 1 (£20).

(b) *Parts of Pianos and Organs.*—Total, £280: United States, £199; Switzerland, £40; United Kingdom, £35; Canada, £6.

(c) *Musical Instruments, Other Kinds.*—Total, £15,538: United States, £9,685; United Kingdom, £4,506; Germany, £990; Canada, £188.

Gramophones represented a considerable proportion of these imports.

Oilcloth and Linoleum.—Total, £2,952: United States, £2,378; United Kingdom, £421; Spain, £143; Canada, £10.

Painters' Colours and Materials.—Total, 1,886,007 pounds (£39,327): United Kingdom, 1,095,764 pounds (£23,229); United States, 519,328 pounds (£11,887); Canada, 244,381 pounds (£3,535).

Paper.—(a) *Playing Cards*—Total, 29,535 packs (£552): United Kingdom, 22,497 packs (£434); Canada, 6,660 packs (£96); United States, 230 packs (£17); Germany, 76 packs (£2); Holland, 72 packs (£3).

(b) *Printing Paper.*—Total, £18,256: Canada, £15,078; United Kingdom, £1,526; United States, £900; the remainder from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland and Sweden.

(c) *Paper, Writing.*—Total, £4,759: United Kingdom, £2,187; United States, £1,677; Canada, £662.

(d) *Hoops and Shooks of Cardboard or Paper.*—Total, £6,267: United States, £5,390; Canada, £797; Germany, £74; United Kingdom, £6.

(e) *Other Kinds of Paper.*—Total, £48,184: United States, £17,133; United Kingdom, £15,026; Germany, £5,212; Holland, £3,651; Canada, £2,692; Belgium, £1,125; Sweden, £1,105.

Wrapping paper, envelopes and bags were considerable items of this category, and much of the imports from the United Kingdom and Holland consisted of cheap wrapping paper made from straw.

Perfumery.—Total, £34,197: United States, £19,061; France, £7,696; United Kingdom, £4,132; Germany, £2,531; Canada, £411. The greater portion of the Jamaican demand is for cheap perfumery.

Plants, Seeds and Bulbs for Cultivation.—Total, £2,380: Canada, £1,730; United Kingdom, £509. Most of these imports were seed potatoes supplied by Canada and Scotland.

Plate and Plated Ware.—Total, £2,769: United Kingdom, £2,272; United States, £212; Holland, £117; Germany, £114; Canada, £26.

Provisions, Unenumerated.—Total, £34,032: United States, £17,486; United Kingdom, £11,568; China, £2,242; Canada, £1,380. This category includes a fairly wide variety of food-stuffs not otherwise classified, mainly fine groceries and patent preparations such as foods for infants and invalids.

Saddlery and Harness.—Total, £5,052: United Kingdom, £4,305; United States, £742; Canada, £3; Panama, £2. The mountainous nature of Jamaica necessitates the use of horses and mules for transport despite the considerable increase in motor traffic.

Salt (Not Rock).—Total, 11,517,293 pounds (£15,349): United Kingdom, 5,209,402 pounds (£10,266); Bahamas, 4,441,575 pounds (£3,276); Turks Islands, 1,508,575 pounds (£1,108); Canada, 328,975 pounds (£642); small remainder from the United States and Germany.

Silk Manufactures.—(a) *Broadstuffs.*—Total, £62,985: United Kingdom, £35,674; Japan, £8,141; United States, £8,032; France, £3,979; Switzerland, £1,910; China, £1,398; Italy, £1,277; Germany, £1,158.

(b) *Other Manufactures.*—Total, £19,610: United Kingdom, £8,087; United States, £3,946; France, £2,033; Canada, £1,635; Japan, £1,219; Switzerland, £990; Germany, £917.

Soap.—(a) *Fancy.*—Total 319,442 pounds (£11,620): United Kingdom, 209,179 pounds (£6,351); United States, 69,465 pounds (£2,655); Canada, 37,284 pounds (£2,466).

(b) *Laundry.*—Total, 7,193,917 pounds (£92,997): United Kingdom, 5,614,908 pounds (£72,725); United States, 1,130,065 pounds (£14,578); Holland, 441,444 pounds (£5,598); Irish Free State, 7,500 pounds (£96).

(c) *Polishing.*—Total, 96,634 pounds (£1,215): United States, 49,824 pounds (£819); United Kingdom, 36,287 pounds (£389); Canada, 523 pounds (£7).

Spices.—Total, 211,652 pounds (£6,769): Straits Settlements, 43,351 pounds (£2,890); United Kingdom, 84,688 pounds (£1,552); China, 33,912 pounds (£410); United States, 21,538 pounds (£979).

Spirits.—(a) *Whisky.*—Total, 28,844 gallons (£33,833): United Kingdom, 28,170 gallons (£33,057); Canada, 589 gallons (£680); Irish Free State, 85 gallons (£96).

(b) *Spirituous Compounds.*—Total 3,899 gallons (£7,935): United Kingdom, 1,119 gallons (£3,946); United States, 515 gallons (£1,398); Holland, 689 gallons (£947).

Stationery, other than Writing Paper.—Total, £38,750: United Kingdom, £23,171; United States, £9,861; Canada, £3,907; Germany, £1,068.

Sugar, Refined.—Total, 1,109,758 pounds (£7,425): Canada, 879,956 pounds (£5,894); United Kingdom, 187,420 pounds (£1,249); United States, 40,592 pounds (£271); the small remainder from Belgium and China. Since 1929 the importation of refined sugar into Jamaica has not been allowed except under Government licence, as this article is now pro-

duced in the island, and licences are not, of course, granted except in special cases. Imports in 1930 were less than half, as regards quantity, than those in 1929.

Tobacco—Manufactured, viz. Cigarettes.—Total, 201,422 pounds (£48,103): United Kingdom, 19,954 pounds (£47,451); United States, 2,207 pounds (£557); the small remainder from China, Canada, Cuba, and Belgium.

Tobacco, Other Kinds (exclusive of Leaf Tobacco and Cigars).—Pipe tobacco was the principal item in this category, total imports being 5,955 pounds valued at £1,524, of which the United Kingdom supplied 4,397 pounds (£1,277); Canada, 1,016 pounds (£148); and the United States, China, and Germany the small remainder.

Imports of leaf tobacco for use in the local cigar and cigarette industry totalled 288,613 pounds (£23,297), over 90 per cent of which came from the United States and nearly all the remainder from Holland.

Of cigars, only 9 pounds valued at £24 were imported. Jamaica produces and exports large quantities of excellent cigars, made (except for the wrappers) from locally grown tobacco.

Toys and Games.—Total, £9,718: United Kingdom, £4,123; Germany, £2,250; United States, £2,219; Japan, £366; Canada, £322.

Vegetables.—(a) Onions and Garlic.—Total, 1,167,059 pounds (£6,641): United States, 798,096 pounds (£4,891); Egypt, 198,671 pounds (£994); Canada, 145,000 pounds (£277).

(b) Potatoes.—Total, 1,332,634 pounds (£4,844): Canada, 1,082,791 pounds (£4,017); United Kingdom, 231,492 pounds (£773). The higher duties imposed in 1927 on imported potatoes in order to protect the local industry has so far reduced importations of the former by only about 15 per cent.

(c) Vegetables, Dried, Canned or Preserved.—Total, 68,944 pounds (£1,565): United States, 51,842 pounds (£1,127); Italy, 7,675 pounds (£63); United Kingdom, 2,099 pounds (£84); Canada, 2,706 pounds (£41).

Wood and Timber.—(a) Douglas Fir, Rough.—Total, 471,872 feet (£3,216), entirely from Canada.

(b) Douglas Fir, Dressed.—Total, 68,247 feet (£440), entirely from Canada. Owing to a variety of causes, chief of which is the practice of importing inferior grades, Jamaica's purchases of Douglas fir have greatly declined during the past few years.

(c) Pitch Pine, Rough.—Total, 8,653,195 feet (£77,160): United States, 8,638,205 feet (£77,048); the small remainder from Nicaragua.

(d) Pitch Pine, Dressed.—Total, 10,240,506 feet (£80,191): United States, 10,134,654 feet (£79,344); the small remainder from Nicaragua.

(e) White Pine, Rough.—Total, 113,298 feet (£920), all from Canada.

(f) White Pine, Dressed.—Total, 109,643 feet (£926), all from Canada.

(g) Other Kinds of Lumber, Rough.—Total, 131,605 feet (£760): Canada, 69,282 feet (£434); United States, 56,052 feet (£299); India, 6,271 feet (£27).

(h) Other Kinds of Lumber, Dressed.—Total, 316,943 feet (£3,016): Canada, 170,015 feet (£1,399); United States, 111,028 feet (£1,317); Nicaragua, 35,900 feet (£300).

(i) Creosoted Lumber.—Total, £26,500: Nicaragua, £19,257; Canada, £5,163; United States, £2,080. These imports consisted of railway sleepers and piles for wharves.

(j) Shingles, Cypress.—Total, 1,028,010 in number (£5,198), all from the United States.

(k) Shingles, Cedar and Other Kinds.—Total, 1,488,983 in number (£7,493): Canada, 1,419,014 (£7,125); the small remainder from the United States.

(l) Wooden Hoops, Shooks, Staves and Headings.—Total, £62,844: United States, £55,791; United Kingdom, £4,028; Canada, £2,230; the small remainder from Germany, Sweden and Holland. Citrus crates, rum puncheons and cases for bottled rum were the principal items of this category.

(m) Wooden Furniture.—Total, £24,942: United States, £11,756; Canada, £5,827; United Kingdom, £2,721; Germany, £1,528; Czechoslovakia, £1,185; the remainder from 19 different countries.

(n) Wooden Manufactures, Other Kinds.—Total, £21,799: United States, £12,681; Canada, £3,033; United Kingdom, £2,514; the remainder from 26 different countries.

Manufactured Goods, Unenumerated or Undescribed.—Total, £38,264: United Kingdom, £15,679; United States, £14,038; Germany, £2,671; Canada, £2,275; Japan, £1,091.

PARCELS POST

Considerable quantities of various kinds of goods are regularly imported into Jamaica through the mails; both by business houses and by private individuals. In 1930 a total of 160,356 parcels was brought in, of a recorded value

of £278,506, of which the United Kingdom supplied 61,921 parcels (£169,926); the United States, 88,354 (£93,489); the Panama Canal Zone, 4,887 (£4,163); Canada, 4,095 (£10,040); and other countries, 1,099 (£858). Importations from the Canal Zone consisted of goods sent by thousands of Jamaicans residing there to their relatives at home. Imports from the United Kingdom are considerably assisted by the "c.o.d." (i.e. collect on delivery) system, which permits a prospective purchaser to send only a portion of the price with his order, the remainder being paid to the Post Office on arrival of the goods. English and American mail-order houses regularly distribute their catalogues in Jamaica; Canadian catalogues are also seen. A considerable proportion of these imports consists of footwear and various items of clothing.

GOVERNMENT IMPORTS

The Jamaica Government buys regularly large quantities of various sorts of material for the use of the railway, public works and other departments. The fourteen municipal bodies in the island, and some semi-official institutions, are also from time to time in the market for supplies. By far the greater portion of this business is placed in England, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. A scrutiny of the Jamaica Government's official figures show that in 1930 it imported goods to the total value of £298,411, of which the United Kingdom supplied £211,749; the United States, £50,599; various "Other Countries," £19,186; and Canada, £16,877. Of this £19,186 from "Other Countries," £18,850 represented creosoted lumber imported from Nicaragua, under which heading there were also imports from Canada amounting to £4,034, and from the United States amounting to £1,661.

Examination of the Jamaican official trade returns shows that Government imports were made during 1930 under 141 recorded categories of goods. Values of the principal items, with their respective countries of origin, are given hereunder:—

Principal Jamaican Government Imports, 1930

	Total Value	United Kingdom	Canada	United States	Other Countries
Apparel	£ 7,887	£ 6,664	....	£ 1,223	....
Asphalt	9,382	....	....	9,382	....
Cement	15,088	15,088	....	....	....
Coal	38,351	38,351	....	....	....
Dynamite	6,337	6,337	....	....	....
Flour	5,361	....	£ 5,001	360	....
Hardware, i.e., cash registers, casket hardware, house, office and store furniture of iron or other metal	6,406	5,415	4	987	....
Hardware, other kinds, except typewriters	5,136	4,457	58	610	£ 11
Iron, galvanized for roofing	9,651	4,316	....	5,335	....
Iron rails and fish bolts for rail- way	4,814	1,453	238	3,123	....
Steel bars and sheets	11,390	7,988	445	2,957	....
Iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactures of	31,400	29,206	1,671	501	22
Lumber, creosoted	24,545	....	4,034	1,661	18,850
Machinery, road making	7,788	6,593	620	509	66
Machinery, unclassified	5,442	4,113	....	1,324	....
Medicines and drugs, chiefly pat- ent and proprietary	5,965	4,741	....	1,223	1
Paint	3,816	2,757	721	338	....
Stationery, other than paper	4,470	4,435	....	35	....
Manufactured goods, unenumer- ated	8,225	6,088	230	1,874	33

These and all the other Government imports are included in the respective commodity figures given in the course of this report.

Exports

The total value of Jamaica's export trade, not including exports by parcels post which amounted to £16,100, was £4,075,473, which was £573,557 less than the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Domestic exports in 1930, including parcels post as above which were not classified by countries, totalled £4,039,075 made up as follows:—

Destination	Value	Percentage of Total
United States	£1,356,971	33.7
United Kingdom	1,089,412	27.1
Canada	1,052,932	26.9
Other parts of the British Empire	31,676	...
Germany	216,094	5.4
France	153,482	3.9
Other foreign countries	122,408	3.0
	<hr/>	
Parcels post	£4,022,975 16,100	
Total	<hr/>	
	£4,039,075	

Bananas accounted for 56.7 of the total value of the colony's export trade; unrefined sugar for 14.5 per cent; pimento for 4.7 per cent; coconuts and copra for 4.5 per cent; coffee for 4 per cent and rum for 2.2 per cent. As was anticipated, values in relation to quantities of practically every item shipped were much less in 1930 than in 1929. Canada took 86.5 of Jamaica's total export of sugar, 12.9 per cent of that of bananas, 89.7 per cent of coffee; 35.8 per cent of cocoa; 36.1 per cent of hides; 23.9 per cent of grapefruit; and 61.1 per cent of oranges. The following details showing quantities and values and countries of destination of the chief items exported in 1930 will be of interest.

Bananas.—Total, 24,596,585 stems (£2,309,741): United States, 12,213,803 stems (£1,087,912); United Kingdom, 7,399,146 stems (£730,737); Canada, 3,183,172 stems (£315,230); Germany, 1,799,364 stems (£175,744). Owing to good seasons and the absence of hurricanes for a fairly long period of years, the banana output of 1930 exceeded that of any previous year. The development of the Canadian market, made possible by the steamship service provided in terms of the Trade Agreement of 1925, is of great interest to Jamaican planters.

Sugar, Raw.—Total, 50,374 long tons (£591,806): Canada, 43,570 tons (£511,843); United Kingdom, 6,719 tons (£78,959); small remainder to the Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks Islands.

Pimento.—Total, 9,522,824 pounds (£192,052): France, 5,268,437 pounds (£106,513); United States, 2,249,699 pounds (£45,494); Germany, 879,610 pounds (£17,778); Canada 238,924 pounds (£4,826); Austria, 135,857 pounds (£2,744); Syria, 131,440 pounds (£2,654); Egypt, 101,078 pounds (£2,041); the remainder to 16 other countries.

Coconuts.—Total, 31,190,105 in number (£119,007): United States, 26,747,045 (£102,114); Canada, 2,908,425 (£11,067); United Kingdom, 1,423,925 (£5,411).

Copra.—Total, 10,181,975 pounds (£72,084): Holland, 3,749,485 pounds (£27,805); United Kingdom, 3,264,058 pounds (£24,652); Germany, 1,842,657 pounds (£11,237); the rest to the United States, Belgium and France.

Coffee, Raw.—Total, 6,875,316 pounds (£161,621): Canada, 6,170,523 pounds (£145,064); United Kingdom, 544,907 pounds (£12,805); United States, 117,759 pounds (£2,766).

Rum.—Total, 679,210 gallons (£89,987): United Kingdom, 561,966 gallons (£74,669); Canada, 29,776 gallons (£3,871); Bahamas, 26,761 gallons (£3,419); Belgium, 23,674 gallons (£3,073); Germany, 21,612 gallons (£2,920).

Besides the foregoing, Jamaica exported fair quantities of cigars, goatskins, ginger, grapefruit, oranges, hides, honey, logwood extract, and essential oils of orange, lime and pimento, the aggregate value of which was considerable. It is hoped that the production of saleable oranges and grapefruit will increase, so that the protected market which exists in Canada for these items, by reason of tariff preference, may be better exploited. The Jamaican Government has shown its interest by helping the local co-operative association in a financial way to erect a modern packing house, and by enacting stringent regulations for

the inspection of fruit. Planters are now realizing that Canada having given a preference and provided suitable ships, it is left to them to "deliver the goods."

Exports of grapefruit totalled 9,084,821 in number, valued at £54,111, of which the United Kingdom took 6,659,596 (£40,456) and Canada 2,174,924 (£12,248). Oranges totalled 26,959 boxes (£12,740): Canada, 16,453 boxes (£7,805); United Kingdom, 3,594 boxes (£1,747); Bermuda, 4,502 boxes (£2,082). The present production of marketable citrus fruit in Jamaica, and indeed in the entire British West Indies, is very much below the Canadian demand.

MARKET FOR LEATHER GLOVES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Liverpool, December 7, 1931.—It is estimated that there is a market in the United Kingdom for about 1,800,000 dozen pairs of leather gloves annually. Of this amount it is assumed that English manufacturers supply about 800,000 dozen pairs and that the remainder are imported. Most of the trade is done in women's leather and high-grade cotton gloves which prior to the imposition of the recent 50 per cent dumping duty on imports from non-Empire countries were imported from the Continent. One of the most popular lines in leather gloves comes from Czechoslovakia. Importers state that the workmanship is not quite as good as that of the English manufacturers but that prices were slightly lower. These gloves, made of nappa leather, lined and unlined, pique or P X M sewn, were priced to wholesalers at about 38s. to 40s. per dozen and retailed at about 4s. 11d. per pair. Importers are desirous of learning whether or not Canadian firms can supply a glove of a similar kind at about the same price.

In high-grade cotton gloves most of the imports are from German mills which produce a very fine-knit material. As these gloves are now virtually excluded from this market, certain English manufacturers are importing the special German fabric from which to manufacture the gloves in this country. Samples of this fabric are available on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reports on the local market for workmen's leather and gauntlet gloves suitable for motor cyclists were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1432 (July 11, 1931), page 52, and in No. 1449 (November 7, 1931), page 739. Excepting a few English manufacturers, Canada's main competitor has been the United States. The recent duty having practically eliminated this source of competition, the market for Canadian gloves should prove much more favourable than in the past. The same opportunity should exist for cheap cotton fabric gloves, considerable quantities of which were recently imported from the United States.

PROBABLE SHORTAGE OF EMPIRE CANNED GOODS FOR THE BRITISH MARKET

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, December 11, 1931.—Coincident with the return of the National Government and recent fiscal legislation, there has been launched an intensive campaign, carried out by the Empire Marketing Board under the slogan "Buy British."

We are informed by the trade that the result has created such an active demand by the public for Australian and other Empire canned fruits, and canned goods generally, that the stocks carried in this country are being rapidly depleted, with the resultant prospect of a shortage of supplies.

Although Canadian canned fruits and vegetables are less known to the public, because they have only been on sale in this country on a more or less restricted scale, our informants suggest that the present situation offers extraordinarily favourable opportunities for securing an increased consumption of Canadian canned goods—notably pears, peaches (clingstone), tomatoes, spinach and asparagus—provided that the necessary supplies are available on the spot here.

While the writer, during his recent tour, called the attention of important Canadian packers to the probability of a development of this kind, it cannot be learned that any definite action has been taken so far.

It therefore seems advantageous, and even urgent, to call attention to opportunities which, if properly followed up, should be rendered permanent.

Canadian packers wishing to follow up the matter should obviously do so through the medium of their resident agents in this country, but should fully appreciate that in order to secure immediate advantage of the opening they must send over actual supplies without delay.

It seems almost unnecessary to add that the advantage of 10 per cent or more which the Canadian dollar at present holds in comparison with United States currency provides a powerful and material stimulus to the sentimental preference exhibited by the consuming public.

While articles of food always constitute the chief requirements of the United Kingdom, the preferential demand for Empire products extends to practically every variety of raw materials and manufactured articles.

Although the exact significance of the description "British" still remains officially undefined, in so far as Government and public legislation and contracts are concerned—and incidentally an official decision on the point is urgently called for—it seems certain that the consuming public accepts the word "British" as including Canada and all other parts of the Empire.

MARKET FOR SILK HOSIERY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Liverpool, December 7, 1931.—While it is too early to ascertain the full effect of the recent 50 per cent dumping duty applied to foreign silk hosiery entering the United Kingdom, nevertheless, due to the fact that imports of this item from Canada are exempt from the duty, the prospects for increased Canadian trade in this line appear more promising than heretofore. Prior to the placing of the dumping duty this market offered little encouragement to Canadian manufacturers of hosiery. Imports of silk hose from Canada in 1930 amounted to only 172 dozen pairs. The United States supplied 36,775 dozen pairs out of the total import of 138,884 dozen pairs, and most of the remainder came from the Continent. United States exports have been declining steadily, sales being achieved largely on the basis of expensive advertising.

PRICES

It is possible of course that prices in pure silk hosiery will remain at a level still unremunerative to Canadian manufacturers. There may be a slight increase in price in the spring months though there is no satisfactory indication of a rise at present. Seamless pure silk hosiery and full-fashioned seconds of English manufacture are at present retailing at from 2s. 6d. a pair upward, while full-fashioned hose of first quality retail at about 4s. 6d. to 10s.; reliable lines being offered at about 6s to 8s. The present season's demand is for shades of brown, dull finish, with cuban heel and lace clox about nine inches in length.

Firms quoting this market are advised by well-known North of England hosiery agents to quote at set prices of 30s., 36s., 55s. and 68s. per dozen delivered Manchester. These prices would include a duty of 33½ per cent, less one-sixth,

ad valorem, and about 1 per cent for landing and delivery charges. The hosiery should be packed a quarter of a dozen to a box.

IMPORTS

Imports of artificial silk hosiery have increased steadily during the past three years, and for the nine months ending September, 1931, 1,975,873 dozen pairs were imported, mostly from Germany. Apparently German manufacturers are able to supply full-fashioned rayon wear of finer knit than that available from English manufacturers. Prior to the United Kingdom going off the gold standard and the imposition of recent dumping duties, full-fashioned hose was imported into England in the grey and finished here, thereby avoiding a certain percentage of the duty. The hosiery was quoted at 8s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. per dozen standard c.i.f. net prices, and then subjected to the following approximate increases: 2s. to 4s. for finishing, according to quality; allowance for deterioration, 1s.; transportation, 1s. Thus an 8s. 6d. line after meeting these additional costs and duty was priced to the wholesaler at about 15s. 3d.

It is only in the high-grades of full-fashioned artificial silk hose that there exists an opportunity for foreign exporters. In the lower grades English manufacturers are well able to meet the demand, and a few firms report that they are increasing their sales of seamless pure silk hosiery, which apparently provides a better fit than the cheaper lines of full-fashioned artificial silk. Under the circumstances, it would seem that unless Canadian firms are capable of manufacturing rayon wear comparable to that supplied by Germany the market available is a limited one.

PROSPECTS FOR CIDER IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, December 16, 1931.—The English public has always consumed more cider, both bottled and draught, than the cider apple orchards in the West of England could produce. This has resulted in the importation of French cider apples, in addition to certain imports of cider and concentrated apple juice from both France and Canada. As a rule such imported supplies are used in draught cider for the public-house trade, the one exception being that of genuine Bitter Sweet French cider apples, which make an excellent quality cider when blended with Sharps of English growth. The recent budget brought in by the National Government in Great Britain has heavily increased the duty on beer, and the direct result has been a decided increase in the consumption of cider.

Importations of French cider apples into the port of Bristol in 1928 and 1929 were 34 and 188 tons respectively. There were no imports of this commodity in 1930, but the figures to date for 1931 are 2,812 tons, a heavy increase that is partly accounted for by an inrush of supplies in anticipation of the imposition of a tariff.

SHORT ENGLISH CROP

The 1931 English cider apple crop is definitely short, and, despite the heavy importation of French cider apples, there has been an increased demand this year for Canadian concentrated apple juice. The English cider makers apparently anticipate that domestic supplies may be exhausted by the Spring of 1932, and that they will have to make up a shortage from imported cider or concentrated juice to fill the demand.

The utilization of French cider apples is limited to the English plant capacity for the manufacture of cider, and this should benefit Canadian shippers. Were Canada as advantageously situated, geographically, as France, she would enjoy a much stronger position in the cider trade than she does at present. It must be noted also that France supplies a genuine cider apple, whereas Canadian supplies of concentrated juice are made from various types of apples most of which are of an edible variety.

It is not possible at present to ship cider from Canada, although in 1923 100,000 gallons of the Canadian product were shipped to this market. By concentrating the cider to 32 degrees Beaumé this trade has been kept alive, despite many discouraging difficulties encountered, such as caramelization, or burning, and the presence of iron content.

PROSPECTS FOR 1932

Canadian trade prospects for the coming year will depend to a great extent upon the quality of the English cider apple crop and the possibility of a reduction in the present heavy duties on beer. A good crop together with reduced duties would prove unfavourable to imports from Canada.

While there is a possibility of a tariff being imposed on imported French apples in the interests of English agriculturists, it is a remote one since the available local supplies are inadequate to meet the domestic demand for cider. The imposition of such an import duty, however, would provide a good opportunity for Canadian cider manufacturers.

MARKET IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR MISCELLANEOUS RUBBER ARTICLES*

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Belting

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Batavia, December 1, 1931.—The users of transmission belting in Netherlands East India include the sugar, tea, rubber, and other estates; the tin, coal, and other mining operations carried on by the Government and private companies; oil drilling and refining companies; the railway workshops and harbours operated almost entirely by the Government; sundry local industrial concerns such as dry docks, electric power stations, cold storage plants, saw-mills, rice mills, printing shops, a paper mill and two paint factories, garages, machine shops, and, in Batavia, the assembly plant of a large American automobile manufacturing company. Most of these are comparatively small users, although in the aggregate their demands constitute a fair market.

The one important outlet is offered by the 180 sugar factories in Central and East Java. In the days when sugar was in steady demand and prices were good, these factories were operated on a profit-sharing basis from which every one derived some benefit even to the lowest coolie. Since volume of production was the chief consideration, the mills were completely reconditioned at the end of each season without much regard to costs, the object being to keep the plant at the highest efficiency possible during the milling season. With conditions as they are at present, however, strict economy is exercised. Belting, packing, and other equipment that would formerly have been scrapped is now repaired and used for several seasons.

* This is the second report dealing with the Middle East market for rubber manufactures. The first report on the subject, dealing with the market for tires in the Middle East, was published in the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*.

The other estate productions require a much smaller amount of mechanical processing and consequently present a smaller market for belting. There are over 1,100 rubber estates in the Netherlands East Indies, most of which have a small or large factory attached for drying and rolling sheet rubber. Tea estates number about 325, most of which are located in West Java. These also have small curing and sorting factories. All forms of estate production are greatly curtailed as a result of the world-wide depression. The majority of the estates are on a care-and-maintenance basis, and in many cases production has been entirely stopped. In the face of such a crisis it is inevitable that practically no purchases of new equipment are being made, and large stocks are being carried by dealers to be sold at or below cost.

The sizes stocked by distributors are from 1-inch to 12-inch widths, although the sizes most used by the sugar mills and estates generally are 4-, 4½-, and 5-inch stock.

Imports of Belting into the Netherlands East Indies

Total imports of belting into Netherlands East India under the heading "belting other than leather," with main supplying countries, were as follows:—

Country of Origin	1928 Guilders	1929 Guilders	1930 Guilders
Great Britain	404,385	478,490	311,731
Germany	125,207	144,362	100,027
United States	103,263	145,116	84,986
Holland	78,466	140,882	128,653
Other countries	57,752	87,391	81,729
Total	769,073	996,241	707,126
Values in Canadian dollars	\$307,629	\$398,496	\$282,850

NOTE.—One guilder=40 cents Canadian at par.

Singapore is the important source under the heading "other countries" in the above table. A great part of the supplies for Sumatra come from stocks in that city.

Canada's participation in the trade is shown in Netherlands Indian statistics as being valued at \$2,400 in 1929 and \$1,935 in 1930. Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns present a truer picture of the situation, since much of Canada's exports to this country are subject to transshipment and credited in local statistics to the United States or some other foreign country. The Canadian figures show exports of rubber belting for 1928, 1929, and 1930 to have been \$4,329, \$7,356, and \$10,803 respectively.

The table includes imports of belting made from all materials with the exception of leather, and there is no means of estimating what percentage represents rubber belting. However, it is believed by the trade that sales of rubber belting have been increasing, largely at the expense of leather belting. For purposes of comparison, import values of leather belting entering Netherlands India during 1928, 1929, and 1930 were respectively \$187,189, \$173,060, and \$110,849. The percentage of leather belting imports to total imports of belting of all kinds was in three years 37, 30, and 27 per cent—a steady decline and one that is attributed by dealers to the increasing popularity of rubber belting, especially for sugar mills. The sugar mills, the largest single class of belt consumers, are all located in Java, and since imports into that island constitute over two-thirds of the total into the entire Netherlands East Indies, any change in the character of their demand is certainly reflected in the total of any one variety.

BRITISH MALAYA

In British Malaya the largest single class of users are the tin dredges, which require belting in sizes from 7 to 10 inches. Many of the tin-dredging companies prefer camel-hair belting to any other kind. Belting used by dredgers must be partly immersed in water and mud, and the service it is put to is most exacting. Rubber belting has a tendency to develop ply separation under these conditions, and for this reason a woven camel-hair belt is favoured by some. At the same time, however, rubber belting is used on many dredges. This industry is practically at a standstill at the present time with production strictly regulated by international agreement, and belting and all other requirements are subject to rigid economy. Besides the general users listed under the Netherlands East Indies section above, there is the canned pineapple industry in British Malaya which consumes fair quantities of belting.

Imports of Belting into British Malaya

Imports into British Malaya of belting of all kinds, including rubber belting, declined in 1930 by 50 per cent as compared with 1929. There are no separate statistics for rubber belting, and the following table gives the details of all belting imports. Canada's share consists chiefly of rubber belting:—

Country of Origin	1928 \$ (Straits)	1929 \$ (Straits)	1930 \$ (Straits)
Great Britain	429,290	471,047	225,861
United States	24,272	13,392	24,671
Canada	19,540	43,077	22,327
Australia	23,101	6,781	....
Germany	1,481	10,723	562
Holland	1,200	4,760	25
Denmark	2,260	2,151	1,119
Other countries	3,198	4,524	4,562
Total	504,342	556,455	279,127
Values in Canadian dollars	\$282,432	\$311,615	\$156,311

NOTE.—One Straits dollar = 56 cents Canadian at par.

SIAM

There is a large teak lumbering industry in Siam, and the saw-mills operated in connection with it, together with tin dredging, account for the bulk of the machinery belting imported into Siam. All classes are listed under the one heading, "belting of all kinds." Great Britain is credited with over 60 per cent of the imports, while Germany, the United States, and British Malayan transshipment ports also appear as countries of origin. Imports for the year 1929-30 (the Siamese year commences April 1) and 1928-29 totalled \$143,440 (Canadian) and \$183,703 respectively. Figures for 1930-31 are not yet available, but with the tin industry suffering as it is at the present time a large decline in the imports is inevitable.

Shoes

The most important article under this heading is the canvas shoe with rubber sole. At one time Western manufacturers had control of the market, and one Canadian company enjoyed a good share of the quality business. Within the last two or three years, however, Japan has forged ahead in the manufacture of rubber shoes until at the present time she has control of this market. The quality of the Japanese shoe is quite good, and at the same time it sells at a considerably lower price. A representative of one large American export company advises that Japanese shoes, in appearance at any rate the equal of the American product, are retailing for as much as 50 per cent less

than his landed cost. It is therefore not hard to understand why Japanese shoes render competition difficult, especially when their shoes are exact models of the best sellers of their competitors.

Another source of competition in the shoe business comes from a Chinese manufacturing company located in Singapore. With its proximity to the source of supply for raw material as well as to the market, coupled with low labour costs, this company is able to distribute shoes throughout the East at exceptionally low prices. At the same time this shoe does not offer a great deal of competition to the Japanese product, since the latter is of much better quality and only slightly higher in price.

Imports of Rubber Shoes into Netherlands India

The following table provides details of the imports into Netherlands India during the past three years:—

Country of Origin	1928		1929		1930	
	Doz. Pr.	Gldrs.	Doz. Pr.	Gldrs.	Doz. Pr.	Gldrs.
Canada . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063	91,434
United States	5,366	154,327	5,962	160,203	2,412	66,821
Singapore	97,450	1,490,086	104,458	1,396,262	82,144	1,008,365
Japan	51,404	318,573	139,982	987,409	231,353	1,607,757
Other countries	5,962	119,471	8,340	159,006	5,050	74,845
Total	160,182	2,082,457	258,742	2,704,880	524,022	2,849,222
Values in Can. dollars		\$ 832,983		\$1,081,952		\$1,139,689

Imports from Canada and the United States are not large, but they represented at one time the purchases of the better classes of the population. At present these classes are purchasing Japanese- and Singapore-made shoes to an increasing extent because of considerations of price, and it is therefore expected that the 1931 figures will show a large drop in the imports from Canada and the United States. Canada did not appear in statistics earlier than 1930; all supplies coming from Canadian sources were credited to the United States. The figures for 1930 show the comparison between imports from Canada and the United States and the margin in favour of Canada.

"Other countries" in the above table includes Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hongkong, and China.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns show Canada's exports to Netherlands India to be much larger than the domestic statistics credit her with. A possible explanation of this is the fact that a portion of the shoes coming from Singapore are transhipped stocks of Canadian manufacture. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures of exports are as follows: 1928, 34,169 dozen pairs valued at \$30,397; 1929, 56,736 valued at \$49,528; 1930, 66,297 valued at \$55,707.

Another classification under which rubber shoes appear in Netherlands East Indian statistics is "boots and shoes, wholly or partly leather, with rubber soles." In 1928 these totalled 1,918 dozen pairs valued at 44,036 guilders (\$17,615); in 1929, 1,377 dozen pairs valued at 51,821 guilders (\$20,728); and in 1930, 1,066 dozen pairs valued at 33,701 guilders (\$13,480). In 1930 Singapore was credited with about half of the total value, followed by Holland, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

Imports of soles, heels, and shoe fittings of rubber in 1928 totalled 38,296 kilos valued at 28,992 guilders (\$11,597); in 1929, 100,719 kilos valued at 62,210 guilders (\$24,884); and in 1930, 24,528 kilos valued at 17,373 guilders (\$6,949). In 1930 about two-fifths of the imports were credited to Singapore, the United States and Germany being the next largest sources of supply.

Imports into British Malaya grouped under the heading "rubber shoes and soles" are listed on the following page:—

British Malayan Imports of Rubber Shoes and Soles

Country of Origin	1929		1930	
	Doz. Pr.	\$ (Straits)	Doz. Pr.	\$ (Straits)
United Kingdom	2,631	17,163	466	4,437
Hongkong	13,548	103,368	10,898	92,213
Canada	631	10,190	366	3,039
China	809	5,603	759	10,130
Japan	39,285	282,259	97,844	556,018
United States	8,549	102,853	3,352	8,838
Other countries	953	7,378	1,234	8,883
Total	66,406	528,814	114,919	683,558
Values in Canadian dollars		\$296,136		\$382,792

There are no separate statistics for the imports of rubber-soled shoes into Siam. Canadian statistics show exports to Siam to have been very small: 1929, 160 pairs valued at \$110; and 1930, 550 pairs valued at \$459.

Sundry Rubber Products

In all sundry rubber lines Germany is the chief source of supply, and the most serious competitor particularly where price is a factor, as it generally is.

Tubing and Hose.—Rubber tubing and hose for general uses was imported into Netherlands India in 1930 to the value of \$177,149 as compared with \$162,219 and \$130,318 in 1929 and 1928 respectively. The United States and continental countries are the chief sources of supply. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows Canada's exports of this material to Netherlands India to have been valued at \$5,245 in 1930, \$2,090 in 1929, and \$3,645 in 1928. Exports to British Malaya for the same periods were valued at \$7,488, \$4,396, and \$529. No statistics are shown of exports to Siam. There are no separate statistics for this item in British Malaya or Siamese returns.

Practically no market exists for garden hose; the hose imported is all for sundry uses such as air lines, gasoline service station pumps, gas burners and stoves, hospital and laboratory equipment, motor car radiator connections, fire-fighting apparatus, and other specialized purposes.

Gloves.—There is a fair market for smooth-finished, thin rubber surgeons' gloves; other types such as electricians', household, and workmen's gloves are practically never sold. A number of German and American brands of surgeons' gloves are on the market and sell at very low prices. One American company with its own sales offices in the territory claim to have about 50 per cent of the Netherlands East Indian market for this article. Their supplies are at present coming entirely from their Canadian subsidiary plants. The government-operated hospitals are quite large buyers; individual surgeons purchase their supplies from these institutions. One of the largest users is the military dispensary of the Netherlands East Indies. This branch of the Government service calls for tenders once a year for the following twelve months, and the contract goes to some local importer representing a foreign manufacturer. In British Malaya the Government operates most of the hospitals which constitute the bulk of the market. Purchases for these are made by contract through the Colonial Office, London, although for small quantities the requirements are filled locally.

Sheeting.—Again Germany and the United States are the chief sources of supply, with the former leading on a price advantage. Sales are for the most part to chemists' shops and, to a greater extent, direct to hospitals. The chief demand is for double-coated stock in white and maroon.

Pharmaceutical Supplies.—Business in these lines (water bottles, syringes, air cushions, stoppers, etc.) goes chiefly to Germany. There are probably some fifteen brands on the market.

Bathing Caps and Shoes.—These articles, particularly shoes, have a small sale. One American company has most of the business since their agency is in the hands of a firm who sell the most popular bathing suit on the market.

Heels.—The Singapore manufacturing company mentioned previously with respect to shoes has most of the trade in rubber heels, although Germany and one United States company make small sales. This is purely a price business.

Car Horn Bulbs.—A large quantity of rubber bulbs for automobile horns are used here annually; the native drivers, particularly taxi drivers, are very fond of this type of horn. An English rubber manufacturer enjoys a good share of the business, and German manufacturers have the balance. This is another price article.

Rubbers, galoshes and similar rainproof apparel have practically no sale. There is a sale for rubberized raincoats, but the first condition is price. German coats selling retail for \$4 and even less enjoy most of the trade. The coats must be well made to withstand the climate, the seams being cemented and stitched.

Rubber bands and similar small general office stationery lines have a very limited sale. The difficulty with such lines is the rapid deterioration of stocks.

In Netherlands East Indian statistics all these sundry articles are included under the heading "rubber manufactures n.o.p.," imports under which were as follows:—

Country of Origin	1928 Guilders	1929 Guilders	1930 Guilders
Holland	51,654	33,683	37,746
Great Britain	16,927	20,970	13,628
Germany	88,901	98,720	79,001
United States	88,340	64,530	39,198
Singapore	48,089	48,425	51,349
Japan	10,096	9,607	19,986
Canada .....	.....	.....	3,923
Other countries	5,931	6,159	4,287
Total	309,938	282,094	249,118
Values in Canadian dollars	\$123,975	\$112,838	\$99,647

In British Malaya imports under this heading were as tabulated below:—

Country of Origin	1928 \$ (Straits)	1929 \$ (Straits)	1930 \$ (Straits)
United Kingdom	59,059	91,823	68,123
Canada	14,752	26,127	12,624
France	7,333	628	2,324
Germany	20,413	68,557	23,179
Holland	2,316	718	1,970
Japan	21,460	19,301	35,864
United States	14,854	27,339	25,223
Other countries	10,893	9,768	12,483
Total	151,159	244,910	181,680
Values in Canadian dollars	\$84,649	\$137,150	\$101,741

Siam's imports under the classification "all other rubber manufactures" were as follows:—

Country of Origin	1928-29 Baht	1929-30 Baht
Singapore	454,509	286,562
Hongkong	59,171	130,846
Japan	9,163	189,729
United Kingdom	107,313	95,125
United States	16,350	32,429
Canada	172	262
Penang	120,066	103,395
Italy	3,039	3,337
Germany	43,363	95,439
Other countries	37,154	25,473
Total	829,300	962,597
Values in Canadian dollars	\$381,478	\$442,795

NOTE.—One baht=46 cents Canadian at par.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns under the heading "all other manufactures of india-rubber n.o.p." show exports to Netherlands East India in 1930 to the value of \$18,374 against \$22,698 in 1929 and \$17,970 in 1928. Exports to British Malaya in the three years were respectively \$6,842, \$8,609, and \$10,213. Siam's direct purchases were small, totalling some \$150 in the three years together.

Such rubber articles as golf and tennis balls are included in local statistics under a group headed "sporting goods n.o.p." Such a heading is valueless for this report since it covers many articles and gives no indication of the quantity of rubber manufactures. In any case, the quantity of golf balls imported is not large, and the United Kingdom has at least 80 per cent of the business in the three countries dealt with in this report. Tennis is more widely played, and the quantity of tennis balls imported is correspondingly larger. Again Great Britain is the chief source of supply, although continental countries and Japan figure in the trade with cheaper products.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

Varying methods of distribution are practised in this territory, and no set rules can be said to apply. Most of the larger British and American rubber manufacturers have offices in the main cities of the Middle East, and distribution is handled by means of agents and dealers. Some of these resident branch offices handle the complete line of their company's manufactures, while others give out exclusive agencies to large import firms in the territory who have good connections for the sale of belting and other articles for estate and industrial use. In such cases the branch office concentrates, for example, on tires and other related automotive lines. German and continental manufacturers market, for the most part, through the large import firms with their branches in the main centres of the territory. Most of these import firms have a number of departments each with its own salesman, and are quite capable of handling the entire range of the manufactures from tires to thin rubber goods and pharmaceutical supplies. In some instances, however, the agency is split up and each distributor is given only those products for which he has the best connection by virtue of the character of his other agencies.

THE MARKET

While the Middle East countries absorb less than 5 per cent of Canada's total exports of rubber articles, when compared with other and possibly better-known markets, they warrant the serious attention of Canadian manufacturers.

The total of Canada's exports to Netherlands India of all rubber articles including tires, concerning which a report appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1456 (December 26, 1931), was in 1930, \$692,851 against the peak year 1929, \$1,108,625, and 1928, \$938,671. Exports to British Malaya during the same three years totalled \$363,395, \$316,831, and \$583,317 respectively. Direct exports to Siam are small, totalling in the three years \$2,363, \$5,022, and \$722 respectively. Combined totals of Canadian exports of rubber articles into these three Middle East countries were valued in 1930 at \$1,058,609; in 1929, \$1,430,478; and in 1928, \$1,522,710. Comparing these totals with those for exports to other countries, the Middle East bought rubber manufactures from Canada in 1929 to twice the value of those purchased by Spain, Portugal, and Italy combined. The annual value is equal to Brazil's, twice as much as Japan's, and four times as much as Australia's purchases.

MATCH INDUSTRY OF INDIA

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, November 27, 1931.—The high revenue duty which the Government of India first imposed in March, 1921, on the importation of matches at the specific rate of 12 annas per gross boxes and which was subsequently raised in 1922 to 1 rupee 8 annas per gross may be said to have led to the establishment of the match industry in India. Although subject to the initial duties, undipped splints and veneers were not included in the increased duties of 1922. As a consequence they continued to be imported, but in 1924 in order to protect its revenue, the Government raised the duty on these also. However, by this time some experience had been gained by those experimenting with the domestic manufacture of matches, and the industry might be said to have become more or less established.

Matches were formerly made from aspen wood which was subject to an import duty of 15 per cent only, and thus the Swedish Match Company, who were the largest exporters to India, found their market more or less jeopardised as local manufacturers could import this wood cheaply and manufacture matches profitably. Accordingly the European organization formed a company known as the Western India Match Company which commenced manufacturing in the country, so that with the growth of the Indian industry imports naturally declined and Government revenue in turn suffered.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

It is estimated that the present production of matches in India is about 10,500,000 gross boxes per annum while imports are approximately 6,130,000 gross boxes, so that the total demand is in the neighbourhood of 17,000,000 gross boxes. It is estimated that the entire Indian demand can be met by a few well organized Indian factories employing not more than 9,000 hands, and the total production of all the present Indian factories working at their full capacity, which they have not yet been able to attain, would be around 18,000,000 gross boxes.

Generally speaking, the matches made of Indian wood in a modern Indian factory are somewhat less attractive in appearance than some of the imported varieties, but for all practical purposes they are not inferior. In the manufacturing of matches the cost of the wood is an important factor, and in this country both Indian and imported aspen wood is used. There are three classes of matches manufactured, viz: those made entirely of Indian wood; those made entirely of aspen wood, and those made with aspen splints and Indian-wood boxes. It has been found that when Indian wood is stored over a period of time the quality deteriorates and there is great wastage. However, in compensation of this native woods can be obtained in Calcutta and Rangoon almost fresh throughout the year, thus eliminating storage, but on the Bombay side the situation is not so favourable. There is also a considerable difference in the prices of the imported aspen wood and the Indian product. The former is priced at Rs.120 a ton, while the latter may be purchased at Rs.40 a ton. On the Bombay side, where the higher priced woods have to be used because of the inferior quality of the indigenous varieties, and where the available supply of the latter is irregular and of inferior quality but may be used for box making with advantage, it is found that manufacturers use aspen for splints and Indian wood for the boxes, while on the Calcutta side and in Rangoon both are entirely of Indian wood.

TYPES OF MATCHES

There are three sizes of matches manufactured: full size, three-quarter size, and half size. The cost of the first is very high, but this type is usually sold at approximately the same price as the half-size. As the sale of the full-

size matches is unremunerative it is quite likely that their manufacture will be discontinued. In addition, the sale of the full and three-quarter size is comparatively small, and it is the half-size matches in which competition is severe, and which constitute the bulk of present imports. Indian match factories are both efficient and economical, and under fair competition and with efficient personal supervision should give a high return on investment.

In the majority of Indian factories box making and other expensive processes are manual. It is realized that the greater uses of machinery will lead to greater economies and correspondingly reduced costs. From 1912-13 the imports of matches from European countries gradually declined while those from Japan increased. In 1918-19 out of a total import of 11,000,000 gross boxes Japan supplied 10,000,000 gross boxes. In 1923-24 one of the largest European match manufacturing organizations made a strenuous effort to recapture the Indian market, and out of a total importation of 11,240,000 gross boxes this organization supplied in the neighbourhood of 5,160,000 gross boxes. Eventually, in order to meet the severe competition from cheap-quality imported matches, the same company decided to set up their own factory in India and thus avoid the import duties. Since then imports from Japan have gradually declined, and in 1927 total imports from that country was only 420,000 gross boxes, while at the present time the entire field is held by the European organization with their own factory in India, and the domestic manufacturers.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS IN GREECE

THEO. J. MONTY, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—72 drachmae equal 1 dollar Canadian; 1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds]

Athens, November 14, 1931.—The consumption of meat and its products in Greece is fairly high considering the climate and the economic conditions of the country. Although the extent of this consumption cannot be ascertained, no figures being at present available, it can be safely said that the local production takes the larger share of the trade, imports being absorbed for the most part by the residents of cities who comprise the minor part of the population.

The imports of fresh meats are almost negligible. Of the prepared meats consumed, ham is of most importance to Canada, although oleo oil and oleomargarine show substantial imports.

While this market offers some opportunities to Canadian exporters, there are three main factors to be considered which are difficult to overcome: low prices, high transportation costs and high customs duties.

FRESH MEATS

Sheep and goat meat form the staple meat diet of the Greek nation, a preference which appears to be common to Eastern European countries. The consumption of beef and pork is comparatively small. Fresh meat, obtained from domestic stock, has the larger share of the trade. Imports of fresh meats for the year 1930 amounted to 7,569 kilos with a value of 181,765 drachmae as compared with 51,527 kilos valued at 1,152,550 drachmae in 1929. These figures indicate that imports of fresh meats are on the decline, and it is expected that the 1931 imports will be still lower.

Frozen meat is not imported. An attempt was made in 1923, but proved a failure. It seems that this commodity does not meet with favour on the part of the local consuming public.

DRIED, SMOKED, PICKLED AND SALTED MEATS

Of the dried, smoked or prepared meats, ham takes the larger share of the import trade. Sausages, balloons, and a type of cured beef seasoned with red

pepper and garlic are other types of prepared meats imported. This latter product is peculiar to Asia Minor. Mildly cured bacon is also imported, but its consumption is confined to foreign residents.

Ham, which was imported into Greece during 1930 to the extent of 89,195 kilograms valued at 5,304,565 drachmae, comes mainly from Germany and Holland, whereas other prepared meats originate principally in Turkey and, to some extent, in Italy.

Competition between imported and locally manufactured prepared meats is keen. The local article, which is being perfected gradually, is sold at a much lower price.

Little or no grading is carried out, with respect to prepared meats, price being the chief distinction between the various qualities. Generally speaking, however, the better grades only are imported, the demand for the cheaper lines being met by local manufacture.

As regards packing, sausages and balloons come in cases, each one being separately wrapped in tinfoil. Sides of bacon are wrapped and sewn in cloth and then packed in cases.

CANNED MEATS

Imports of canned meats are relatively small, those for 1930 being valued at about 1,500,000 drachmae. They mainly comprise light cured, smoked, tinned boneless hams. Corned beef was imported in the past to the extent of 30 to 50 cases per annum, but of late no orders have been passed. Canned sausages are no longer imported. Only first-class hams are imported into Greece, as the consuming public is to be found among the wealthier classes.

Hams are packed in tins weighing 13.2 to 15.2 pounds, gross weight, there being 8 to 10 tins to the case. Corned beef is packed in 1-pound tins, 48 to the case. No special labelling is required. The labels in use in the country of origin serve the Greek market. In fact it is considered an advantage for the labels to be in a language other than Greek.

LARDS AND OTHER ANIMAL FATS

Imports of animal fats are of fair importance as will be seen from the fact that in 1930 2,467 metric tons valued at 39,512,207 drachmae were imported into Greece, as against 2,871 metric tons valued at 52,196,327 drachmae in 1929. It should be noted, however, that lard is not imported, the hot climate precluding its use for alimentary purposes. Imports are chiefly of mutton oil and oleo oil, Holland and the United States being the largest exporters to this country. Fair quantities of hydrogenated fish oil are being imported from Denmark and Norway, Germany and Japan also sharing in this trade.

Competition in animal fats is keen, as the market for these is considered valuable; prospective Canadian shippers would have to quote rock bottom prices to be able to meet it. The types required are oleo oil No. 2, mutton oil and hydrogenated fish oil.

Margarine and oleomargarine are also imported in substantial quantities. Imports for 1930 were valued at 6,041,140 drachmae, Holland and the United States being the chief suppliers.

CONCLUSION

The market for packing house products in Greece, in so far as ham, bacon, sausages and balloons, oleo and mutton oils, and hydrogenated fish oils are concerned, though one of considerable importance, would appear to be closed to Canadian firms owing to the wide difference between the maximum and minimum or conventional rates applicable on Canadian and competing goods respectively. Until this question of tariff has been definitely settled, it is to be feared that any attempt of Canadian firms to enter the market will be doomed to failure. Local importers have shown their willingness to do all they can to sup-

port the Canadian trade, but have stated that under present circumstances they would not be able to dispose advantageously of any merchandise which might be sent them.

Ham, bacon, oleo, mutton and hydrogenated fish oils have been designated as most likely to find suitable outlets in Greece, but only when favourable tariff rates apply to the Canadian product.

Detailed information concerning tariff rates, prices, terms, etc., may be obtained on application to the Department.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Deferred Australian Customs Duties

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, November 24, 1931.—The deferred increased import duties (for which provision is made in the customs tariff) imposed on Australian tariff items in the appended schedule, the operation of which has been postponed from time to time, are now further postponed until the dates specified opposite each item:—

123 (A) (2)	Waddings and cotton wool—Absorbent cotton wool (not medicated)	December 1, 1931
136 (F) (2)	Iron and steel—Hoop, n.e.i.	April 1, 1932
194 (D)	Chain and chains, viz: Chain, n.e.i., not made up into serviceable articles.	December 1, 1931
This postponement does not apply to the following, viz:—		
	Brass and copper chain (curb and trace pattern) made from wire of $\frac{1}{2}$ -mm. to 3-mm. in thickness, both sizes inclusive.	
	Chain, n.e.i., not made up into serviceable articles, in sizes exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch up to but not including $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	
358 (A)	Aeroplanes, and other aircraft including balloons and parachutes.	April 1, 1932
397 (A)	Explosives, viz:—Cartridges, n.e.i.	April 1, 1932
This postponement does not apply to shotgun cartridges.		

The present rates of duty and those deferred on these items are as follows:—

	Present Rates		Deferred Rates	
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	General
123 (A) (2)	Free	20%	4d. per lb. or 20% whichever rate returns higher duty	6d. per lb. or 30%
136 (F) (2)	Free	10%	£3 10s. per ton	£6 per ton
194 (D)	50%	60%	27½%	40%
358 (A)	Free	10%	25%	35%
397 (A)	15%	25%	15%	30%

The present rates under item 194 (D), which are higher than the deferred rates, were imposed in December, 1929, but have yet to be ratified by Parliament, hence, if not ratified, provision for the operation of the deferred rates on December 1, 1931, or later is still retained.

Belgian Tariff Increases

HAROLD JONES, OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, December 7, 1931.—In view of the situation created in Belgium by the mass imports of various commodities—particularly meat and butter—at greatly depreciated prices, a bill has been presented to Parliament proposing to increase the import duties on live cattle, frozen and fresh meats, domestic rabbits, poultry, butter, margarine, artificial lard, petroleum, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The duty increases on live cattle, meats and butter are the result of strong pressure brought upon the Government for some time past by the Belgian farmers, whose products have been unable to compete with Danish cattle

and butter imported into Belgium and sold at extremely low prices. Canadian exports likely to be affected by these changes are the following: Live cattle, meats, butter and perhaps unmanufactured tobacco.

Although the bill referred to above has not yet been approved by Parliament, the duty increases have nevertheless been applied as from November 27. These increases, as compared with the former rates of duty, are given hereafter:—

	Former Tariff	New Tariff
Neat cattle: bulls and steers	Free	28 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Neat cattle: oxen, bullocks, and calves	Free	35 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Neat cattle: cows and heifers	Free	21 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Sheep: rams, ewes and wethers	Free	14 fr. per head
Sheep: lambs	Free	7 fr. per head
Swine	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Fresh butchers' meat, frozen or not . .	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Dead domestic rabbits, frozen or not . .	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Living pigeons (except carrier pigeons), hens, pullets, chickens and other living poultry	Free	100 fr. per 100 kg., live weight.
Fresh or salted butter	20 fr. per 100 kg.	140 fr. per 100 kg.
Margarine, artificial lard and other artificial butter	60 fr. per 100 kg.	100 fr. per 100 kg.
Petroleum, schist, lignite and other similar mineral oils, refined or purified, light, of a density not exceeding 0.788 (formerly 0.78) at 15 degrees Cent.; (petroleum ethers and spirit), not intended for the industrial treatment of raw materials	70 fr. per hectolitre	100 fr. per hectolitre.
Unmanufactured tobacco:*		
Not stemmed	240 fr. per 100 kg.	350 fr. per 100 kg.
Stemmed	480 fr. per 100 kg.	650 fr. per 100 kg.
Stems and tobacco substitutes	240 fr. per 100 kg.	350 fr. per 100 kg.
Manufactured tobacco:		
Cigars, cigarillos and cigarettes . . .	1,800 fr. per 100 kg.	2,100 fr. per 100 kg.
Pipe tobacco (cut), chewing tobacco, snuff tobacco in carrots or powder	600 fr. per 100 kg.	800 fr. per 100 kg.
Tobacco juice (extract) or sauce (prais), pure or mixed	360 fr. per 100 kg.	500 fr. per 100 kg.
Tobacco in powder, even mixed with other substances, intended for use in agriculture or horticulture . .	360 fr. per 100 kg.	500 fr. per 100 kg.

(NOTE.—The Belgian franc is equal to 2.78 Canadian cents at par. One hundred kilograms equal 220.4 pounds; one hectolitre equals 22 gallons.)

* Foreign unmanufactured tobacco is subject to an excise duty of 80 francs per 100 kilos.

Proposed Tariff Increases in the Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, December 9, 1931.—A bill has been passed by the Lower Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament which will, when it becomes effective, cause a general increase in the Dutch import duties. Before becoming law the bill must be passed by the Upper Chamber and afterwards receive Royal Assent. Both of these latter steps may be regarded, however, as matters of course. It will come into force on January 1, 1932, and will automatically cease to be applicable on January 1, 1935.

The decree states that ad valorem customs house duties levied according to the Tariff Act of 1924, as amended by the Act of January 29, 1931, will be increased as follows:—

- Goods at present dutiable at 3 per cent, new rate 4 per cent.
- Goods at present dutiable at 5 per cent, new rate 6 per cent.
- Goods at present dutiable at 8 per cent, new rate 10 per cent.
- Goods at present dutiable at 12 per cent, new rate 15 per cent.
- Goods at present dutiable at 20 per cent, new rate 25 per cent.

Over and above the duties laid down in the foregoing, the specific duty on a number of articles which are particularly mentioned in subsections of

different items, is also raised. These include, under certain conditions, flowers; also mineral water, foodstuffs and beverages, honey, oils and fats, fish, meat and bacon, arms and ammunition, vegetable oils and soap. As an example, honey when imported in bulk, was formerly liable to 8 per cent ad valorem plus 4 florins per 100 kilos. The new rate will be 10 per cent ad valorem plus 5 florins per 100 kilos. (One florin equals 40·2 cents Canadian at par.)

In addition to the preceding a new item is to be inserted to cover live horses. These were formerly free, but they will now be dutiable at the rate of 12½ florins per animal. Potatoes, which were also previously on the free list, will now pay 10 per cent ad valorem.

The bill provides for the insertion in the tariff of a new subsection dealing with beef, horsemeat and some other specific meat products. None of these, however, may be imported from Canada at present.

A translation of the new law has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, where additional details can be obtained by interested importers. (On December 29, Mr. Macgillivray cabled that the increased rates would become effective on January 1, 1932.)

Proposed Import Restrictions in the Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, December 9, 1931.—A bill is now before the States General of the Netherlands by which authority is sought to introduce measures towards restricting imports of certain goods. It is proposed that the Government be empowered to issue decrees by which the importation of certain products from different countries may be forbidden should the total value of goods from such countries be higher than the average value during at least the two preceding years. Regulations regarding the prohibitions will be laid down in the decrees.

The drop in the monetary value in different countries has given such countries special advantages which it is now proposed to combat in order to prevent Dutch producers from being ousted from the home market by excessive imports from abroad.

No commodities are specifically mentioned in the bill. In discussing it, the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry was authority for the statement that the direct purpose of the bill is to protect the various branches of national industry. The indirect purpose is that of correcting the trade balance which has been weakened by the depression in shipping and in the colonies. In the interests of the trade balance it may be necessary to restrict the importation of luxury articles, including those which are not produced in the Netherlands.

The bill has been passed by the Second or Lower Chamber of the States General; it still must be dealt with by the Upper House. It is to become law on the day after its promulgation.

Tariff Changes in Jugoslavia

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, December 16, 1931.—Two laws dated November 3, 1931, and effective November 12, 1931, made the following changes in the rates of the conventional tariff (applicable to Canada) of Jugoslavia:—

	Former Rate	New Rate
	Gold Dinars per 100 Kg.	
Barley	3	6
Malt of cereals of all kinds, except that roasted or ground	10	14
Rakes and pitchforks, rough, even if combined with wood	30	35
Manufactures of wrought iron not specially mentioned in the tariff, even combined with wood or cast iron, worked, weighing up to 5 kg. (11 pounds) per piece	65	70

(NOTE.—The gold dinar equals 19.3 Canadian cents at par; and 100 kg. equal 220.4 pounds.)

Jugoslavian Tariff Amendment

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date November 16, 1931, that a law dated November 3, and effective November 12, 1931, establishes that articles and materials for the manufacture and repair of machines, steam boilers, apparatus, instruments, tools, firearms, iron constructions, wagons, trucks and trolleys, motor cars, motor cycles, pedal cycles, aeroplanes, aerostats, ships, barges, tankers and pontoons may enter Jugoslavia free of customs duty if they are not manufactured in sufficient quantity in the country and when imported by persons or concerns engaged in the production or repair of the above-mentioned articles. The exemption is subject to the conditions laid down by the Minister of Finance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 28

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending December 28, 1931, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending December 21, 1931, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Parity	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Dec. 21	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Dec. 28	Official Bank Rate
Australia	Pound	.....	\$3.3590	\$3.3827	—
Austria	Schilling	.1407	.1749	.1750	8
Belgium	Belga	.1390	.1729	.1720	2½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0072	.0089	.0088	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.....	.0367	.0365	6½
Denmark	Krone	.....	.2322	.2341	6
Finland	Markka	.0252	.0235	.0209	8
France	Franc	.0392	.0487	.0483	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2382	.2935	.2924	7
Great Britain	Pound	.....	4.2009	4.2305	6
Greece	Drachma	.0130	.0159	.0158	11
Holland	Guilder	.4020	.4992	.4941	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1749	.2167	.2156	8
Italy	Lira	.0526	.0634	.0625	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.....	.0221	.0220	7½
Norway	Krone	.....	.2316	.2317	6
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.0433	.0431	7
Roumania	Leu	.0060	.0074	.0073	8
Spain	Peseta	.....	.1050	.1043	6½
Sweden	Krona	.....	.2338	.2360	6
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.2419	.2406	2
United States	Dollar	1.0000	1.2387	1.2325	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.....	.3220	.3142	—
Brazil	Milreis	.....	.0805	.0785	—
Chile	Peso	.1217	.1486	.1479	6½
Colombia	Peso	.9733	1.2015	1.1955	7
Mexico	Peso (Silver)	.....	.4876	.4941	6-7
Peru	Sol	.....	.3499	.3481	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.1982	.1972	—
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.5543	.5515	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	1.2379	1.2317	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.....	.3189	.3161	—
India	Rupee	.3650	.3189	.3204	8
Japan	Yen	.4985	.5264	.5053	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4020	.4973	.4960	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.....	.4211	.4165	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4424	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.4769	.5114	—
British Guiana . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Barbados . . . . .	\$	.....	.8919	.8997	—
Trinidad . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	.....	4.2736	4.3137	—
Other British West Indies . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Martinique	Franc	.0392	.0487	.0484	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0392	.0487	.0484	—
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	.....	4.3086	4.3389	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

1. CANNED SALMON.—A commission agent in Rotterdam wishes to represent Canadian exporters of canned salmon.
2. ONIONS; CODFISH.—A commission agent in Havana desires to represent Canadian exporters of onions, codfish, and smoked herrings on a commission basis only.
3. MEAT PRODUCTS.—An agent in The Hague, who also purchases for his own account, is desirous of establishing connections with Canadian firms in a position to export casings, bacon, and lard for sale in Germany.
4. WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Agent in Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, desires Canadian wheat and flour connections.
5. FLOUR AND MILL OFFALS.—A London firm wish to secure representation of a Canadian miller who can regularly supply for export to the United Kingdom flour, meals, bran, porridge, etc., as well as rolled oats and oatmeals.

Miscellaneous

6. PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—Dutch firm desire to get in touch with Canadian exporters of proprietary medicines.
7. LUMBER.—A firm of import agents in Hamburg have expressed their interest in acting as representatives for Canadian lumber exporters.
8. BIRCH DOWELS.—A firm in the North of England wish to receive c.i.f. Liverpool and Manchester quotations on Canadian birch dowels.
9. TOOTHPICKS.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of toothpicks, for Argentina and Uruguay. Kind in use are round and pointed at both ends; samples may be had on application to the Department. Full particulars with samples and c.i.f. prices should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.
10. TOOLS AND HARDWARE.—An old-established London firm of importers seek the representation of Canadian manufacturers of hand tools and hardware.
11. HARDWARE; TOOLS; DOMESTIC WOODENWARE.—A London firm of manufacturers' agents wish to secure the United Kingdom representation of Canadian manufacturers of stainless steel eggbeaters, food-choppers, pastry boards, rolling pins, clothes pegs, small hardware specialties, and small engineers' tools.
12. KRAFT PAPER.—A large manufacturing firm of chemists in the North of England wish to receive c.i.f. United Kingdom port quotations from Canadian manufacturers of kraft paper.
13. KRAFT, GREASEPROOF, AND GLAZED PAPERS.—A North of England firm of paper wholesalers wish to receive offers from Canadian firms of kraft paper, greaseproof and glazed papers.
14. KRAFT PAPER AND CONTAINER BOARDS.—A North of England firm of paper wholesalers wish to receive offers of Canadian kraft paper, and also wood-pulp board and box-boards.
15. KRAFT PAPER.—A paper box manufacturing company in the North of England wish to receive quotations and samples of light-weight kraft paper from Canadian manufacturers.
16. KRAFT PAPER.—A North of England firm of papermakers' agents and merchants wish to receive offers on Canadian kraft paper.
17. KRAFT PAPER.—A North of England firm of agents wish to receive c.i.f. United Kingdom port quotations and samples of kraft paper.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Duchess of York, Jan. 9; Melita, Jan. 16; Montcalm, Jan. 23; Montclare, Jan. 30; Montrose, Feb. 6—all Canadian Pacific; Nevisian, Jan. 6; Oranian, Jan. 20—both Leyland Line; Adriatic, White Star Line, Jan. 17; Nova Scotia, Jan. 7; Newfoundland, Jan. 26—both Furness Line; Manchester Hero, Manchester Line, Jan. 12; Antonia, Cunard Line, Jan. 24.

To London.—Beaverhill, Jan. 9; Beaverburn, Jan. 23; Beaverdale, Jan. 30; Beaverbrae, Feb. 6—all Canadian Pacific; London Citizen, Jan. 11; London Corporation, Jan. 25; London Exchange, Feb. 8—all Furness Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, Jan. 25.

To Manchester.—Nevisian, Jan. 6; Oranian, Jan. 20—both Leyland Line; Manchester Commerce, Jan. 9; Manchester Citizen, Jan. 23; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 6—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, Jan. 11; Concordia, Jan. 25—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, Jan. 11; Concordia, Jan. 25; Athenia, Feb. 1—all Anchor-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 23; Pennland, Jan. 17; Westernland, Jan. 31—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 30.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Jan. 18.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, Jan. 18.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Jan. 12 and 26 and Feb. 9; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Jan. 6 and 28; Nova Scotia, Jan. 7; Newfoundland, Jan. 26—both Furness Line; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Jan. 9 and 23, and Feb. 6.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Jan. 10 and Feb. 14; Lady Hawkins, Jan. 24; Lady Drake, Jan. 31—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), Jan. 6 and Feb. 3; Calabria, Jan. 20—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Jan. 13; Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 27; Fernebo, Feb. 10—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, Jan. 16; Canadian Pathfinder, Feb. 6 (does not call at Bermuda)—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cavelier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Jan. 6 and Feb. 3; Lady Somers, Jan. 13; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Jan. 20; Lady Rodney, Jan. 27—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Conqueror, Canadian National, Jan. 23.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, Jan. 20.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Duchess of York, Jan. 8; Melita, Jan. 15; Montcalm, Jan. 22; Montclare, Jan. 29; Montrose, Feb. 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverhill, Jan. 8; Beaverford, Jan. 15; Beaverburn, Jan. 22; Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverbrae, Feb. 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, Jan. 7; Manchester Citizen, Jan. 21; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 4—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, Jan. 9; Concordia, Jan. 23—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Torr Head, Jan. 5; Melmore Head, Jan. 17—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, Jan. 9; Concordia, Jan. 23—both Anchor-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12; Beaverburn, Jan. 22—all Canadian Pacific; Brant County, Jan. 5; Kings County, Jan. 23—both County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, County Line, Jan. 8.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 29; Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, Jan. 12 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Havre.—Brant County, County Line, Jan. 5.

To Italian Ports.—Vallarsa, Lloyd-Mediterranean Italian Service, Jan. 8.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—A steamer, American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other ports), Jan. 25.

To West and South African Ports.—Earlspark, Elder Dempster Line, Jan. 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Jan. 6 and Feb. 15; Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 18; Fernebo, Feb. 1—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Jan. 6 and Feb. 10; Lady Hawkins, Jan. 20; Lady Drake, Jan. 27—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaica Outports.—San Gil (also calls at Belize), Jan. 7; San Bruno, Jan. 21; San Blas, Feb. 4—all United Fruit Line.

To Havana.—Canadian Farmer, Canadian National, Jan. 9.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Gracia (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 15; Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18.

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Royal Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 4.

To London, Hull, Hamburg and Rotterdam.—Albion Star, American Mail Line, Jan. 14.

To London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 29.

To Shanghai.—Indien, Australian-B.C. Shipping Co., about Jan. 8.

To Japanese Ports.—Belfast Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., Jan. 12.

To Shanghai and Taku Bar.—Everett, Canada Shipping Co., Jan. 20.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Protesilaus, Jan. 5; Ixion, Feb. 2—both Blue Funnel Line (also call at Hongkong but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (also calls at Honolulu and Nagasaki), Jan. 16; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), Jan. 30—both Canadian Pacific; Grays Harbour, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., Jan. 12 (also calls at Osaka, Iloilo and Cebu, but not at Shanghai); Heian Maru, Jan. 7; Hikawa Maru, Jan. 21—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (call at Osaka, but not at Manila).

To Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Osaka, Amoy, Iloilo and Cebu.—Stuart, American Mail Line, Jan. 15.

To Shanghai.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 25.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, Jan. 29; Niagara, Feb. 26—both Canadian-Australasian Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden West (also calls at Timaru), Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., Jan. 16; Mirrabooka (also calls at Adelaide, Brisbane and Newcastle), Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., January; Waikawa (also calls at Papeete), Jan. 26; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Feb. 26—both Canadian-Australasian Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Washington, Jan. 9; Wyoming, Jan. 28; Winnipeg, Feb. 20—all French Line.

To Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.—Justin, North German Lloyd Line, Jan. 12.

To London, Hull and Newcastle.—Panama, East Asiatic Line, early January.

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18.

To Manchester.—Pacific Grove, Furness (Pacific) Ltd., Jan. 9.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Katrine, Jan. 3; Damsterdyk, Jan. 16; Loch Monar, Jan. 31; Delftdyk, Feb. 13—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, Feb. 6; George Washington, Feb. 23—both Fred Olsen Line (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice and Trieste.—Cellina, Jan. 17; California, Jan. 28—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Axel Johnson, Jan. 8; Annie Johnson, Feb. 11—both Johnson Line.

To Puerto Colombia and Kingston, Jamaica.—Point Bonita, Gulf Pacific Line, Jan. 27.

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Sveadrott, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 16.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Nilus, Jan. 3; West Notus, Jan. 17; West Cactus, Feb. 2—all Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line.

To Capetown, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban and Lourenco Marques.—Crown City, B.C. Shipping Agencies, Ltd., early January.

To Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Barve, Silver-Java Line, Jan. 6.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES, Carnabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

L. D. WILGRESS, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Exchange Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

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Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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BRITISH TEXTILES EXHIBITION, 1932

The British Industries Fair, 1932, a notice concerning which was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1448 (October 31, 1931), will include a new feature of special interest to the textile industry and trade.

The British Cotton Textile Exhibition, the British Artificial Silk Exhibition and the Textile Section of the British Industries Fair will be assembled under one roof to form the British Textiles Exhibition, which, as part of the British Industries Fair, will be held at the White City, London, from February 27 to March 5.

This exhibition will comprise exhibits for home and overseas markets, and for the first time buyers from all over the world will be afforded an opportunity of ordering from one comprehensive display the latest cotton, silk, artificial silk and linen products of British industry. In addition to mannequin parades, there will be many novel and attractive demonstrations of the uses to which British textiles are put in different markets.

For the convenience of buyers, the exhibition will be divided into sections, each occupying one or more halls. From spinning to the finished article, every aspect of the industry will be presented in impressive sequence. The whole-sale, export and retail trades will each have their special sections. Each section has been designed as an artistic unit in a general scheme.

To the buyer from overseas the 1932 exhibition offers unique opportunities. The fall in sterling has so far had scarcely any effect on the internal price level of Great Britain. British prices in terms of many foreign currencies are now lower than they have been for many years past, lower possibly than they will be for some time to come. The foreign visitor will find the prices of British textile goods a good deal lower than they were at the time of the 1931 exhibition, while the cheaper railway travel and hotel accommodation will be an additional attraction.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM CANADA IN 1930

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

London, December 17, 1931.—The Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Countries now issued, covering the calendar year 1930, contains full and final statistics of the imports, exports, and re-exports of all commodities. It consequently deals with those commodities which are not included in the trade returns issued by the Customs at the end of each month, and also contains revised and fuller figures of the statistics of those selected commodities that were made available last January.

Although the bulk of the agricultural products and raw materials which constitute Canada's chief exports to Great Britain were dealt with in the review published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* Nos. 1410 and 1411 (February 7 and February 14, respectively, 1931), particulars of certain other products of importance are not released prior to the issue of this general statement. It has therefore been customary to supplement the earlier report by a further review, dealing with these other items.

As is generally known, 1930 was an unfavourable year generally, and witnessed a heavy falling off in many of the commodities which represent Canada's most important and regular exports to Great Britain—notably in the case of cereals and provisions.

Similar causes still further reduced the quantities of certain other products—more particularly of the fully manufactured goods—in which Canada established a trade under war conditions, and which were in those days shipped to a considerable degree in the case of a number of items. That trade has steadily diminished during the past decade, as world trading conditions resumed normality, and whereas it has been usual to include reference to most of these items in these supplementary reports, the further decline sustained during 1930 has reduced a number of items to figures that are so fractional and insignificant that inclusion in the present memorandum would be unwarranted and, indeed, tend to create an impression of permanence which would be unreliable.

As will, however, be seen from an examination of the tables which follow, the volume of 1930 trade was well maintained in certain commodities, even without taking into consideration the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed generally, and, moreover, includes several bright spots.

It should be mentioned that the rotation followed is that adopted by the British Customs Department, i.e., (1) Food, Drink and Tobacco; (2) Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured; (3) Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

(1) FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

(Imports of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Canned Fish were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1411: February 14, 1931)

RYE

The quantities imported diminish steadily. Total receipts in 1930 fell to 96,232 cwts. from the 323,375 cwts. in 1927. Canada's contribution during the same period dropped from 248,168 cwts. to 86,291 cwts.

ROLLED OATS AND GROATS

Total receipts of rolled oats and groats were 435,653 cwts. in 1930 as against 490,723 cwts. in 1929, and under the circumstances Canada's share, 264,871 cwts. as against 302,919 cwts., was fairly well sustained.

The nearest competitor was Germany—138,783 cwts.—whose contribution increased by approximately 50 per cent over the previous year and was gained chiefly at the expense of the United States, exports from which fell from 80,003 cwts. in 1929 to 24,923 cwts. in 1930.

OATMEAL

In oatmeal there was also a drop to 160,190 cwts. from 190,676 cwts. in 1929, and in the case of Canada to 9,202 cwts. from 28,562 cwts. Concurrently, receipts of oatmeal from Germany rose from 54,652 cwts. in 1929 to 114,889 cwts., almost double.

HAY

The dimensions of this trade depend almost entirely upon the magnitude of the current yield of hay in the United Kingdom. Resulting from an increased home crop, only 39,579 tons were acquired from abroad, in comparison with 93,016 tons in the previous year. Of the former quantity, Canada furnished 26,348 tons, and of the other contributors it is noteworthy, with a view to the future, that Norway supplied 6,532 tons, a considerable increase upon consignments of recent years.

CANNED TONGUES

In the meat trade, as distinct from provisions, Canada continued to play an insignificant role, and the only contribution of any note was 4,583 cwts. of canned tongues, representing about 4½ per cent of the aggregate imported and rather less than was shipped in 1929.

POULTRY

Similarly, Canada only provided 598 cwts. of the 569,921 cwts. of dead poultry which arrived from abroad in 1930—a position which continues to be disappointing.

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Imports of sausage casings, etc., remained about normal. To Canada are allotted 2,466 cwts. of the 78,414 cwts. received, which represents about half the average quantity.

BUTTER

Butter is included in the monthly returns. Supplies from Canada had, however, practically ceased in recent years, to an extent that the Customs had discontinued including receipts from the Dominion in the monthly separate returns. It now transpires that Canada in 1930 supplied only 210 cwts. of the 6,821,620 cwts. which the United Kingdom imported from all sources. As will be known, however, altered circumstances have since led to Canada in recent months making some resumption of a trade which was formerly one of extreme importance,

and with the improvement of quality now achieved in the Dominion it is hoped that the export of butter to the United Kingdom may again attain substantial dimensions.

EGGS

It is similarly now announced for the first time that of the 26,541,280 great hundreds (120) of eggs imported from overseas, Canada sent 15,025 great hundreds.

SALMON, FRESH AND FROZEN

It is more satisfactory to turn to salmon, fresh and frozen, the importation of which continued to grow in 1930, and to find that Canada remained the principal supplier—34,867 cwts. out of 126,231 cwts. in comparison with 27,072 cwts. of the 102,300 cwts. imported in 1929. This was closely followed in 1930 by Newfoundland, 29,353 cwts., constituting a large increase, and by the United States, 27,448 cwts.

SALTED SALMON

Salted salmon, *per contra*, was in less demand, arrivals dropping from 13,873 cwts. in 1929 to 8,942 cwts. in 1930. Chief sources of supply were Newfoundland, 2,747 cwts., and the United States, 2,148 cwts., Canada with 811 cwts. occupying the lowest berth.

CURED CODFISH

Practically all the cured codfish entered in the United Kingdom import returns is re-exported by commission houses for distribution in countries of actual consumption. The aggregate in 1930 was only 125,268 cwts. as against an average receipt of over 200,000 cwts. Canada was only a small participant in the trade, and her share, 4,072 cwts., only about one-third of that of any recent year. Newfoundland, which remains the outstanding figure, shipped 86,573 cwts., followed by Iceland, 13,712 cwts.

CANNED SALMON

As regards canned salmon, although provisional figures were given in our report published in February, this export trade to the United Kingdom is of such importance to Canada that it seems useful to reproduce the detailed figures now published for the calendar years 1929 and 1930:—

	Quantity		Value	
	1929 Cwts.	1930 Cwts.	1929 £	1930 £
Total imports	859,576	931,965	4,424,099	4,557,364
Canada	90,815	101,779	415,834	495,268
Soviet Union	367,347	536,240	2,186,409	2,652,323
Japan	122,662	96,499	508,375	410,646
United States	272,546	195,279	1,286,921	985,706

CANNED LOBSTER AND CRAB

Arrivals of canned lobster during 1930, amounting to 21,745 cwts. as against 26,799 cwts. in 1929, were below the average, Canada, which in the past has enjoyed a practical monopoly of this business, supplying 17,648 cwts. as against 22,583 in 1929.

It is well known that the trade in canned lobsters has in recent years been greatly cut into by the placing on the market of the much cheaper Japanese canned crab. The returns of this item, published for the first time, discloses that imports in 1930 amounted to the considerable total of 66,810 cwts., of which Japan claimed 40,612 cwts. and the Soviet Union 24,574 cwts.

It is also interesting to note that the established value of the 66,810 cwts. of crab was £621,343, in comparison with £300,725 representing the 21,745 cwts. of lobster.

APPLES

Fresh or, as they are described in the statement, "raw" apples provide an outstanding item in Canada's regular export trade. It is consequently thought useful to reproduce the figures in full.

As will be seen, 1930 was a very satisfactory year for Canada, and while the United States still occupied the first place, imports of Canadian-grown apples marked a still further increase and are pushing the United States hard for the lead.

Imports of Raw Apples into the United Kingdom

	Quantity		Value	
	1929 Cwts.	1930 Cwts.	1929 £	1930 £
Total imports.. . . .	5,757,541	6,171,524	7,062,037	7,552,186
Canada	1,707,238	2,086,331	1,770,599	2,027,898
United States.. . . .	3,089,163	2,234,757	3,899,224	2,791,101
Australia	351,908	1,350,843	551,176	2,029,029
New Zealand.	258,075	380,210	527,576	632,231

FRUITS, PRESERVED WITHOUT SUGAR

A much less satisfactory, and indeed disappointing, position continued in the canned fruit trade, Canada only supplying the insignificant quantity of 3,218 cwts. out of the 203,116 cwts. of fruits, preserved without sugar, brought into Britain from all sources, excluding apricots and apricot fruit pulp.

The United States, owing to the high reputation of its canned peaches and pears, is outstanding in this trade, supplying in 1930 no less than 130,155 cwts., followed *longo intervalo* by the Netherlands, France, and Australia, the latter's share, 8,095 cwts., being two and one-half times greater than Canada's, be it noted.

FRUITS, PRESERVED IN SUGAR

In those published items dealing with fruits preserved in sugar Canada is credited with 14,431 cwts. out of 501,283 cwts. of canned pears imported, and 4,030 cwts. out of 408,327 cwts. of canned fruits, unenumerated.

CIDER AND APPLE JUICE

In another fruit line France monopolized the importation of cider with 738,337 gallons out of 754,191 gallons, Canada being credited in 1930 with a bagatelle of 3,044 gallons. It is interpreted, however, that the receipts credited to Canada under the heading "fruit juice, unenumerated," represents mainly apple juice concentrated in the proportion of one to five, and in this connection it is interesting to learn that the 158,673 gallons imported from Canada are valued at £23,868 as against £24,573 for practically five times the same quantity of French cider.

Upon the other hand Canada's participation in the United Kingdom cider industry was cut in half in comparison with 1929, when 365,314 gallons were received from the Dominion under the fruit juice item. As purchases of French cider in 1930 nearly doubled, it seems evident that considerations of price were responsible for Canada's temporary decline in business.

As the consumption of cider steadily increases in the United Kingdom, and her own resources are quite inadequate to furnish the raw materials needed, it seems advantageous to again call the attention of Canadian apple growers to the importance and urgency of making greater and better-organized efforts to secure business which must provide an invaluable outlet for surplus fruit that otherwise often goes to waste.

HONEY

Results in honey were also eminently satisfactory. Although the total imported, 66,997 cwts., exhibited a decline of practically 50 per cent from 1929, receipts of Canadian honey increased from 9,438 cwts. to 11,819 cwts., forming, indeed, a record. Chief sources of supply were: West Indies, 15,900 cwts.; United States, 15,311 cwts.; New Zealand, 1,171 cwts., so Canada has captured third place.

PRESERVED MILK

Although the imports of both condensed milk (not sweetened) and milk powder, show little change from the previous year, Canada's share under both headings still further declined as is indicated by the following tables:—

Condensed Milk (Unsweetened)

	Quantity		Value	
	1929 Cwts.	1930 Cwts.	1929 £	1930 £
Total imports.. . . .	405,387	402,967	1,076,630	999,461
Canada	15,218	13,709	40,904	33,259
United States	158,230	107,127	490,435	309,664
Netherlands	158,314	151,649	353,089	326,085

Condensed Milk (Sweetened, Whole)

Total imports.. . . .	258,421	226,666	599,534	487,091
Canada	9,930	7,971	27,157	21,766
Netherlands	161,829	147,967	329,889	278,121
Switzerland	43,492	25,601	125,688	72,900
Denmark	30,087	28,583	80,436	73,335

Milk Powder (Unsweetened)

Total imports	263,048	250,440	706,941	631,298
Canada	34,412	25,988	73,299	52,397
Netherlands	90,485	96,911	206,248	186,961
New Zealand.. . . .	99,650	87,415	341,448	304,287

CANNED VEGETABLES

Canadian participation in the importation of canned vegetables continues to be microscopic in comparison with the natural resources which she possesses. Imports are published under two separate items, "Tomatoes" and "Other Descriptions," which together in 1930 aggregated 761,844 cwts. According to the published returns Canada is only responsible for 498 cwts. under both, although it seems probable that she contributed the bulk of the 4,386 cwts. of canned tomatoes which are allotted to "British countries" generally.

In this connection, it may be noted that the United States shipped 13,621 cwts. of tomatoes and 21,377 cwts. of other descriptions of vegetables.

Incidentally, the canned tomato trade continues to be mainly monopolized by Italy and Spain who respectively sent 433,727 cwts. and 132,123 cwts.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED

Although the total quantity which arrived in 1930, 237,027,857 pounds, is practically the same as in 1929, receipts from Canada fell by one-fifth, being 4,040,625 pounds against 5,024,604 pounds (almost entirely unstripped). During the period, moreover, the proportion of Empire-grown tobacco increased by practically 4,000,000 pounds, of which Nyasaland claimed 2,000,000 pounds and British India 4,000,000 pounds on the year's working.

(2) RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED

(Imports of Lumber and Wood-pulp were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1411: February 14, 1931)

ABRASIVES

In carborundum, the only item under this heading in which Canada figures, returns indicate an increase from 1,120 tons supplied by the Dominion in 1929 to 1,354 tons in 1930 out of respective aggregates of 2,169 tons and 2,434 tons.

ASBESTOS

Although Canada shipped 3,636 tons of raw fibre in 1930 in contrast with 3,392 tons the previous year, little progress has been made towards recapturing business which has in recent years been appropriated by Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, receipts from which countries totalled 9,252 tons and 6,787 tons respectively. The aggregate imports were 22,658 tons (£708,698).

COPPER ORE

The quantity of copper ore imported in 1930 totalled 46,823 tons, an increase of practically 25 per cent over 1929. Canada accounted for practically all of this, with shipments of 22,386 tons as against 14,146 tons in 1929.

SLEEPERS

Among wood manufactures details of which are only now available, Canadian sleepers fell away from 67,508 loads in 1929 to 40,486 loads in 1930, although the quantity imported rose considerably, i.e., from 369,101 loads in 1929 to 533,161 loads in 1930. The chief suppliers were: Poland, 185,677 loads; Soviet Union, 168,607 loads; Latvia, 76,087 loads; the United States contributing 24,442 loads.

PLANED FLOORING

Canada is likewise credited with 1,746 loads of planed flooring, a mere fraction of the 425,679 loads imported—almost entirely from Scandinavian sources.

SEEDS

Although imports of clover seeds remain unchanged, Canada sent over 21,363 cwts. out of 54,062 cwts. imported in 1930, an increase of 6,000 cwts. over shipments from the Dominion in 1929.

A slight advance was also associated with grass seeds, Canada contributing 3,850 cwts. out of a total of 200,333 cwts.

RECENT HEAVY DUMPING OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, December 18, 1931.—The November overseas trade returns are of interest chiefly because the period which they cover includes the acute dumping activities which formed the grand finale of the campaign which foreign manufacturers had developed with the growing realization that the British Government was about to adopt a permanent tariff.

As will be generally known, the reason for these activities was the preliminary step which the British Government took in placing a dumping duty to the extent of 50 per cent on a selected list of articles which were described as "abnormal imports."

The respite conceded to foreign shippers—the time occupied in Parliament in discussing the measure together with the several days grace which separated its announcement from the coming into force of the regulation—enabled foreign manufacturers and shippers to accelerate their operations and rush into the country by every possible means of transportation the maximum amount of goods available.

It therefore seems of special interest to ascertain the extent to which goods covered by the restrictions were imported into the United Kingdom, and similarly the degree to which the practical value of the measure from an immediate point of view was discounted by this respite.

For this purpose the following list has been prepared comparing imports during November, 1931, with the same month in the previous year. While the increases in many items are strikingly heavy, it should be mentioned that they do not even then show the full effect of the dumping which took place, because, as the first order came into operation only on November 25, it seems improbable that the published statistics include the last few days when indiscriminate dumping still continued.

	November, 1930	November, 1931
Glazed wall and hearth tiles	34,450	57,212
Sanitary ware	2,955	13,306
China, including translucent pottery and all pottery known as china or porcelain, other than electrical ware	1,902	4,295
General earthenware	14,750	40,385
Domestic and fancy glassware	64,097	107,209
Plate and sheet glass	133,581	222,773
Glass bottles	133,334	223,619
Cutlery (value only)	22,710	140,878
Typewriters	4,151	9,991
Cotton piece goods (printed)	431,154	1,294,398
Woollen and worsted yarns	1,527,688	2,467,110
Woollen tissues	2,169,908	6,005,922
Worsted tissues	299,356	1,178,857
Carpets	694,434	1,187,931
Gloves of leather and fur	28,230	115,856
Fabric gloves	23,244	204,253
Packing and wrapping paper	292,980	565,622
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	433,290	519,988

POINTS FOR EXPORTERS TO EGYPT

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

CURRENCY

Cairo, December 16, 1931.—Owing to the fact that Egypt's note issue of over £E19,000,000 has as part of its legal covering a substantial proportion of British securities (over £E15,000,000), the country's currency is technically based on the pound sterling, and there is a fixed ratio between the two of 97·5 Egyptian piastres (or 975 milliemes) to the pound. The Egyptian currency therefore follows all the variations of sterling exchange.

GREAT BRITAIN FAVOURED

While the drop in the pound has resulted in an increase in the prices of all commodities imported into Egypt from countries which have adhered to the gold standard, such as the United States, France, Germany, Italy, etc., the prices of United Kingdom goods have, relatively, remained unaffected. Certain countries, such as Germany, who have been in the habit of quoting in Egypt in terms of British currency, have endeavoured to maintain their prices at the same level as obtained before Great Britain abandoned the gold standard. In such cases, however, the minimum shipments to which these quotations apply are con-

siderably higher than formerly specified. On the other hand, certain British manufacturers have taken advantage of the situation to raise their prices within the limits of the spread between the value of the gold and paper pound.

Great Britain, therefore, reaps a substantial benefit under present conditions, in so far as its trade with Egypt is concerned, through the parity of its currency with that of Egypt, not merely because of the consequent rise in the price of the goods of countries competing with it in the Egyptian market, but also because of the stability in the exchange situation as between Egypt and the United Kingdom. This is especially true as regards tenders for supplies required by the Egyptian Government where quotations have to be given in Egyptian currency.

Regardless of the fluctuations in the pound sterling, the Egyptian importer of United Kingdom products always knows exactly how many Egyptian pounds and milliemmes he will be called upon to pay for them on their arrival or whenever drafts fall due, for the pound sterling is always exchangeable against 975 milliemmes.

There is an increasing tendency for the Egyptian importer, therefore, to trade with the United Kingdom rather than with countries in respect to which exchanges fluctuate.

CANADA FAVOURED

Canada, owing to the substantial discount on its dollar in New York, is in a favourable situation as compared with countries whose currencies have not depreciated. The depreciation of the pound sterling, however, having been greater up to the time of writing than that of the Canadian dollar, Great Britain has had an advantage over Canada in exports to Egypt.

Egypt being mainly a price market, its importers are constantly seeking to place their orders in countries which can supply at the lowest prices, and these orders are now naturally tending to go to countries whose currencies are depreciated. This tendency is accentuated by the fact that the purchasing power of Egypt has considerably diminished through the fall in the price of its main export staple, which is cotton, and is still further lessened by the depreciation of its own currency.

It has been noted that Egyptian importers have been fully alive to the advantage of switching their orders from the United States, as for example, to Canada for certain commodities produced in both countries, such as apples. Whereas in 1930 imports of American apples into Egypt greatly exceeded those from Canada, at the present time British Columbia apples dominate the Egyptian market, where they were unknown four years ago. This change in conditions as regards apples is due in a large measure also to the superior keeping qualities of Canadian apples, the merits of which are becoming better recognized.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES

Canadian currency is dealt in only to a very limited extent in Egypt, and the result is that Egyptian importers who have to meet drafts drawn in Canadian dollars have not been able to obtain the most favourable rates from banks in this country. In other words, they have not been able to benefit to the full extent from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

For a few weeks following Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard in September last little or no information on the Canadian dollar was obtainable at Egyptian banks, and the result was that its exchange was considered to be the same as that of the American dollar. Even after its value had been somewhat stabilized at about 10 per cent discount in New York, rates quoted locally for Canadian dollars were very unfavourable, as the banks had no up-to-date information on the Canadian currency and endeavoured to protect themselves from possible losses. As a result it was arranged by the Department of Trade

and Commerce in Ottawa to supply Alexandria and Cairo by cable with daily closing rates of exchange for the Canadian dollar in New York and London. This information proved extremely valuable both to Egyptian importers and to the banks.

Since the middle of November to the date of writing the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen in New York from 90 to 80 cents, and the question now is, will its value again return to 90 cents, or even to par, or will it be stabilized at near the present figure? If its value is to increase, the Egyptian importer who has placed an order in Canada recently will have to cover himself in the event of such a rise, if the draft to be met is in Canadian dollars. For him the eventuality of a rise in the Canadian dollar is, therefore, a disturbing factor. The advantages of a stabilized currency are thus apparent.

ADVANTAGES OF QUOTING IN STERLING

The easiest and safest method of quoting, so far as the Canadian exporter is concerned, is to state his price in Canadian dollars. But the easiest method is not necessarily the best. Having to meet a draft in Canadian dollars one, two, or three months ahead, provides a serious problem for the Egyptian importer. Not only is he faced with uncertainties in respect to the future value of the Canadian dollar coupled with that of the pound sterling to which his own currency is related, but he also knows that he will not then benefit to the full extent of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar for the reason that it is not a well-known currency in Egypt. A quotation in American dollars would present slightly less difficulty for the Egyptian importer, but then the Canadian exporter, when calculating his price, would have to provide against any losses due to exchange on New York, while the Egyptian importer would also have to cover himself.

The most suitable currency for the Canadian exporter to use in his quotations for the Egyptian market is sterling, which is the currency in which drafts are most readily negotiated and remittances most easily effected in this country. The Egyptian importer can then convert prices in a moment into Egyptian currency, and he is free from any worry over exchange. For Canadian firms tendering on Egyptian Government stores it is undoubtedly best to quote in terms of the pound sterling.

Canadian firms quoting thus would naturally have to protect themselves from any possible fluctuation in the value of the Canadian dollar in London, and their bankers in Canada should be consulted in this connection.

It is believed that the advantages of quoting in sterling for Egypt (and this is true of other countries in the sterling group) would considerably offset any of the disadvantages in using this method.

C.I.F. QUOTATIONS ESSENTIAL

Prices for the Egyptian market should invariably be c.i.f. Egyptian port, either Alexandria or Port Said, except for goods which may conveniently be shipped by parcel post, as it is impossible for the importer in Egypt to obtain any information concerning ocean freight rates from Atlantic ports. Egypt being a price market and highly competitive, the importer must calculate his landed costs as closely as possible, and he should be given every assistance in this regard by Canadian exporters. Inland f.o.b. factory or city quotations are altogether useless.

SHIPPING ROUTES

In order to keep prices down as much as possible, transshipment in European or other ports should be avoided and, unless absolutely necessary, direct routes should be utilized.

From Eastern Canada the exporter may ship to Egypt via Saint John, N.B., on the vessels of the American and Indian Steamship Line, sailing monthly, their agents being the New Zealand Shipping Company, Ltd., in Montreal, and J. T. Knight & Company Ltd., in Saint John.

They may also ship via New York by the American Export Lines, which provide a fortnightly service, or use the Fabre Line steamships. Ocean rates should be obtained from the agents of both these companies.

For shipments from Vancouver the question is a more difficult one as there are no direct sailings from that port to Egypt except by the Dollar Line around the world. It is, however, possible to ship to Hamburg, Antwerp, and other European ports such as Marseilles and Genoa, from which points transshipment can be effected to Egypt.

EGYPTIAN CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS

Requirements in respect to documents accompanying shipments to Egypt are simple, no special documents being necessary other than the usual bills of lading, insurance certificates, and ordinary commercial invoices. Egypt has no differential duties, the rates applying equally to all countries.

CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES

Catalogues, illustrated matter, price lists and, whenever possible, samples should be supplied in *several* sets by Canadian exporters interested in the Egyptian market.

STANDING OF IMPORTERS

It is particularly desirable, especially in view of the present disturbed conditions, for Canadian exporters to note that they should never fail to obtain references on importers in Egypt before doing business with them. The Canadian Trade Commissioner will gladly investigate the standing of such firms. Under no consideration will he recommend any purchaser, agent, or representative in this country unless he is satisfied that their standing is sufficiently good to warrant contacts with them being formed, for experience shows that no exporter can succeed unless he is in touch with an active and responsible party abroad.

EGYPT A PRICE MARKET

Steamship companies quote rates on the basis of a minimum bill of lading and exporters should bear this in mind when making up their prices.

It cannot be repeated often enough that Egypt is a price market, and that every effort must be made by Canadian exporters who wish to succeed in this market to reduce their prices to the minimum. This means that no small detail should be overlooked, and all unnecessary expenses, however small, should be avoided. As much attention should be given to small as to large shipments, and the greatest consideration should be given to initial orders.

There are considerable advantages to be derived from the co-operation between, or formation of, groups of exporters in non-competitive lines, and this point is worthy of investigation.

For a partial list of certain Canadian commodities for which openings in the Egyptian market exist, attention is directed to *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1425 (May 23, 1931), page 785.

JAPANESE MARKET FOR CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One yen = \$0.4985 Canadian at par; 100 sen = 1 yen]

Tokyo, December 11, 1931.—Several years ago Canada was an important factor in supplying Japan with frozen and chilled beef, but owing to high prices, lack of supplies, and a fall in the value of Australian currency, the trade came to a practical standstill, the imports from Canada during 1930 only amounting to 1,000 yen. The consumption of beef in this country is increasing yearly and as there is only a limited amount of grazing land, the domestic production cannot develop and hence the increased consumption is taken care of by a larger importation, as can be seen from the following table, which also shows the countries of origin:—

Imports of Fresh Beef into Japan

	1928		1929		1930	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value Yen	Quantity Lbs.	Value Yen	Quantity Lbs.	Value Yen
China	30,243,576	5,789,000	30,102,996	5,606,000	32,843,844	6,791,000
Kwantung Province	1,380,456	275,000	2,411,376	481,000	3,944,952	738,000
United States . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,536	3,000
Canada	161,700	40,000	.....	.....	8,844	1,000
Australia	4,773,120	843,000	6,044,676	1,069,000	4,338,180	805,000
Total	36,704,448	6,947,000	38,559,048	7,157,000	41,155,356	8,340,000

For the first nine months of this year imports of fresh beef have amounted to 34,118,964 pounds with a value of 6,911,113 yen. These figures show an increase over those for the corresponding period of 1930.

Under ordinary circumstances beef from China is the lowest in price, but due to the fall in their exchange, Australian packers are enabled to quote prices below those of their Chinese competitors. Beef from China is known to the trade here as "Tsingtao" beef, as practically all supplies are shipped through that port. Except during the hot weather, "Tsingtao" beef is shipped in an unfrozen state as only about two weeks intervene from the time the animal is killed until it is consumed in Japan. "Tsingtao" beef is popular in Japan due to the fact that the packing house business at that port is supervised by Japanese inspectors.

Australian beef has met with favour in this market in recent years partly because supplies could not be secured from Canada at competitive prices. Since Australian beef must pass through the tropics before arriving in Japan, it must be shipped in the frozen state. On the other hand, Canadian supplies, if available at competitive prices, could be shipped in a chilled condition during the colder months of the year.

CARCASS BEEF

The beef that is imported into Japan comes under two main divisions, namely, carcass and boneless. The principal demand is for carcass beef from 380 to 500 pounds in weight, 70 per cent cows and 30 per cent steers. Present prices for Australian carcass beef is 4d. per pound c. and f. Japan. At the present rate of exchange this works out to 10.42 sen with insurance charges also included. Converted into United States gold dollars at 49½, the price of Australian beef is therefore the equivalent of 5.145 cents per pound c.i.f. Japan.

Manchurian carcass beef, chilled, is quoted at 18 sen per pound c. and f. Kobe, while the frozen product is quoted at 14.4 sen per pound. "Tsingtao" beef, chilled, is 19.2 sen per pound c. and f. Kobe. Australian beef is packed

in cheesecloth with a burlap wrapping. On each carcass should be stamped the date of slaughter and the word "BEEF." A health certificate duly signed by a Government inspector at the port of shipment should be sent direct to the consignee, per favour of the purser of the carrying steamer, in an envelope addressed to the consignee. The purpose of this is to assure immediate delivery when the steamer has reached port.

BONELESS BEEF

The ruling price on Australian boneless beef, or brisket trimmings, as it is known here, is 3½d. per pound c. and f. Kobe. Including insurance charges this quotation works out to 9.45 sen per pound c.i.f. Japan or 4.67 cents United States currency at the present rate of exchange. Brisket trimmings are packed in bags. Australian whole beef and carcass trimmings are quoted at 4½d. per pound or 12.68 sen c.i.f. Japan, which is equal to 6.26 cents per pound United States currency at the present rate of exchange. "Tsingtao" chilled boneless beef is packed in cases and is quoted at 21 sen per pound c. and f. Kobe.

A comparison of these prices indicates that Australian beef, both carcass and boneless, is lower in price than "Tsingtao" beef, but this is due to the Australian exchange rate, which is now quoted at 3s. 2½d. to the yen. It is reported that no further supplies of beef will be available from Australia during the next few months. As soon as present stocks and those which are on the way have become exhausted, prices should increase, and if Canadian suppliers are in a position to quote prices competitive with those of "Tsingtao" beef there should be a possibility of doing business.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One florin equals 40.2 cents Canadian at par]

Rotterdam, December 23, 1931.—The present depressed and critical world situation is causing increased alarm among the Dutch people. Up to the middle of 1931 Holland had managed to weather the bad times much better than the majority of the other countries, and while the price of her products declined in many cases, volume was well maintained. The abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain in the last days of September, however, marked a turn in the tide of Dutch affairs. The partial collapse of the German market earlier in the year had directed the attention of Dutch exporters to the United Kingdom, so that when the sudden depreciation of the pound sterling occurred, Dutch exporters were caught with a much larger number of sterling contracts than they otherwise would have had. Efforts to have these fulfilled on a gold basis were fruitless and, in addition to the losses which this entailed, the decline in the pound was equivalent to a practical tariff against the further sales of Dutch merchandise which varied in inverse proportion to the exchange rates on the pound.

EFFECTS OF CONDITIONS

The gravity of the situation was at once realized here, and it became apparent that not only would Dutch exports to England be seriously curtailed, but that British goods would be offering much more serious competition on the Dutch market. A flood of selling orders struck the Amsterdam stock exchange which drove quotations far below the already depressed levels.

Added to this, other countries began to abandon the gold standard as well. This not only made it very difficult for Dutch exports to meet competition in these lands, but it gave these same countries an advantage in other markets, particularly in the United Kingdom, that Dutch exporters did not enjoy. Denmark not only obtained a much firmer grip on the English market, but commenced to sell large quantities of agricultural products in this country as well, while the Netherlands East Indian market, which has always been a profitable outlet for Dutch industries, has been menaced by the threat of goods from Japan now also operating with a depreciated currency.

Faced therefore with dwindling exports abroad and increased foreign competition at home, there was some agitation for the abandonment of the gold standard by this country, which was met with emphatic statements by officials of the Government and of the Netherlands Bank to the effect that the policy of the country will be strict adherence to the gold basis. Immediate departure from this policy will not be a matter of necessity, since at the present time the gold cover is in the neighbourhood of 90 per cent, although with the loss of foreign markets and the increase of imports, a continued adverse balance of trade might make such a step compulsory in the future. The following table shows how quickly the effects of the exchange situation made themselves felt on Dutch trade:—

	September, 1931	October, 1930	October, 1931
	In Millions of Guilders		
Imports	153	198	160
Exports	120	151	111

The Netherlands balance of trade has almost always been passive, but this has not involved a deficit in the balance of payments on account of the invisible exports in the form of income from shipping, international bank and financial business, investments from abroad, and so on.

These incomes, however, have dwindled rapidly in recent years. The bulk of Dutch foreign investments are in colonial enterprises, which, due to the unfavourable prices prevailing for rubber, tea, sugar, and other products, are meeting with serious difficulties also. Dividends are naturally curtailed and actual values depreciated. Shipping has also had a lean period as a result of the decline in world trade and immigration movements, while the recent depreciation of the pound has meant that harbour facilities in this country have been little utilized. Repair work, bunkering, the purchase of ships' stores, and even the laying up of bottoms is now cheaper in United Kingdom ports.

RELIEF MEASURES

In view of these circumstances it became evident that if the total balance of payments was to be maintained, special attention to the balance of trade was imperative; imports must be reduced, and exports encouraged. The Government is aiming at the achievement of this object, on the one hand by the establishment of a quota system on imports, and on the other by bringing pressure to bear upon the level of wages in order to stimulate exports.

The difficulties in the way of this latter course lie in the fact that living costs have declined only very slightly in this country and labour is not willing, and in many cases cannot afford, to accept any wage reductions.

In regard to the quota system, a bill has been passed by parliament giving the Government authority to keep the import of certain goods within normal bounds by means of quotas fixed by Orders in Council. The quotas apply to all countries, and are to be fixed at a certain ratio to the average imports in the years 1928, 1929 and 1930. The price at which these imports are to be offered will not be controlled in any way, while the measure is not in contravention of the terms of any of the treaties concluded by the Netherlands, and

the most-favoured-nation clause will not be violated in any way. The act will likely become effective in the beginning of 1932, and is to remain in force for a period of three years.

This is by no means the complete extent of the harm that currency depreciation has wrought upon the Netherlands, however. Shortly prior to the sudden depreciation of the pound, the Netherlands Bank commenced to convert all foreign bills into gold. The fall of the pound, however, found the Netherlands Bank, which is the Dutch bank of issue, facing difficulties resulting from its holding approximately \$52,800,000 in sterling bills. Not wishing to run further exchange risks, the Netherlands Bank sought a satisfactory way out, and ultimately concluded arrangements with the Dutch East Indies whereby the sterling bills were to be used for the payment of certain East Indian gold sterling loans which mature next year. The loss which the Netherlands Bank took was therefore considerable, and for the first time since the bank was founded in 1814, it has been obliged to pass a dividend and to report a deficit. As the bank pays seven-eighths of all profits to the state, the Dutch Government as a result lost about 4,000,000 guilders. In connection with these developments, the quotation for shares of the Netherlands Bank dropped from 133 to 105 in a single day.

DUTCH INDUSTRY AFFECTED

The next blow to Dutch industry resulted from the passing of the Abnormal Importations Act by Great Britain. This raised a tariff of 50 per cent against a number of Dutch products which found their chief outlet in the United Kingdom.

For example, for the first ten months of the present year the Dutch bicycle tire industry sold 803,185 outer covers, of which 400,584 went to the United Kingdom; the local earthenware and wall-tiling industry in the same period exported 4,866 tons of tiles, 2,569 going to England, while the Dutch woollen fabric industry has always marketed the bulk of its exports there. This latter branch undertook to improve its position by a second wage cut of 5 per cent. As a result about 12,000 employees went on strike and the industry to-day is practically idle.

So severely was the Dutch glass industry affected, that the Vereenigde Glasfabrieken, one of the foremost members of the international bottle selling syndicate, has had to close the factory and lay off the majority of the employees.

Similarly, the Dutch leather industry which normally sells 60 per cent of its output in the United Kingdom is menaced. To add to these difficulties, the recent German emergency decree has further lowered the standard of living in that country, and made it increasingly difficult for Dutch goods to compete.

STATE FINANCES

Such a condition of affairs can not but have an unhealthy effect upon the state finances. Revenues have been below expectation, and early in November the Minister of Finance stated that there would be a deficiency of at least 20,000,000 guilders in the revenue as estimated in the budget. As a result it was decided to reduce the principal services by about 5,000,000 guilders and to increase the tax on gasoline from 3 to 4½ Dutch cents per litre, which, it is expected, will yield an additional 5,000,000 guilders. This step was accompanied by the passage of a bill through the legislature, to become effective January 1, 1932, providing for an increase on all import duties (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1457 of January 2, 1932, page 25).

In addition to the financial difficulties in this country, in order to provide for the finances of the Dutch East Indies the state will have to raise in 1932 over 300,000,000 guilders, while many of the local municipalities are in urgent need of funds and are applying to the state for assistance.

The seriousness of the whole situation is apparent when it is realized that commercially, at least, the domestic market is too small to afford an adequate outlet for the country's industries. This situation fosters propaganda in favour of a customs union with Belgium which would embrace the colonies of both countries as well, and as such would represent a more self-sustained and important economic unit. The extension of this union to include all the signatories of the treaty of Oslo is also suggested.

TRADE

The setback which Dutch exports have received has affected the nature of imports to some extent, and as such is of interest to Canada. The depreciation of the pound has naturally resulted in a flood of English merchandise, particularly manufactured articles, textiles, etc., but it has also meant that the Dutch bacon, poultry, and dairying industries have been deprived of their principal markets. This is reflected in a falling off in the demand for foreign feedstuffs for these industries, and a general demoralization of the market.

The ultimate outcome of the situation is of course unknown, but as long as Dutch products are finding it almost impossible to enter their principal markets, and domestic industry is being subjected to such ruinous competition, the decline of the earning power, and hence the spending power of the community, is bound to adversely affect the volume of imports.

THE ISSUE MARKET

As may be expected, the issue market during such times has been exceedingly quiet. One issue of 500,000 fl. was offered by the Rotterdam Drydock Company recently, but like all other offerings that have appeared lately, received little favour on the market.

Stocks, while at a level somewhat above that touched in late September and early October, have received only very moderate support and are exceedingly sensitive to any bearish factors.

The statement of the Netherlands Bank at the close of business December 14, 1931, showed home and promissory notes discounted at 85,538,917.92 fl. and foreign bills at 87,513,231.00 fl., while loans and advances in current account totalled 109,611,803.46 fl.

Specie and bullion were shown at 934,893,257.16 fl., of which 148,918,140.23 fl. was held abroad. Notes in circulation were worth 1,016,813,085.00 fl. and balances in current account 214,570,725.21 fl. The discount rate remained steady at 3 per cent.

MILK PRODUCTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, December 9, 1931.—On account of climatic conditions and its topographic features Holland is admirably adapted to the dairying industry. The annual precipitation is in the neighbourhood of 80 centimetres, which aids in maintaining excellent pasture conditions for the greater part of the year, while ample supplies of fodder are available for the short period when some shelter for the animals is desirable. This period of from two to three months is much shorter than in Canada, which naturally results in production costs being considerably lower.

In all the branches of dairying, production is greatly in excess of domestic requirements, so that the cultivation and maintenance of export markets is a vital necessity. Through highly efficient and well organized channels, Dutch butter is exported to 24 different foreign countries, Dutch cheese to 82 countries, and milk and milk products to 63 countries.

The raw material for these industries comes from approximately 1,300,000 cows. Prices received for the fresh product vary throughout the year according to the season and the demand for it by the various milk by-product factories.

The actual extent of the industry may be gauged by the fact that there are 907 enterprises in Holland engaged in the manufacture of the various milk products at the present time. When it is remembered that the area of the country is only slightly more than one-half that of Nova Scotia, the intensity of the industry becomes apparent. In 1929 Holland's export surplus of milk products was as follows: cheese, 209,000,000 pounds; butter, 99,000,000 pounds; condensed milk, 376,000,000 pounds.

In recent years, in common with most other branches of agriculture in Holland, there has been a marked tendency toward co-operative effort, the total number of private and co-operative enterprises at the present time being 349 and 558 respectively.

BUTTER

The production of butter in the Netherlands has shown a steady increase for many years. In 1921 it amounted to 60,100 metric tons, while in 1930 this had grown to 87,200 metric tons. Domestic consumption is not large; for 1930 the average consumption per capita was only about 13 pounds or 50,956 metric tons in all.

The large surplus which is available naturally makes the import of foreign butter difficult, though in 1930 about 1,994 metric tons valued at \$1,039,496 came into the country, chiefly for re-export to Dutch connections abroad. Great Britain with 1,454 metric tons valued at \$737,191 was the principal supplying country.

Imports are insignificant compared with exports, which were 41,909 metric tons in 1930 with a value of \$25,350,659 compared with 47,320 tons valued at \$34,535,732 in 1929.

CHEESE

The manufacture of cheese is one of the oldest industries in Holland, dating back to a period prior to the Roman occupation. In recent years the industry has been marked by a very rapid expansion, the output having increased in the past 10 years from 97,700 metric tons in 1921 to 136,900 metric tons in 1930. Latterly, however, due to import restrictions established by some of the principal buying countries and to the generally unsatisfactory conditions of trade throughout the world, prices have declined and at present levels offer little or no profit to the producer.

The extent of the industry in this country precludes the possibility of any substantial imports. In 1930 there was a total of 684 metric tons of cheese imported, valued at \$236,806, of which 260 tons came from Belgium.

In contrast with these relatively small imports, total exports of cheese in 1930 amounted to 93,774 metric tons valued at \$27,114,156. Chief among the buyers were Germany, Belgium, France and Great Britain.

TYPES OF CHEESE PRODUCED

Although practically all types of cheese are manufactured in this country, there are two principal classes which together make up about 80 per cent of the total, namely the "Gouda" and the "Edam," each taking its name from the district in which it originated.

"Gouda" is put up in flat, round discs, generally in three sizes: 5 kilos (11 pounds) principally for export, 8 kilos (17.6 pounds), and 12 to 15 kilos (26 to 33 pounds). For export these are packed in square, shallow boxes, four to the box. These weights apply irrespective of the butterfat content of the cheese.

The "Edam" cheese, which more closely resembles native Canadian and American cheese than any other produced in this country, is sold in spherical tin containers weighing about 3.3 pounds each. Like the Gouda cheese it is graded according to butterfat content.

In addition to these two principal types of cheese, numerous minor varieties are manufactured, such as skim-milk cheese with a fat content ranging from 0 to 10 per cent, cream cheese, and a rind cheese which is manufactured from the scraps resulting from the manufacture of the two more important varieties.

MILK POWDER

Holland is such a large producer of fresh milk and has such large quantities available every month of the year that it is not necessary to use dried milk for human consumption at all. The winter season is not so prolonged nor as severe as in Canada, and as a result the reduction in supplies of fresh milk during the cold months is not so marked.

Thirty-four foreign countries bought a total of 14,577 metric tons of powdered milk valued at \$2,894,120 from Holland in 1930. Chief among the buyers was the United Kingdom, which took 1,246 metric tons of whole milk powder valued at \$293,100 and 4,609 tons of skim-milk powder worth \$560,200.

CONDENSED MILK

There are virtually no imports of condensed milk into the Netherlands. Small quantities of certain specialized lines do appear as well as imports for re-export and ships' stores, but these are dwarfed by both the volume and value of exports.

Exports of sweetened condensed full milk in 1930 amounted to 35,541 metric tons, valued at roughly \$5,170,272. In comparison with these substantial figures, imports amounted to only 285 metric tons with a value of about \$52,972. These came almost entirely from France, Great Britain, and Greece.

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK

Exports of condensed skimmed milk, while greater in volume and value, did not secure as widespread a distribution as the whole milk during 1930. Altogether 125,182 metric tons were exported, which was almost 3,000 tons more than the preceding year, though the value at \$9,857,109 showed a total decrease of roughly \$677,000. Compared with these substantial exports, imports amounted to only 14 metric tons, valued at a little more than \$1,000. The United Kingdom is decidedly the largest consumer of Dutch exports.

UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK

Unsweetened condensed milk, like all other milk products, is produced in quantities so large, and under such favourable conditions, that the importation of the foreign product is virtually impossible. Total exports in 1930 of 17,573 metric tons valued at \$2,462,928 are over a thousand times greater than total imports. The United Kingdom is again the best customer.

BUTTERMILK

For many years Holland has been doing an increasingly important business with the United Kingdom and various continental countries in pork and pork products. While this industry is extensive, it depends largely for the supply of feedstuffs upon imports from abroad. Buttermilk in semi-solid and powdered form was found to be very satisfactory for this purpose, and for many years

was used extensively as a swine food. The exceptional decline in the cost of other feedstuffs, particularly grains, however, resulted in keener competition and sales of buttermilk have decreased in consequence.

A similar situation prevails in the Dutch egg industry, which has witnessed an exceedingly rapid growth in recent years. In 1930 there were exported over 76,000 metric tons of fresh eggs from Holland, over 3,000 tons going as far away as the Argentine. Here again, buttermilk was found to be an ideal feedstuff and it is still being used for that purpose though in smaller quantities than formerly, due to the drop in the price of other feedstuffs as well as to the unsatisfactory prices now being received for eggs.

While substantial quantities of fresh buttermilk are available in Holland they are not sufficiently large for domestic requirements, and in addition the fat content is generally much lower than that contained in imports from abroad.

There are no statistics available showing the Dutch imports of buttermilk though it is known that no international trade in fresh buttermilk exists with the exception of a small border traffic. Certain bakery products contain small quantities but for this purpose requirements are almost negligible.

All buttermilk powder appearing on this market is manufactured by the roller process, and care must be exercised by prospective shippers in seeing that no burned or off-colour powder is sent, since only the white product is desired. Care must also be taken in maintaining the amount of lactose contained in the material as this commodity is sold almost entirely on the amount of lactose therein, which should be from 5 to 6 per cent.

First quality buttermilk powder should show the following analysis: albumen, butterfat, milk sugar, 75 to 77 per cent, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent is butterfat; lactic acid, 6 to 7 per cent; minerals, 9 to 11 per cent; moisture, 7 per cent.

The product sells for from \$8 to \$10 per 100 kilos (220 pounds) c.i.f. Rotterdam, packed in bags of 50 kilos (110 pounds) or in barrels of 100 kilos.

There is also a fair market here for semi-solid buttermilk, though, because the powdered buttermilk contains not more than 7 per cent moisture and can therefore be packaged, stored and transported much more economically than the semi-solid product, it is generally preferred by importers.

The fact that the powder if stored under proper conditions will keep indefinitely as far as the changes produced by bacterial developments are concerned, is in contrast with the semi-solid buttermilk which is somewhat more difficult to preserve both in appearance and quality. The semi-solid article must contain about 23 per cent of total solids, and the higher the percentage of milk-fat the better. The efficiency of Dutch butter factories generally results in the buttermilk having a lower milkfat content than that desired by local dealers. Imports are as a consequence invariably preferred. Shipment of semi-solid buttermilk is made in barrels ranging from 50 to 500 pounds, with the price depending on the analysis, ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 per 100 pounds c.i.f. Rotterdam.

CASEIN

The casein industry in the Netherlands has not been very prosperous for the last two years. In 1929 Dutch exports of casein amounted to 503 metric tons valued at \$145,778, while in 1930, only 270 tons valued at \$65,742 were exported. Imports have been in excess of exports for some time and amounted to 737 tons valued at \$151,484 in 1930 compared with 750 tons worth \$212,049 in 1929.

There are two types of casein appearing on this market, the Finnish or leib casein and the French or lactic casein. The product is used in the printing, lithographing, electrotyping and publishing industries as well as for a sizing in

Dutch paper factories. This latter industry, which is fairly extensive in the Netherlands and which imports the bulk of its raw materials, takes substantial quantities of casein in the course of a year. In addition, all the Government tabs for the grading of cheese are made from casein. It is also used as an adhesive in the manufacture of plywood, veneer products, furniture and similar articles and by aircraft companies in the manufacture of aeroplane propellers. Paint factories use it as an ingredient in certain paints, while some insecticides contain it in solution.

Recent quotations for casein, lactic or leb, vary from \$4.37 to \$4.54 per 100 pounds gross c.i.f. Rotterdam.

Besides the concentrated milks which have been discussed in this report, there were 2,036 metric tons of sterilized milk worth \$221,722 exported in 1930. About 50 per cent of this was destined for the Netherlands East Indies, while the bulk of the remainder found its way to countries in North Africa, to Curaçao, to Italy, and to the Belgian Congo. This product has not been concentrated to any extent, and depends for its keeping qualities upon sterilization effected by heating.

MARGARINE

Margarine is manufactured in large quantities in this country from a wide variety of animal and vegetable oils. Originally it was made from pure beef fat, but now oleo-oil, neutral lard, milk, cream and pure butter are worked together with various colouring matters to produce the imitation butter.

Over 60 countries imported a total of 68,832 metric tons of margarine from Holland in 1930. The total value of these exports was in excess of \$15,000,000, Great Britain with 48,394 metric tons valued at \$10,671,369 being the principal country of destination.

GENERAL

From the foregoing it is obvious that prospective exporters of milk products to this market should confine their activities to those articles which have some chance against local competition. Experience has shown that milk powder for human consumption, butter, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milks and margarine are almost impossible to import in the face of the well-established domestic industries. On the other hand the Dutch production of casein and buttermilk products is not sufficiently large for local requirements, so that imports become necessary. Similarly the lower grades of milk powder may be imported as a feedstuff, since the bulk of the Dutch product is of a higher grade and is used for export.

Two methods of selling these products in Holland may be employed by Canadian exporters. They may deal with an actual importer who buys all varieties of feedstuffs which he resells to manufacturers, farmers' organizations or consumers as the case may be. Secondly, it is possible to do business here through an agent who makes a commission of 2 per cent and sells to both importers and manufacturers. The latter method is generally an assurance of a larger turnover, and if a fair market for the product is known to exist it is probably the more desirable of the two.

In submitting quotations Canadian firms should give these, if possible, c.i.f. Dutch ports and should stipulate terms, etc., in the first instance. If the product is buttermilk, semi-solid or powder, milk powder or casein, an analysis of the contents should be furnished as well as representative samples.

Unless any of the articles described in this report contain more than 5 per cent of sugar, or are packed in containers of 1,200 grams or less, they enter the country duty free. If in containers of 1,200 grams or less, the duty is 8 per cent ad valorem, while if more than 5 per cent sugar is contained a sliding scale of duties is applicable, details of which may be obtained on application to the Department.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, December 18, 1931.—The gold standard of the lira has been successfully maintained, although depressed conditions continue and many industries have slackened up. On account of drought grain sowing was late but is now well advanced. The wine crop, though smaller than last year's, is of good quality, and the same applies to this year's olive crop. In the iron industry October figures of 41,153 metric tons show a falling off of 15 per cent from the production for the corresponding month of last year. There has been a decrease in the production of electrical energy, indicating a slowing up of industry; this reduction was very noticeable in October. The number of business failures is still large, there being some 1,500 of various types in October. In September protested bills numbered 104,321 and in October 102,176. Business generally is dull.

Imports into Italy (preliminary figures) for the first ten months of 1931 were valued at 9,894 millions of lire as compared with 14,432·1 millions for the corresponding period of the previous year, and exports at 8,236·5 millions as compared with 10,108·9.

Primary products have been imported in much smaller quantities. This has had a strong reaction on Canada's exports to Italy in 1931, since the bulk of the Canadian exports to this area are raw materials. The figures for the current month of December will, however, show an improvement in imports of Canadian grain into Italy; four ships have arrived in Genoa during the past few days. Imports of Canadian flour should also show an increase when the year's figures are available. On the other hand, owing to the low prices of many foodstuffs such as cod and meat, the imports of canned salmon will probably show a decrease.

Unemployment is still one of the problems demanding considerable attention from the Government, and the construction of many public works is being pushed forward in order to relieve the situation.

On the local exchange market the Canadian dollar has been at a heavy discount, the rate of exchange having declined from 18·95 lire on September 15 to 16·20 lire on December 12.

ECUADORIAN MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 sucre = 20 cents Canadian; 1 kilo = 2·2 pounds]

Lima, Peru, October 31, 1931.—Ecuador, with an estimated population of 2,000,000, offers a small and relatively unimportant market for packing house products, pure hog lard excepted. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are native Indians who are not generally consumers of imported goods. A further section, the "mestizos" or mixed-bloods, has only a low purchasing power for articles of this kind. Ecuador is essentially an agricultural country, and due to variations in altitude can produce in quantities sufficient for local needs almost all of the principal foodstuffs required. Distribution is, however, difficult, and it is often found to be cheaper to import than to attempt to serve the principal centres of population from the interior. For products of this kind such centres as Guayaquil and Quito are the principal markets.

DISTRIBUTION AND REPRESENTATION

Rail service in Ecuador is poor. The only railroad of importance is the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, which connects these two cities. In addition

there are a half dozen other short lines, none of which exceeds 35 miles in length, connecting various smaller centres. There are, however, several navigable rivers which afford good transportation facilities for some distance inland.

Guayaquil is the most important centre in the country. It is the principal port, and through it passes the bulk of the imports and exports of this territory. Most of the wholesale importing houses are located there, and it is the centre from which the whole of Ecuador, including Quito, can best be covered. For maximum results agents and distributors should be located in Guayaquil, the population of which is estimated at 100,000. In Quito, the capital of Ecuador, with an estimated population of 50,000, considerable distributing business is carried on, but although some important wholesale firms are located there, this centre must be considered as of secondary importance.

As in Peru and Bolivia, the best type of sole representative is one of the larger importing and exporting merchant houses. The market is a small one, and it is quite feasible for a firm of this kind to cover effectively the whole of the territory. In staple lines such firms usually have sole selling rights, and therefore act as sole distributors. Commission agents for this reason are unable to obtain business from them, but must depend on the smaller firms which are not usually in as good a financial position.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Ecuador has no packing plants, but the country is almost self-supporting in products of this kind, lard excepted. There is some production of vegetable lards, and considerable meat curing is carried on. Tanning and leather working is also an industry of some importance.

TARIFF, GRADING, PACKING, LABELLING

The amount of duty assessable on each item is given hereunder. The types of grading, packing, and labelling required for Canadian pure food laws are quite suitable for Ecuador and no changes are required.

IMPORTS

Total imports into Ecuador in 1930 of all classes of packing house products amounted to 2,146,368 kg. valued at 2,407,744 sucres, as compared with 2,541,198 kg. with a value of 3,105,854 sucres in 1929. Pure hog lard amounting to 2,084,188 kg. (2,277,095 sucres) constituted the bulk of these imports, others of importance being vegetable lards, 31,039 kg. (27,328 sucres); hams, 12,427 kg. (35,723 sucres); bacon, 3,991 kg. (11,140 sucres); sausages, 4,740 kg. (15,417 sucres); and meat pastes, 4,524 kg. (27,154 sucres).

Total trade was worth \$621,171 and \$481,554 in Canadian currency in 1929 and 1930 respectively. Of this total the United States obtained over 97 per cent in 1929 and 96 per cent in 1930, the remainder being split up among several continental and South American countries. The decrease in the total imports in 1930 is due almost entirely to diminished consumption of imported pure hog lard, which is being replaced mainly by locally produced vegetable lards.

PURE HOG LARD

In conformity with conditions in almost all West Coast countries, pure hog lard is by far the most important single packing house product imported. It constituted 94 per cent and 96 per cent of the total imports in 1930 and 1929 respectively. In comparison the remaining import items are insignificant.

The United States in both 1930 and 1929 obtained almost the whole of the business—2,084,188 kg. (2,277,095 sucres) and 2,500,543 kg. (2,981,365 sucres) respectively. Proximity to the market, good steamship service, and active sell-

ing are mainly responsible for the monopoly. The business is conducted through resident agents on a cable basis. Packing is in tins of 37 pounds net or in barrels or tierces of about 350 pounds. The quality in demand generally is smooth, hard white lard, although grain lard is also sold. Due to the depression in Ecuador in 1930 the imports of this commodity fell off by more than 22 per cent. This decline was partly the result of the increased use of locally manufactured vegetable lards, the quality of which has improved considerably in recent years. Decreased purchasing power has given a fillip to the sale of such lard substitutes. The duty on pure hog lard is 0.40 sucre per gross kilo.

TINNED PRESERVED MEATS AND SOUPS

The total imports of this group, composed of four items separately classified, are next in importance to pure hog lard. Among them they accounted for 9,104 kg. valued at 38,476 sucres and 8,361 kg. valued at 32,416 sucres in 1930 and 1929 respectively. The principal item of the four is composed of meat pastes; meat in tins or jars, such as *pate-de-foie gras*; and meats of game birds or animals whether in paste form or not. The duty is 1.20 sucre per legal kilo.

The principal supplying countries are the United States, France, China, Denmark, Chile, and Great Britain. The French share of the trade is principally meat pastes and specialties of various kinds for making sandwiches and similar uses and *pate-de-foie gras*. Meat pastes, chicken pastes and jellies, sliced bacon in small glass jars and similar articles compose the shipments from the United States, Denmark, and Great Britain, while China is responsible for various spiced meat preparations suitable to the taste of the Asiatic population.

Next in importance in this group of four is the item classed as "preserved meats of animal origin in tins or jars, n.e.e., with or without sauces or vegetables." Of this, "antipasto" is the principal subdivision, amounting to 2,282 kg. valued at 5,854 sucres and 1,352 kg. valued at 3,171 sucres in 1930 and 1929 respectively. Antipasto is a mixture of meats and vegetables and would include such preparations as "boiled dinners" and "mackonachies." The principal suppliers were the United States, Italy, France, Spain, and Great Britain. The other section of this item is classified as "other preserved meats," totalling 561 kg. valued at 1,555 sucres and 945 kg. valued at 3,005 sucres in 1930 and 1929 respectively. The whole of this item is dutiable at 0.50 sucre per legal kilo.

TENDERS INVITED

New Zealand

Copies of specifications have been received from Mr. C. M. Croft, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, N.Z., for equipment required by the Post and Telegraph Department and the Public Works Department, Wellington. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington, and the Secretary, Public Works Supplies and Tenders Committee, Wellington, in accordance with these specifications. Particulars are as follows:—

Post and Telegraph Department.—10,000 nuts, galvanized, square, to specification (tenders close February 3); 35,000 cells, dry, telephone, round type, 1.5 volt, to specification (tenders close February 8, 1932); 250 gongs, No. 2, bronzed, to specification (tenders close March 1, 1932); 126 2-volt secondary cells with a capacity of not less than 40 ampere hours when discharged in 10 hours to a final voltage of 1.85 volts per cell (tenders close March 2, 1932).

Public Works Department.—Four 1,000 kv.a. transformers, complete with on-load automatic tap-changing equipment, as specified, and spares (tenders close February 23, 1932); 110 K.V. and 33 K.V. outdoor switchgear and steelwork (tenders close May 3, 1932).

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Slider Fasteners

Referring to the notice published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1440 (September 5, 1931), page 396, Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, writes under date December 22 that the British Merchandise Marks Committee have just published a report recommending that imported slider fasteners shall bear an indication of origin either:

- (a) stamped or printed on a label securely attached to each fastener; or
- (b) die stamped, or impressed on the slider pull of each fastener.

The indication is not required at the time of importation but upon exposure for sale wholesale. It is further recommended that an exemption should be provided for slider fasteners which form part of other imported goods which themselves bear indications of origin in accordance with the Merchandise Marks Act. The committee propose that the order shall come into force three months after it is made.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

New Duties under British Abnormal Importations Act

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, writes under date December 18, 1931, that the third order issued by the Board of Trade under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, 1931, has just been published. The new order imposes, as from December 19, a customs duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on the following goods when of non-Empire origin. The duty does not apply to products of Canada or of any other part of the British Empire. The list reads:—

- (a) Illuminating glassware for use in connection with artificial light (other than oil lamp chimneys and miners' lamp glasses).
- (b) Photographic cameras and parts thereof.
- (c) Unexposed sensitized photographic paper, plates and film (other than cinematograph film) and spools therefor.
- (d) Wireless valves and similar rectifiers and parts thereof.
- (e) Electric incandescent filament lamps for 20 volts and over and parts thereof.
- (f) Fittings and accessories of the kind used in interior electric lighting systems, of the following descriptions:—
 - Brackets, pendants, candelabra and electroliers and fittings therefor.
 - Ceiling roses.
 - Fuse holders and bases, fuse and distribution boards and boxes.
 - Lamp holders.
 - Lanterns.
 - Shades, bowls and reflectors, and fittings and holders therefor.
 - Sockets, plugs, adaptors and connectors.
 - Switches.
 - Table and floor standards.
 - Parts of any of the above-named articles.
- (g) Grass and lawn-mowers of the rotary blade type, and parts thereof.
- (h) Manufactures wholly or partly of cotton of the following descriptions:—
 - Tissues in the piece.
 - Flags, handkerchiefs and shawls.
 - Household cotton goods (including table linen, bed linen and towels).
- (i) Cordage, ropes and twine, under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, of vegetable fibres (not including cordage, ropes or twine which at the time of importation is in use as part of the packing of other goods).
- (j) Garments, complete or incomplete (other than underwear), and hosiery, complete or incomplete (other than underwear but including stockings and hose), for men, women and children; and shaped material for making into such garments or hosiery.
- (k) Citric acid, tartaric acid and cream of tartar.
- (l) Aluminium sulphate, ammonia alum, soda alum and potash alum.

- (m) Ammonium chloride.
- (n) Lithopone.
- (o) Rubberproofed tissues in the piece.
- (p) Loaded cartridges and empty cartridge cases for sporting guns, sporting carbines and sporting rifles.

Paragraph (j) above supersedes paragraphs (l), (o), and (p), as listed in Order No. 1.

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* Nos. 1454 and 1455 respectively (December 12 and 19, 1931).

Egyptian Tariff Changes

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cairo, writes under date November 23 that owing to the Egyptian Government's policy restricting the acreage to be cultivated under cotton, in order to increase the area available for the cultivation of cereals, beans, peas, potatoes and other vegetables, and with a view to affording protection to the growers of these crops, a decree published in the *Egyptian Journal Officiel* of November 23 renders effective as from that date a duty of 500 milliemmes per 100 kilos gross (at par approximately \$2.50 Canadian per 220 pounds gross) on all classes of dry pulse and on decorticated rice. The former duties on these goods ranged from 200 milliemmes to 330 milliemmes per 100 kilos gross.

In order to encourage the importation of seed potatoes, these are to be dutiable at half the duty now applicable to table potatoes, but such imports must be accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture that they are intended exclusively for sowing. The present Egyptian tariff on table potatoes is 140 milliemmes per 100 kilos gross, which is approximately, at par, 70 cents Canadian per 220 pounds gross.

The present sliding scale for wheat is unchanged, but the scale is extended so as to meet lower prices than were provided for before.

The duties on wheat flour remain fixed according to a sliding scale, but are subject to an increase of 90 milliemmes per 100 kilos gross (at par, approximately 45 cents Canadian per 220 pounds, while, as in the case of wheat, the scale is extended so as to apply eventually to cheaper flour.

As an illustration, the new duty on wheat flour, which at the time of writing was applied on Australian flour worth from £8 15s. to £9 per ton c.i.f. Egyptian port, will be 520 milliemmes per 100 kilos gross (at par, approximately \$2.60 Canadian per 220 pounds gross) compared with the former duty of 430 milliemmes (at par, about \$2.15 Canadian). The pound sterling is equal to 975 milliemmes.

French Import Surtax

MAURICE BÉLANGER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, December 21, 1931.—To offset the decline in the price of commodities imported into France from countries whose currency is depreciated, and to insure an adequate measure of protection for French industry and agriculture, the French Government has decreed that goods imported from countries with a depreciated currency will be subject temporarily to the payment of a surtax which varies according to the importance of the currency depreciation.

A decree was enacted on November 12 applying a surtax varying from 7 per cent to 15 per cent on goods imported from Great Britain, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Norway and British India. Canada was not directly affected by this decree.

A new decree, however, was enacted on December 9, amending the rates to be paid by the countries mentioned above and adding Canada, Egypt, Finland and the Irish Free State to the list of countries affected. The rate for Canadian goods is now 11 per cent while a rate of 15 per cent is applicable to imports from each of the following countries: Australia, Denmark, Egypt,

Finland, Great Britain, British India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Argentina, Sweden, and Uruguay.

A small number of articles are exempt from payment of the surtax regardless of their origin. These are wheat, spelt and meslin in grains, roe of cod and mackerel, tea, oleaginous fruits and seeds. All goods entering France free of Customs duty are also exempt from payment of the surtax.

(Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, cabled on January 4, 1932, that a French decree of December 31, 1931, exempts the following additional goods from depreciated currency surtax: lead, zinc, potassium chromate, copper sulphate, pitch, and precious metals.)

The depreciated currency surtax being of the nature of a supplementary duty is applied to packing materials under the same conditions as the Customs duties. Packing materials which are dutiable separately from the goods they contain pay the surtax separately on their own value, while in the case of goods dutiable on the gross weight the surtax is levied on the total value of the goods and the packing. In the case of goods dutiable on the basis of their net weight the surtax is applied on the value of the merchandise without the packing. The surtax is never applied to the packing if it originated in a country not subject to the surtax.

The depreciated currency surtax is calculated on the c.i.f. price of the goods as shown in the invoice. In no instance is the Customs duty added to the value of the goods before calculating the surtax.

The following examples will show how the surtax and duty are calculated in the case of goods dutiable ad valorem and goods dutiable on a specific basis.

The duty on Canadian canned salmon is 165 francs per 100 kilos gross weight. A shipment of 1,000 kilos gross weight of Canadian canned salmon invoiced at 3,000 francs c.i.f. Havre will now pay 1,650 francs in customs duties plus a surtax of 330 francs (11 per cent of 3,000 francs). The duty on malt imported from Canada is 21 per cent ad valorem. A shipment of malt invoiced at 5,000 francs c.i.f. Marseilles will pay 1,050 francs (21 per cent of 5,000 francs) in customs duties plus a surtax of 550 francs (11 per cent of 5,000 francs).

French Import Quota for Canadian Timber

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1441 (September 12, 1931), page 432, regarding the French import quota for timber, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, cables that a French decree of December 30, 1931, limits the importation into France of Canadian raw lumber to 400 metric tons and Canadian dressed lumber to 338 metric tons until March 31, 1932. The metric ton equals 2,204 pounds.

Swedish Flour-milling Regulations

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1447 (October 24, 1931), page 672, regarding Swedish flour-milling regulations, Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Acting Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises that a Swedish Royal Resolution of November 27, 1931, has fixed the percentages of Swedish wheat and rye, as well as flour of wheat and rye, which must be mixed with the imported product during the "milling period" December 1 to December 31, 1931.

In the case of wheat and wheat flour the proportion of domestic product required was reduced for the above-mentioned "milling period" from 70 per cent to 60 per cent, and the lower so-called "minimum percentage" allowed in the case of wheat for short intervals or special lots was reduced from 55 per cent to 50 per cent.

The proportion of the domestic product required in the case of rye and rye flour was reduced from 60 per cent to 40 per cent for the same "milling period."

Italy Relaxes Wheat Mixing Law

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1448 (October 31, 1931), page 712, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan cables that a new Italian Ministerial Decree, effective January 1, 1932, reduces the percentage of home-grown wheat required in milling flour from 75 per cent to 50 per cent in the case of hard wheat.

Spain Reduces Import Duties on Maize

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, reports that a decree dated November 6 and published in the Madrid *Gazette* of November 7, reduces the import duties on foreign-grown maize from 10 pesetas gold to 7 pesetas gold per hundred kilograms.

The new duties are to be effective on and after November 7, 1931, irrespective of origin and date of shipment.

Under the provisions of an earlier decree, dated March 6, 1930, but not made law until September 16, 1931, the Minister of National Economy was empowered to decree modifications in the duties on maize as conditions might dictate. The present downward revision is due to the results of an investigation commenced on September 30.

It is pointed out that should the duties at any time be revised in an upward direction, they will become effective on the day following publication of the measure in the Madrid *Gazette*, and that no exemption will be made in the case of shipments which may be on their way to Spain at the time.

The gold peseta equals 19.3 cents Canadian at par, and 100 kilograms equal 220.4 pounds.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

18. FISH.—Firm of commission agents in Santo Domingo wish to represent Canadian exporters of hake, haddock, and pollock.

19. FLOUR.—Agents in Genoa desire connections in Canada for flour.

Miscellaneous

20. TECHNICAL RUBBER GOODS.—Dutch importer wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of technical rubber goods.

21. DOOR STOCK.—A firm of timber merchants in Paisley, Scotland, wish to get in touch with a British Columbia exporter of door stock, on a brokerage basis.

22. GLAZED TILES.—A Glasgow firm with established connection in the building trade are interested in the possibility of importing glazed wall and hearth tiles from Canada.

23. NEWSPRINT PAPER.—A commission agent in Amsterdam wishes to represent Canadian exporters of newsprint paper in Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

24. WRAPPING PAPER.—A Glasgow wholesale firm with branches in many cities will be glad to receive samples and prices of wrapping paper from Canada.

25. GREASEPROOF PAPER.—A Glasgow paper agent wishes to get in touch with a Canadian greaseproof paper mill.

26. SULPHITE PAPER.—A Glasgow firm of paper bag manufacturers wish to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of pure sulphite paper to be supplied in bag reels.

27. TOOLS.—A North of England firm of hardware merchants will be pleased to receive Canadian quotations and catalogues on tools.

28. LEATHER.—A Leicester firm who for many years have been importing from United States sources desire to change over to Canadian. Manufacturers of patent leathers who desire representation in the United Kingdom are requested to get in touch with this firm, sending samples and prices.

29. PLANKS AND SQUARES.—Importer in Lima desires to obtain maple and beech 2-inch planks, 8 inches wide and up, 12 feet long and up, and squares 2 inches and up, any length, for manufacture of shoe heels. All timbers must be dry, well seasoned, and of prime grade, without knots. Prices c.i.f. Callao, Peru, and La Guayra, Venezuela, per m.b.m. should be sent to the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Casilla 1212, Lima, Peru.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 4

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending January 4, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending December 28, 1931, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Parity	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Dec. 28	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 4	Official Bank Rate
Australia	Pound	.....	\$3.3827	\$3.2022	—
Austria	Schilling	.1407	.1750	.1678	8
Belgium	Belga	.1390	.1720	.1651	2½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0072	.0088	.0085	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.....	.0365	.0352	6½
Denmark	Krone	.....	.2341	.2223	6
Finland	Markka	.0252	.0209	.0190	8
France	Franc	.0392	.0483	.0466	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2382	.2924	.2815	7
Great Britain	Pound	.....	4.2305	4.0048	6
Greece	Drachma	.0130	.0158	.0153	11
Holland	Guilder	.4020	.4941	.4779	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1749	.2156	.2079	8
Italy	Lira	.0526	.0625	.0603	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.....	.0220	.0212	7½
Norway	Krone	.....	.2317	.2199	6
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.0431	.0415	7
Roumania	Leu	.0060	.0073	.0071	8
Spain	Peseta	.....	.1043	.1005	6½
Sweden	Krona	.....	.2360	.2274	6
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.2406	.2319	2
United States	Dollar	1.0000	1.2325	1.1875	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.....	.3142	.3057	—
Brazil	Milreis	.....	.0785	.0771	—
Chile	Peso	.1217	.1479	.1425	6½
Colombia	Peso	.9733	1.1955	1.1518	7
Mexico	Peso (Silver)	.....	.4941	.4712	6-7
Peru	Sol	.....	.3481	.3354	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.1972	.1900	—
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.5515	.5314	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	1.2317	1.1800	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.....	.3161	.3004	—
India	Rupee	.3650	.3204	.3087	8
Japan	Yen	.4985	.5053	.4215	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4020	.4960	.4761	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.....	.4165	.4007	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4424	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.5114	.4913	—
British Guiana . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Barbados . . . . .	\$	.....	.8997	.8550	—
Trinidad . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	.....	4.3137	4.0968	—
Other British West Indies . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Martinique	Franc	.0392	.0484	.0466	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0392	.0484	.0466	—
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	.....	4.3389	4.5946	—

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Melita, Jan. 16 and Feb. 13; Montcalm, Jan. 23; Montclare, Jan. 30; Montrose, Feb. 6—all Canadian Pacific; Oranian, Leyland Line, Jan. 20; Adriatic, White Star Line, Jan. 17 and Feb. 14; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Manchester Hero, Jan. 13; Manchester Exporter, Feb. 8—both Manchester Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, Jan. 24.

To London.—Beaverburn, Jan. 23; Beaverdale, Jan. 30; Beaverbrae, Feb. 6—all Canadian Pacific; London Citizen, Jan. 11; London Exchange, Feb. 8—both Furness Line; Ausonia, Feb. 1; Alaunia, Feb. 15—both Cunard Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, Jan. 25.

To Manchester.—Oranian, Leyland Line, Jan. 20; Manchester Citizen, Jan. 23; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 6; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, Jan. 11; Concordia, Jan. 25—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, Jan. 11; Concordia, Jan. 25; Athenia, Feb. 1—all Anchor-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 23; Pennland, Jan. 17 and Feb. 13; Westernland, Jan. 31—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 30.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Jan. 21.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, Jan. 18.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Jan. 12 and 26 and Feb. 9; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Jan. 28; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Jan. 23, Feb. 6 and 20.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Jan. 10 and Feb. 14; Lady Hawkins, Jan. 24; Lady Drake, Jan. 31—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, Jan. 20; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), Feb. 3—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Jan. 13; Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 27; Fernebo, Feb. 10—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, Jan. 16; Canadian Pathfinder, Feb. 6 (does not call at Bermuda)—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Somers, Jan. 13 and Feb. 10; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Jan. 20; Lady Rodney, Jan. 27; Cavelier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Feb. 3—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Conqueror, Canadian National, Jan. 23.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, Jan. 20.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Melita, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12; Montcalm, Jan. 22; Montclare, Jan. 29; Montrose, Feb. 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverford, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12; Beaverburn, Jan. 22; Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverbrae, Feb. 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, Jan. 21; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 4; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 18—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, Jan. 23.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Melmores Head, Head Line, Jan. 17 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Concordia, Anchor-Donaldson Line, Jan. 23.

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12; Beaverburn, Jan. 22—both Canadian Pacific; Kings County, County Line, Jan. 23.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 29; Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, Jan. 12 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—City of Cardiff, American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other ports), Jan. 28.

To West and South African Ports.—Earlspark, Elder Dempster Line, Jan. 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 18; Fernebo, Feb. 1; a steamer, Feb. 15—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Jan. 20; Lady Drake, Jan. 27; Lady Nelson, Feb. 10—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—San Bruno, Jan. 21; San Blas (also calls at Belize, British Honduras), Feb. 4—both United Fruit Line.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Gracia (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 15; Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18.

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Royal Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 4.

To London, Hull, Hamburg and Rotterdam.—Albion Star, American Mail Line, Jan. 14.

To London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 29.

To Japanese Ports.—Belfast Maru, Jan. 15; Yakiko Maru, Jan. 15—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.—Taihei Maru, Roy I. Funk Line, Jan. 20.

To Shanghai.—Everett (also calls at Taku Bar), Canada Shipping Co., Jan. 20; Bronnoy, Canadian Transport Co., Jan. 10.

To Auckland, Wellington, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Empire Shipping Co., Jan. 15.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.—Ixion, Blue Funnel Line, Feb. 2.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (also calls at Honolulu and Nagasaki), Jan. 16; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), Jan. 30—both Canadian Pacific; Grays Harbour, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., Jan. 12 (also calls at Osaka, Iloilo and Cebu, but not at Shanghai); Hikawa Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Jan. 21 (calls at Osaka but not at Manila).

To Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Osaka, Amoy, Iloilo and Cebu.—Stuart, American Mail Line, Jan. 15.

To Shanghai.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 25.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, Jan. 29; Niagara, Feb. 26—both Canadian-Australasian Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden West (also calls at Timaru), Jan. 16; Golden Coast, Feb. 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Mirrabooka (also calls at Adelaide, Brisbane and Newcastle), Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., January; Waikawa (also calls at Papeete), Jan. 26; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Feb. 26—both Canada-Australasian Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wyoming, Jan. 28; Winnipeg, Feb. 20—both French Line.

To Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.—Justin, North German Lloyd Line, Jan. 12.

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Damsterdyk, Jan. 16; Loch Monar, Jan. 31; Delftdyk, Feb. 13—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knut Nelson, Feb. 6; George Washington, Feb. 23—both Fred Olsen Line (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice and Trieste.—Cellina, Jan. 17; California, Jan. 28—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 12; Margaret Johnson, March 5—both Johnson Line.

To Puerto Colombia and Kingston, Jamaica.—Point Bonita, Gulf Pacific Line, Jan. 27.

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Sveadrott, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 16.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Notus, Jan. 17; West Cactus, Feb. 2—both Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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I. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

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Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

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New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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OPENING OF NEW OFFICE IN MANCHURIA

PAUL SYKES, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dairen, December 10, 1931.—The attention of exporters is again directed to the opening of a new Trade Commissioner's office in Dairen, Manchuria. The office has now been opened for some weeks, and it is suggested that all Canadian firms who are engaged or interested in trade with the Orient take an early opportunity of advising the Trade Commissioner of their positions and requirements. In the case of firms who are already shipping to North China and Manchuria, or to Japan for transshipment, an outline of past operations will enable the new office to give closer and more intelligent co-operation than would otherwise be possible, whereas, should manufacturers or others be interested in developing new business in this territory, it will be advisable to provide in detail all essential specifications and c.i.f. prices of their products, rather than to send forward general inquiries as to whether there is a market demand for them.

The situation at present is by no means encouraging, but with a settlement of political affairs improvements in trade should become apparent. The time will then be opportune for renewed efforts to extend the distribution of Canadian goods in all parts of the Orient. It is expected that conditions obtaining in the past—lack of detailed information and of contacts in Manchuria—will shortly be remedied, and that important developments will take place in Canadian business with this market.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM CANADA IN 1930

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured

(Details of imports of newsprint and wrapping paper were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1411, dated February 14, 1931)

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

This is one of the branches of trade which have previously been referred to as having declined to the point of extinction. It is therefore considered useless to quote any statistics.

METALLIC OFFICE FURNITURE

The sole item which appears to warrant notice is metallic office furniture, of which Canada supplied rather more than 10 per cent of the 1,206 tons imported—a proportion which marks a decline from the previous year.

NON-FERROUS METALS

Arrivals of aluminium, crude, in ingots, etc., dropped from 22,474 tons in 1929 to 18,388 tons in 1930, the Canadian proportion declining from 4,434 tons to 3,094 tons, the value of the 1930 shipments from the Dominion being substantial—£273,836. Norway (9,150 tons) continued to be the chief source of supply.

In plates, sheets, etc., the Canadian proportion was 781 tons valued at £85,591, an increase of approximately 200 tons, although the aggregate imports fell from 6,460 tons in 1929 to 5,895 tons in 1930.

Of the 3,024 tons of brass and copper alloys imported during 1930, Canada supplied 153 tons, the total receipts being 500 tons less than in 1929. Germany, the United States, and Switzerland were the chief suppliers in the order named.

Canada also supplied 116,317 pounds of cadmium—rather more than one-fifth of the aggregate arrivals.

The export of pig lead has become an important Canadian enterprise. However, doubtless owing to price considerations, whereas the total quantities imported advanced from 292,361 tons in 1929 to 327,362 tons in 1930, Canada's contribution dropped about 10 per cent, being 42,854 tons valued at £798,694. The United States and Australia are the principal contributors with 103,000 tons each, and British India follows with 62,411 tons.

Purchases of nickel again fell, amounting to 609 tons as compared with 773 tons for the previous year. Canada's proportion receded from 319 tons in 1929 to 255 tons, but still heads the list.

Another development of recent years is the trade in crude zinc. In this Canada's export trade to the United Kingdom has risen steadily, 1930 being marked by a still further increase from 20,036 tons to 38,997 tons valued at £682,397. As the result the Dominion has now become the chief supplier, ousting Belgium and Germany from the top.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Alterations which have partly transferred to the United Kingdom manufacture which previously took place in Canada have caused a decline in the quantities of razor blades formerly shipped to Great Britain from the Dominion. The trade in this item, hosiery (latch) needles, locks, and certain tools and implements has shrunk to such a level that an indication of the respective trades suffices without the provision of statistics.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPLIANCES

The formerly large and valuable export trade in Canadian-made cameras has now practically ceased, and there seems no prospect of recovery. Upon the other hand, Canada still predominates in the supplies of sensitized photographic plates and films to Britain, the value of the 1930 shipments from the Dominion being £371,326—more than half the total of £678,294. Although this latter figure marked a slight reduction from 1929, the Canadian proportion advanced by £59,000. The United States (£149,121) continued to be the nearest competitor, followed by Germany and France.

Of lenses, prisms, etc., imports from Canada were valued at £20,076—double last year's amount—although the total imports actually marked a slight decline.

MACHINERY

The year 1930 was an unfavourable one for agricultural and allied machinery. It therefore suffices to mention that the principal items of Canada's contribution were valued as follows:—

	1930 Total Imports	1930 Imports from Canada
Mechanical power ploughs	£12,548	£ 3,247
Animal-drawn ploughs	19,504	4,669
Mechanically drawn lawn mowers	49,207	8,363
Reapers and binders	67,151	17,415

There was, however, a marked development in the imports of cranes and similar machinery from Canada—i.e., from 14 tons in 1929 to 114 tons in 1930—the latter item amounting to £16,661. The aggregate imports in 1930 were 3,260 tons valued at £319,582.

The outstanding item under this classification is vacuum cleaners, of which 38,444 valued at £294,164 were imported from Canada last year. This contribution headed the list, the aggregate valuation being £763,577.

Other Canadian contributions worthy of record are: hand pumps, 29 tons valued at £10,764, out of total imports valued at £267,065; and refrigerators, 98 tons (£15,439), although only a fraction of the £419,443 of refrigerating machinery from all sources.

WOOD MANUFACTURES

The United Kingdom remains dependent upon overseas countries for a very large proportion of its supplies of joinery, turnery, and manufactured wooden goods generally, with the exception of furniture.

The 1930 returns show that business was well maintained under unfavourable circumstances. Although competition is keen, there seems no reason why Canada should not increase her share of the trade, with the provision of mass production factories the output of which would be destined for export trade, it being granted that profitable competition in certain items would be impracticable.

As affording an indication of possibilities, the total imports under classified headings, with Canada's share, follow:—

	1930 Total Imports	1930 Imports from Canada
Builders' woodwork (window frames, doors, etc.)	£1,216,013	£ 16,494
Tool handles	188,184	7,893
Domestic woodenware	327,422	9,823
Plywood	2,489,518	1,460
Miscellaneous manufactures of wood and timber . .	3,517,745	199,187

It is noteworthy that in almost every item the United States is either the principal or an important supplier.

BINDER TWINE

The ability of Canada to export binder twine to Britain depends entirely upon current conditions. Apparently 1930 was a year of favourable opportunity, because receipts of binder and reaper twine from the Dominion attained the considerable volume of 20,793 cwts. valued at £51,286 out of a total of 85,744 cwts. (£210,788). In 1929 Canadian manufacturers supplied 871 cwts. worth £2,601.

GLOVES

Although the trade was subsequently adversely affected by the cancellation of the Safeguarding Duty on gloves, it should be noted that receipts from Canada, inaugurated when the measure first came into force, progressively increased from 1,398 dozen pairs in 1926 to 7,008 dozen pairs in 1930, the value of the business last year being £9,430.

CHEMICALS

Arrivals of acetic acid were more than cut in half in 1930. The actual importation was 10,000 tons as against 21,748 tons in 1929, and Canada's share fell from 12,856 tons in 1929 to 6,738 tons in 1930, although she remained the leading source of supply. In the case of Germany, the only serious competitor, imports dropped from 7,726 tons in 1929 to 2,357 tons.

In cobalt oxides aggregate receipts were reduced from 4,840 cwts. in 1929 to 3,902 cwts. in 1930, but Canada's contribution increased from 1,460 cwts. to 1,945 cwts (£73,467), wresting the lead from Belgium, supplies from which country decreased from 3,094 cwts. in 1929 to 1,709 cwts.

The Dominion continues to practically monopolize the supply of imported phosphorus. Last year Canada shipped 37,647 cwts. out of 40,515 cwts. imported, an increase in both cases of about 10 per cent.

A study of details discloses the arrival of a few stray drugs and patent medicines, but the totals are insufficient to warrant special mention.

PAINTERS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS

After entire suspension in 1929, the import of dry and white lead from Canada was resumed to the amount of 2,025 cwts. in 1930 out of 171,507 cwts. received from all sources.

Of carbon black, Canada only supplied in 1930, 3,418 cwts. out of 239,331 cwts. imported, in comparison with 5,317 cwts. out of 253,584 cwts. in 1929.

As a supplier of bronze powder, Germany resumed her outstanding position with 36,301 cwts. out of a total of 52,962 cwts., and Italy entered the trade with 6,602 cwts. In the case of Canada, shipments only rose from 2,818 cwts. in 1929 to 3,102 cwts. in 1930.

SOAP

The only kinds of soap which Canada supplies are toilet and shaving.

Of the former she continues to be the largest contributor, 25,616 cwts. in 1930 out of a total of 49,174 cwts., actually an increase over the previous year, when the figures were 22,387 cwts. out of 55,850 cwts.

In shaving soap the total imports fell from 7,450 cwts. to 6,550 cwts., and Canada's returns from 1,927 cwts. to 1,228 cwts.

LEATHER

Circumstances—more particularly the low level of prices—have restricted Canada's exports of leather to the United Kingdom in recent years. In 1930 the only item of note was patent leather, 3,271 cwts. valued at £134,377, the total imports being 20,475 cwts. (£881,093). The United States continued to outdo Continental Europe as a source of supply with 11,471 cwts.

WALLBOARD, ETC.

An item in which Canada has made steady progress is wallboard. Consignments were still further increased in 1930, imports from the Dominion rising to 47,778 cwts. valued at £58,838 out of 169,061 cwts. (£196,397). The chief contributor was the United States, 111,808 cwts. (£126,704).

Although the manufacture of wallboards is being conducted to an increasing degree in Britain itself, prospects for the future of the several Canadian wallboards in this country are regarded as bright.

In other varieties classified under the heading of "millboard" Canada supplied only 94,365 cwts. of the 2,062,062 cwts. which entered. This represents a falling off from 102,980 cwts. which Canada supplied in 1929, when the total was 1,830,692 cwts.

CARDBOARD AND PASTEBOARD

While Canada continued to be only a fractional supplier of the 267,191 cwts. of cardboard and pasteboard imported, the proportion increased materially in 1930 to 17,228 cwts. valued at £20,110 as against 1,885 cwts. (£3,053) in the previous year.

AUTOMOBILES

Although comparison with past years continues to be difficult owing to alteration in classification, there was a notable falling off of shipments. In what are described as "touring motor cars," the number shipped from Canada fell from 2,296 in 1929 to 327 in 1930, and in "chassis weighing more than 28 cwts." Canada's share declined to 1,314 in 1930 in comparison with 5,317 in 1929.

RUBBER MANUFACTURES

The export of rubber footwear to Great Britain continues to be one of the most successful developments of recent years. The increased use of this equipment is again shown by the importation in 1930 of 1,244,462 dozen pairs valued at £1,718,726, in comparison with 1,045,769 dozen pairs (£1,660,948) in 1929. Of these, Canada supplied 232,728 dozen pairs (£575,423) in 1930 as against 238,282 dozen pairs (£669,747) in 1929.

Continental Europe continued to supply the bulk of the trade by quantity. It is notable, however, that the goods are of a much cheaper quality, Germany's contribution, 264,445 dozen pairs, being valued at £280,500, and Belgium's share, 423,739 dozen pairs (£200,364), at a lesser ratio.

The only other rubber item in which Canada figures to any extent is miscellaneous rubber manufactures, of which, however, an increased quantity was supplied in 1930 valued at £73,179 out of a total value of £564,616. This is practically three times the amount of similar trade in 1929, which is itself a large increase upon previous years.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, December 9, 1931.—The returns of the overseas trade of Australia for the first four months (July to October) of the current fiscal year disclose the following figures:—

Exports of merchandise	£25,258,074
Imports of merchandise.. . . .	14,043,947
Excess of exports.. . . .	£11,214,127
Exports of bullion and specie.. . . .	£ 2,651,123
Imports of bullion and specie.. . . .	156,214
Excess of exports.. . . .	£ 2,494,909

In comparison with the similar four months of 1930, the total importations of merchandise showed a decrease of £13,155,528, while exports declined by £318,582.

The principal commodities showing a decline in imports (valued in sterling), compared with the figures for the corresponding four months of 1930 (the latter in parentheses), were: oils, £1,288,091 (£2,618,671); machines and machinery, £849,070 (£3,171,016); metals and manufactures, including motor cars, £1,067,611 (£3,050,654); apparel and textiles, £5,063,707 (£7,809,019); jewellery and fancy goods, £179,940 (£564,877); drugs and chemicals, £785,169 (£1,360,157); foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £698,116 (£1,453,129); foodstuffs of animal origin, £189,140 (£325,641); alcoholic liquors, £64,394 (£161,112); tobacco, £259,722 (£261,684); paints and varnishes, £61,360 (£116,019); timber and furniture, £286,924 (£561,611); paper, £791,958 (£1,185,641); and stationery, £432,989 (£812,176).

Exports (valued in Australian currency) of wheat increased during the first four months of the fiscal year to £3,137,658 in comparison with £2,467,694 during the corresponding period of 1930; butter, £2,516,132 (£1,534,834); sugar, £1,378,885 (£1,028,913); lamb, £1,162,549 (£382,776); mutton, £458,131 (£124,401); eggs, £322,312 (£251,382); zinc, £287,118 (£165,255); and wine, £222,793 (£142,083).

On the other hand, exports of the following commodities decreased during the four months (the figures for the previous period are shown in parentheses): wool, £7,521,310 (£8,513,803); hides and skins, £1,394,594 (£2,026,296); flour, £942,012 (£1,412,417); lead, £620,695 (£897,892); dried fruits, £363,003 (£794,675); timber, £166,700 (£339,129); and ores and concentrates, £37,943 (£482,334).

Exports of gold declined from £6,712,197 to £2,459,705, and silver from £321,997 to £159,399.

REDUCTION IN BANK EXCHANGE RATES

Effective on December 4, the Commonwealth Bank, in association with the private trading banks, reduced the exchange rate of 30½ per cent (operative from January 28 last) to 25½ per cent for telegraphic transfers to London. Rather chaotic conditions had existed for some weeks through lower rates than the fixed rate of 30½ per cent being accepted by shippers realizing on their consignments to London, with the result that the banks were losing some business, hence the reduction.

The new buying figures for telegraphic transfers are £125 (in Australian currency) for £100 in London, and the new selling figures are £125 10s. in Australia for £100 in London.

The reduction in exchange will, in effect, lower the premium enjoyed by primary producers and all exporters, and—in the same degree—will benefit importers, besides conferring a saving to the Federal and State Governments and others who have large interest and other payments to remit overseas.

Realization on wool, wheat, flour, meats, butter, dried and canned fruits, etc., caused a considerable accumulation of funds in London, and fearing heavy loss, if exchange suddenly dropped, some of the banks were reluctant to accept all the bills offering, hence traders affected were forced into the open market. On several occasions the Australian wool sales were slightly delayed because buyers required assurance of exchange stability for a while. Importing houses also deferred placing orders in expectancy of a fall in the exchange rate. The position will be reviewed from week to week, and should an alteration be made it will be announced every Friday evening, though it is not generally anticipated that there will be any drastic reduction in the exchange rate in the near future.

REDUCTION IN BANK INTEREST

Concurrently with the reduction in the bank exchange rate were the reductions made by Australian banks in their rates for new deposits and renewals. Those now ruling are:—

Freight Rates.—There is apparently no lack of tonnage offering for charter to convey cargoes of Australian wheat and flour to oversea ports. Five steamers were chartered during the last few days to load for the United Kingdom and the Continent at freight rates which varied from 27s. 6d. (in bulk from Sydney) to 30s. per ton (in bags) of 2,240 pounds. Freight to Shanghai varied from 15s. 6d. (bulk) to 16s. 6d. (in bags) from Sydney to 18s. 6d. from Adelaide and 17s. 6d. from Fremantle.

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Exports of Australian Canned Fruit

Sydney, November 10, 1931.—All stocks of Australian canned peaches, apricots, and pears in Great Britain and afloat have been cleared in first hands, and further quantities have been sold for early shipment. The sales effected this year to the end of October totalled 776,457 cases, comprising 108,001 cases of apricots, 489,329 cases of peaches, and 179,127 cases of pears. This is the largest quantity Australia has ever disposed of on the British market in any one year. From January 1 to October 31, 1931, 195,930 cases of the above-mentioned fruits were shipped to Canada.

Present indications are that there will be little or no stocks available to be carried forward by the processors into the 1932 canning season. Owing to late frosts, variable climatic conditions, and various other causes, it is estimated that the quantity of fruit which will be available for canning in the forthcoming season will be considerably less than last season.

Australian Wheat Industry

Wheat has been grown in Australia for about 140 years, the first trial being made within 12 miles of Sydney. In the course of the following six years the area increased to about 3,500 acres. Gradually all the other states supplemented the area, and in 1850 about 450,000 acres were under crop.

In 1880 the cultivated area was 3,000,000 acres, and in 1900 up to 5,700,000 acres were cropped. Very little variation occurred until 1915, but thereafter, helped by the strong oversea demand, the area rapidly increased to 12,000,000 acres. The 1930 seeding produced about 212,000,000 bushels from 18,000,000 acres, a record for Australia.

The prospects for the ensuing season are very favourable, and experts have made varying estimates ranging from 156,000,000 bushels to 175,000,000 bushels, later estimates having reduced earlier anticipations. Next to wool, wheat is the most important product of the Commonwealth, and is generally described as hard white.

The late William Farrer will always be remembered by Australians for the benefits which his scientific research has brought to the industry. Through the development of disease- and drought-resisting types of wheat suitable to the varying climatic conditions and soils throughout Australia many million acres have been added to the wheat-producing area of the country. Australia still has vast areas of country suitable for wheat which have not yet been put into production. Scientific progress has made it possible to grow wheat in areas that until a few years ago were considered too dry for the purpose, notably in West Australia.

The recent setback in prices, which occurred about sowing time, somewhat discouraged wheat-growers, otherwise the present season with its favourable climatic conditions would possibly have established a record for production.

Record Australian Egg Export Season

The record egg export season for 1930 has now been exceeded for the period from July 1 to November 30 by 3,040,460 dozen. Total exports for the season thus far stand at 8,508,340 dozen, contributed by the various states as follows:—

	Doz.
New South Wales	3,282,420
Victoria	1,932,990
Queensland	628,740
South Australia	2,120,770
Western Australia	543,420
Total	8,508,340

The destination of the bulk of these eggs is the United Kingdom, where a publicity campaign has been in progress for some time, the funds for which have been raised by means of a levy on exports supplemented by a contribution from the Commonwealth Government. The export season still has a few weeks to run, so that the foregoing figures are likely to be augmented.

Australian Sugar Prospects

The 1931 sugar-cane crop in Queensland is officially expected to be unprecedented. It is estimated that the crop will be 3,942,578 tons, and the probable sugar yield 563,000 tons, or 46,000 tons more than last year and 42,000 tons more than for the record year 1928.

Since 1900 the acreage from which cane is crushed has been trebled, but the yield, owing to improved stock and methods of cultivation, is practically six times as great as before. The present outlook is that there will be 250,000 tons of sugar available for export at the end of the next crushing season. From last year's surplus 172,250 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 15,750 tons to Canada.

BRITISH MOTOR CAR SALES IN SOUTH AFRICA

G. R. STEVENS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, December 11, 1931.—Great Britain is making marked progress in those sections of the South African motor car market in which British cars compete. Figures which have just been issued show that American sales are approximately 20 per cent less than in 1930, whereas British manufacturers are stated to have supplied 25 per cent more vehicles in the first nine months of 1931 than during the whole of 1930.

In Cape Town during October, British makes, for the first time in the last fifteen years, supplied over 50 per cent of all new registrations.

Since 1928 the British share of the total South African imports (and this includes units imported in chassis for assembly in two South African assembly plants) has risen from 7½ per cent to almost one-quarter of all sales.

The rate of British progress becomes more marked when it is remembered that at least half of all South African motor sales consist of Ford and Chevrolet cars with which British motor vehicles do not directly compete. These cheaper American cars are largely sold in the country districts where the state of the roads precludes British competition. But in all classes of town cars the British manufacturer is making marked headway. His most conspicuous progress is to be seen in the ever-increasing numbers of "baby" cars, of which new models are arriving every month. In appearance, comfort, and performance these cars are improving every year, and their cheapness, low fuel costs, and durability,

together with convenience in parking and garaging, have made them very popular.

During the past season a number of medium-priced British cars which are essentially export models have been placed on the market. These vehicles are now beginning to challenge American predominance in the medium-priced class, as their appearance and convenience have a wide appeal. The depreciation in sterling has been accompanied by cuts in the prices of many models, and British prices now compare very favourably with those of their competitors.

SALE OF ELECTRIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES IN CAPE TOWN

G. R. STEVENS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, December 11, 1931.—From information supplied by the Electricity Supply Commission, it is apparent that marked progress in the electrification of Cape Town homes is being made. The hire-purchase system adopted by the Cape Town municipality has been in effect for slightly over a year, and in that time approximately £80,000 worth of equipment has been purchased through this medium.

During the present year sales have been greatly increased in the majority of items, but particularly in electric refrigerators. Sales of electric refrigerators only during last month (November) were valued at £5,000. Approximately 300 refrigerators have been installed to date this year.

In the same month 148 electric ranges were installed in Cape Town, which is also above the average for the year. It is considered that the total installations of electric ranges under the hire-purchase scheme will amount this year to approximately 1,600 units.

During 1931, to date, only ten electric washers have been sold, but in the opinion of officials of the Electricity Supply Commission the demand for washers and ironers will probably increase from now on.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR SENEGA ROOT

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, December 9, 1931.—Imports of senega root are not specifically listed in the South African trade returns, being included under a general heading, but according to the wholesale drug trade the Union's annual requirements are in the neighbourhood of 20 cwt.

South African importers have from time to time looked into the possibility of importing various crude drugs direct from the countries of origin, but have usually found it most satisfactory to continue to purchase from London, which is the central market for these commodities. The quantities imported at any one time by individual firms are comparatively small, and when direct purchase is contemplated such difficulties as minimum freight and other charges arise. Two of the leading South African firms of manufacturing chemists, however, have intimated their interest in receiving samples and prices of the Canadian root. One of these firms is about to install a crushing plant, and would welcome the possibility of obtaining senega root in a clean condition in original bales. Hitherto this firm have imported the root in powder form, but have frequently complained of the excessive amount of sand and foreign matter contained in the powder.

For the information of Canadian producers interested in investigating sales possibilities, recent quotations on contused root have ranged around 2s. 2d. per pound in London. London prices for No. 10 powder have fallen from 2s. 7d. per pound in March of this year to 2s. 3d. in July. The product costs anywhere

from 7d. to 10d. per pound to land in South Africa. The packing used is either double hessian bags or 112-pound kegs, but importers are quite satisfied with the less expensive form. Manufacturing chemists apparently import in lots of 200 pounds at a time, the largest importer requiring approximately six lots annually.

Canadian firms in a position to supply are invited to send samples of both powdered and unprocessed root, together with export prices and full particulars, to this office for submission to the trade and for a report upon sales prospects.

TERMS AND CREDITS ON SHIPMENTS TO INDIA

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, November 28, 1931.—The terms and conditions under which a number of Canadian exporters or shippers, in an effort to create sales for their products in India, are willing to grant credit and cash discounts have come to the attention of this office.

The impossibility of acceptance from a Canadian exporter by a buyer in India or in any overseas market, of such terms as "30 days' sight from date of invoice documents on acceptance," or of such a quotation as "2 per cent for cash from date of invoice" is beyond question. It is evident that long before the documents have reached their destination the time specified under which the terms of credit and discounts could be taken advantage of would have in most cases long since expired. Any terms of credit or discount for cash which it is desired to grant to importers in India should be quoted rather in such form as: "30 days' sight from date of arrival of goods," or "30 days' from presentation of draft," or "2 per cent for cash 10 days from date of arrival of goods," but certainly not from date of invoice when the goods have to travel in the neighbourhood of 6,000 miles, and it takes from four to five weeks for transmission of documents and as long as ten to twelve for the merchandise to reach its destination.

GERMAN MARKET FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

L. D. WILGRESS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

IV. Manufactured Goods

Hamburg, December 10, 1931.—In the previous instalments of this series of reports, published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* Nos. 1451, 1452, and 1454 (November 21 and 28 and December 12), a review has been given of the openings which the German market presents for the sale of Canadian agricultural products, manufactured foodstuffs, fish products, crude drugs, furs and fur-bearing animals, forest products, and minerals and metals. There now remains to be considered the openings for the sale to Germany of Canadian manufactured goods. It has already been pointed out in the first instalment of this report that the position of Germany as a debtor country makes it doubtful if there will again be a large importation of finished goods. The necessity of creating a large surplus of exports to meet the heavy obligations in foreign currency should greatly curtail the importation of all goods which can possibly be supplied from domestic sources. Consequently it should be only in a few specialties that Canadian manufacturers of finished goods can hope for any considerable amount of business in the German market, since in other lines it will be impossible to compete with the domestic manufacturers, who have the advantages of lower wages and the protection afforded by the tariff as well as by lower freight charges.

The principal Canadian manufactured goods which come into question for sale in the German market are harvesting machines, tractor ploughs, rubber footwear, rubber tires, rubber mats, rubber bands, automobiles, adding and calculating machines, electric vacuum cleaners, electric washing machines, automatic fuel-oil burners, ice hockey skates, sticks and pucks, snow chains for automobiles, brake linings for automobiles, carborundum, moccasins, and fox remedies. A brief review is given herewith of the openings which the German market presents for the sale of the above-mentioned products exported from Canada.

HARVESTING MACHINES

The leading Canadian manufacturers of agricultural machinery have been doing business in Germany for many years and their products enjoy an excellent reputation. In recent years binders have been the chief type of farm machinery exported from Canada to Germany. Business is also done in mowing machines and disc harrows and a few combines have been sold. Shipments have now greatly declined with the opening in Germany of a branch factory of one Canadian manufacturing concern. Thus, according to the Canadian trade statistics, only 420 harvesters valued at \$84,819 were exported from Canada to Germany in 1930 as compared with 2,886 harvesting machines valued at \$477,516 exported to this market in 1929. In addition, farm implement parts to the value of \$39,081 were exported from Canada to Germany in 1930.

The German trade returns show that Canada is the chief source of supply for the harvesting machinery imported into Germany. In 1930 the total import of binders, reapers, mowers, and lawn mowers was valued at \$384,285, and of this total Canada supplied machines valued at \$163,333.

The duty on harvesting machines imported into Germany amounts to R.M.8 (\$1.90) per 100 kg. (220 pounds). Tractors are subject to a duty of R.M.35 (\$8.33) per 100 kg., if weighing 5,500 pounds or less, and to a duty of R.M.30 (\$7.14), if weighing over 5,500 pounds.

Tractors have been chiefly imported from the United States. In 1930 less than a thousand tractors to the total value of \$471,600 were imported from that country. A limited number of power lawn mowers are imported from Great Britain, the duties on these machines being the same as those applicable to tractors. Before the war ordinary lawn mowers were shipped to Germany from Canada, but now the German manufacturers are able to fully cover the requirements in this line.

There is an old and well-developed industry in Germany manufacturing all the types of farm machinery which are used in the country. Consequently the only agricultural machines imported are those which are able to compete with the domestic products on account of superior quality. This is the factor which has enabled the Canadian manufacturers to export binders to the German market. Only a few combines have been sold in Germany, since there are only a limited number of estates which can profitably use these machines.

TRACTOR PLOUGHS

It is also owing to the quality factor that tractor ploughs are imported into Germany from the United States and Canada, since Germany is a very large producer of ploughs, and ships both ordinary ploughs and tractor ploughs to all parts of the world. The duty on tractor ploughs imported into Germany amounts to R.M.4 (95 cents) per 100 kg. (220 pounds). In 1930 there were imported a total of 818 tractor ploughs of a value of \$86,200, of which the United States' share was \$45,000 and Canada's \$14,000. The chief sale is for a special make of two-furrow plough imported from the United States.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

For a number of years several of the leading Canadian rubber manufacturers have been selling their products in the German market. In 1926 canvas shoes with

rubber soles were first exported from Canada to Germany, and in the succeeding years the trade developed to fairly considerable dimensions. Besides canvas shoes, orders have also been secured from Germany for rubber Wellingtons, overshoes and other lines of rubber footwear.

When the Canadian manufacturers first began doing business with this market, competition was restricted. The quality of the goods then being turned out by the German producers was not so good, and the only other countries exporting any quantity of rubber footwear to Germany were the United States and Sweden. Now not only have the German firms greatly improved the quality of their products, but many other countries are also canvassing for German business. Besides the Canadian and United States firms and the principal Swedish manufacturer, who have had their products well established in the market for some years, active competition is now being experienced from producers in Soviet Russia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and several other European countries. With the exception of Sweden, the competition of European countries is chiefly in the cheaper lines of rubber footwear. Moreover, this competition is mostly felt in ordinary rubbers and overshoes, since in canvas shoes with rubber soles the Canadian and United States manufacturers have only to contend with the competition of the domestic producers and small quantities imported from Czechoslovakia and Great Britain.

In 1930 the total imports of rubber footwear into Germany amounted to 718,982 pairs of rubber shoes valued at \$1,115,238; 1,142,861 pairs of overshoes of a value of \$1,621,666; and 1,000,595 pairs of other shoes of cloth or felt with soles of other materials of a total value of \$1,350,952. The last-mentioned item included canvas shoes with rubber soles, of which nearly 900,000 pairs were imported. Around 54,000 silk shoes for ladies were also included in this item.

The imports of all kinds of rubber footwear into Germany in 1930 had a total value of nearly \$4,000,000. The United States was the most important source of supply with \$1,719,524, followed by Sweden, Soviet Russia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, and Denmark. Canada occupied seventh place. The imports from the Dominion comprised 81,113 pairs of canvas shoes of a value of \$115,000 and 17,846 pairs of rubber shoes valued at \$23,571.

The duty on ordinary rubbers imported into Germany from all countries is R.M.300 (\$71.43) per 100 kg. (220 pounds) net, if varnished, and R.M.210 (\$50) per 100 kg. net, if unvarnished. Overshoes of cloth, other than silk or camel-hair, and canvas shoes with rubber soles pay a duty of R.M.140 (\$33.33) per 100 kg. net.

RUBBER TIRES

Some years ago a considerable quantity of motor vehicle tires was exported from Canada to Germany, but this trade is now restricted by the discrimination in duty against tires of Canadian origin. Owing to the absence of a trade treaty between the two countries, motor vehicle tire casings imported into Germany from Canada are subject to the general rate of duty amounting to R.M.360 (\$85.71) per 100 kg. (220 pounds), whereas tire casings from the other important producing countries are subject to the conventional duty of R.M.125 (\$29.76) per 100 kg. Similarly Canadian inner tubes are subject to the general duty of R.M.240 (\$57.14) per 100 kg. as compared with the conventional duty of R.M.125 (\$29.76) per 100 kg.

The imports of motor vehicle tires into Germany in 1930 amounted to 299,727 casings valued at \$3,822,000 and 181,968 inner tubes valued at \$366,600. The chief sources of supply were the United States, Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Soviet Russia. The only imports of tires from Canada were 336 tire casings of a value of \$5,000.

OTHER RUBBER GOODS

The other rubber products exported from Canada to Germany include a small quantity of rubber hose, rubber door mats, and rubber bands. All of these

products are extensively manufactured in Germany, but Canadian exporters have been able to secure German orders on the basis of the quality of the goods they have to offer. The rubber door mats received from Canada have given a very good impression, while small quantities of rubber bands for the stationery trade are being regularly imported from the Dominion. The German trade returns for 1930 show an importation from Canada of 12,540 pounds of rubber hose of a value of \$8,100, and of 6,600 pounds of other rubber goods valued at \$4,050. The duty on rubber hose imported into Germany amounts to R.M.160 (\$38.09) per 100 kg. (220 pounds). Rubber door mats and rubber bands are subject to a duty of R.M.80 (\$19.05) per 100 kg., if plain, but R.M.120 (\$28.57), if varnished, coloured, or patterned.

AUTOMOBILES

There has been a notable falling off recently in the importation of foreign automobiles into Germany as a consequence of the prevailing trade depression and the increasing ability of the German manufacturers to meet foreign competition. In 1930 a total of 4,353 complete passenger automobiles were imported, of which 1,884 came from the United States, 1,212 from Italy, 558 from Austria, 432 from France, and 33 from Canada. The automobiles imported from Canada were valued at \$25,238. In the same year 6,641 chassis for passenger automobiles were imported, and of these 4,279 came from the United States and 2,098 from Italy. A total of 386 motor trucks and chassis were imported in 1930, the United States supplying 233 of this total. The trade returns for the first nine months of 1931 show greatly reduced imports of motor vehicles, only 2,145 complete passenger automobiles, 713 chassis for passenger automobiles, and 83 trucks having been imported during this period. The imports of motor vehicles from the United States particularly have declined, and Italy has now displaced that country as the chief source of supply. No automobiles are shown as having been imported from Canada so far this year.

As the above figures indicate, the Canadian factories have participated to a very small extent in the trade in automobiles with Germany. In the period 1925-30 there was a considerable importation of automobiles into this country. In the first place there took place during this period a very rapid motorization of Germany. Thus on July 1, 1925, there was one motor vehicle, including motor bicycles, to every 147 inhabitants, and on July 1, 1931, this ratio had declined to one motor vehicle to every 43 inhabitants. Secondly, during the period 1914-24 the German automobile manufacturers were freed from the necessity of keeping abreast of developments in other countries through the total absence of foreign competition in their home market. Accordingly when automobiles commenced to be again imported into Germany on a large scale in 1925, the German manufacturers were badly prepared to meet this competition. In the last few years they have entirely overhauled their plants and production methods, so that now the domestic manufacturers are turning out automobiles of an efficiency, appearance, and price that can compare favourably with the imported product. Taxes in Germany being based on officially rated horsepower, the domestic manufacturers are able to design cars with a view to the tax rate, and this factor gives them a great advantage, particularly over the Canadian and United States producers.

The German manufacturers have also the benefit of the protection afforded by the tariff, the duty on automobiles weighing 4,840 pounds or less being R.M.75 (\$17.86) per 100 kg. (220 pounds). On heavier automobiles the rate of duty is less.

In view of the considerations outlined above it is not likely that Germany will import again the same number of automobiles as in the years 1925 to 1930. On the other hand, the leading United States and Canadian makes are well established in the market, and a limited number of these makes of cars will con-

tinue to be imported. It is hoped that the Canadian factories will secure a larger proportionate share of the automobile trade with Germany than has been the case in past years.

ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINES

A leading producer of adding and calculating machines have been supplying the German market partly from their Canadian factory. In 1930 a total of 237 such machines valued at \$63,888 were exported from Canada to Germany.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

One make of electric vacuum cleaners manufactured in Canada has been sold in the German market for a number of years. This company have their own branch organization in Germany with sub-agents in the principal centres, who have been selling chiefly through consistent house-to-house canvassing. The Canadian trade statistics show that in 1930 a total of 6,024 vacuum cleaners of a value of \$231,362 were exported from Canada to Germany.

The Canadian make of electric vacuum cleaners being sold in Germany is an expensive product, and its sale has largely been confined to the more prosperous households, hotels, and similar users to whom an appeal can be made on the basis of quality rather than price. It has not been found possible to introduce cheaper makes of electric vacuum cleaners, since the market is dominated by the leading German makes. Of these, two makes produced by the large German electrical companies have the largest sale. These retail for around \$35 and payments are extended over a period of twelve months.

Owing to the prevalence of easy-payment terms for the sale of household articles of this kind, it is considered that the only method by which electric vacuum cleaners can be sold in Germany is through a branch organization of the Canadian exporter. Under the prevailing financial conditions it would be practically impossible to find a suitable distributor who is prepared to purchase outright, finance the sales, and expend the sums on advertising and other propaganda necessary to introduce a new make of electric vacuum cleaner. Moreover, owing to the economic depression, the demand for vacuum cleaners is now very restricted, and the price factor has become the chief consideration affecting sales.

The duty on electric vacuum cleaners imported into Germany is R.M.15 (\$3.57 at par) per 100 kg. (220 pounds) net weight, if imported as a whole apparatus, but accessories imported separately would be dutiable at higher rates.

ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINES

The distribution of electric washing machines in Germany is subject to the same considerations as those described in regard to electric vacuum cleaners. The best method of distribution is through a branch organization, since, owing to the prevailing financial conditions, it is very difficult to find suitable distributors who would be prepared to buy machines outright and undertake the extensive propaganda necessary to introduce a new make of washing machine. The one American make which has enjoyed the largest sale in the German market is distributed through a branch organization of the manufacturer, and reliance is placed largely upon house-to-house canvass as a means of sales promotion. This company was very successful until the present business depression served to greatly curtail the demand. Three or four other American manufacturers have been actively selling washing machines in Germany. Last year a Canadian make was introduced and met with a certain measure of success until the trade depression set in and made sales difficult. Competition is also being experienced from the German makes of washing machines, but these machines are mostly inferior to the imported product since they are not so strongly constructed. The leading department stores chiefly handle domestic

machines. The other retail means of distribution besides house-to-house canvass is comprised of the household appliance stores, who fill the role of Canadian hardware stores except that they do not handle ordinary hardware.

The retail prices in Germany of electric washing machines range from \$85 to \$175. They are sold on the instalment plan, payment being spread over a period of from three to twelve months and in some cases fifteen or eighteen months. Finance companies are available for financing 75 per cent of the instalment sales up to a maximum of twelve months.

The duty on electric washing machines imported into Germany amounts to R.M.6 per 100 kg., or approximately 65 cents per 100 pounds at par of exchange.

The voltages in Germany vary in different districts and even within the same city, so that manufacturers of electric household appliances must be prepared to supply motors accordingly. Both 110 and 220 volts are common with direct or alternating current according to location.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

There is no opening for the sale of Canadian electric refrigerators in Germany. The leading American makes are being sold, but they are either being assembled in Germany or else the motors are imported separately and installed on refrigerators manufactured by German refrigerator makers. In addition, the leading German electrical manufacturers are producing complete refrigerators. The retail prices of the electric refrigerators sold in Germany range from \$140 to \$250 for the smaller sizes with correspondingly higher prices for the larger sizes.

FUEL-OIL BURNERS

Great interest is being shown in Germany in the use of oil fuel for heating. Up to the present little use has been made of oil fuel for heating purposes, but the oil companies now have made arrangements for adequate supplies of fuel oil in the principal centres. Two German makes of automatic oil burners are already on the market, but they are probably inferior to the Canadian burners although cheaper in price. There would appear to be a definite opening for the introduction of Canadian automatic oil burners into the German market. The chief difficulty is to get into touch with suitable distributors who have both the necessary capital and the connections requisite to introduce such a product to the trade in heating equipment. Efforts are now being made to interest the large German radiator companies in oil fuel heating, and if this is successful it should lead to a growing demand for automatic fuel-oil burners. Besides the usual standard sizes of burners it is believed there might be an opening for a small burner with a capacity of about 900 square feet hot water radiation for use in the small type of houses now being erected in Germany. Although so far only a few trial burners have been shipped to Germany, it should be possible for Canadian manufacturers to develop a regular trade with this market in these products even though the volume of business may not be large.

ICE HOCKEY SUPPLIES

The increasing popularity of ice hockey in Germany has led to the regular importation from Canada of various ice hockey requisites, such as skates, sticks, and pucks. Berlin is the only German city with an artificial ice rink, but hockey is also played in the open air near Munich and at different winter sport resorts. The game is also tried in other centres when the winter is sufficiently cold to permit natural ice rinks being maintained. In skates the competition of German and Swedish manufacturers has to be met, but for ice hockey the Canadian skates are recognized as superior. In hockey sticks and pucks the Canadian suppliers have practically no European competition to contend with.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

The rapid development of motoring in Germany resulted in a considerable importation from the United States of automobile accessories and garage tools. This business has declined, as the German manufacturers now make nearly all the articles required in this line, and the trade is feeling the full effects of the severe economic depression. The only automobile accessories which have been imported into Germany to any extent from Canada are asbestos brake linings and snow chains. The shipments of brake lining have not been large, but in certain years there have been fairly large shipments to Germany of automobile snow chains of Canadian origin. This trade naturally depends entirely upon climatic conditions, there being heavy snow in Germany only about one winter out of four. The trade in automobile accessories has recently been dislocated through the large proportion of dealers in this branch who have failed during the past year.

OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS

Among the other Canadian manufactured goods which may be sold in Germany mention may be made of moccasins for use as house slippers, and animal remedies for use by the breeders of silver foxes and other fur-bearing animals. Interest in moccasins as house slippers was shown by German stores a few years ago, but the imports from Canada have not been large. Although finished abrasives cannot be exported from Canada to Germany on account of the cheaper domestic supplies, there is business to be done in crude artificial abrasives such as carborundum and in unfinished grindstones.

BELGIAN MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

HAROLD JONES, OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—30 francs equal \$1 Canadian at present rate of exchange]

Brussels, December 14, 1931.—This small territory of 11,752 square miles, with its dense population of approximately 8,000,000, consumes considerable quantities of packing house products. In fact the "charcuteries," or pork butcher shops, are one of the features of the country, there being a large number of them in every city or town of any importance. The evening meal of 90 per cent of the lower and even the middle classes is composed of products of the packing industry. Previous to the existing trade depression, imports of frozen meats, canned meats, and dried, smoked, pickled and salted meats, etc., were on a large scale. Owing, however, to the efforts of the Government to encourage home industries, such imports are seriously on the decline.

FRESH MEAT, FROZEN AND UNFROZEN

In 1930, Argentina with 12,521 tons valued at 86,640 francs was the principal source of supply for imports under this heading. Brazil was next in importance with 6,317 tons valued at 35,939 francs, followed by Australia with 3,511 tons (26,012 francs) and Uruguay with 3,382 tons (23,356 francs).

Canadian meat has not yet entered this market. Continental quality, lean beef only of about 70 kilos (154 pounds) per quarter, is required. This meat is packed in stockinette covered with heavy brown hessian cloth. There are ample storage facilities both in the port of Antwerp and in Brussels.

As pointed out in a recent report on Cattle Market Conditions in Belgium (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1451 of November 21, page 826), the market is flooded with Danish cattle which are being sold at extremely low prices. As a result, imported meats find practically no sales. The Belgian Government has recently increased the duty on imported meats (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1454 of December 12, page 954), and there is also a *taxe forfaitaire* or exemption tax of 4 per cent on all imported meats.

CANNED MEATS

The chief item imported under this heading is corned beef from the Argentine, packed in standard 12-ounce tins forty-eight to a case, and also in 6-pound tins twelve to a case. The corned beef imported into Belgium is exclusively of South American origin. There is a limited demand for lunch, ox and breakfast tongues which come from North and South America and also from England. Canned hams are supplied by Denmark, Holland, and Germany, but locally produced salted hams are so popular and of such good quality that they outclass the canned variety.

DRIED, SMOKED, PICKLED, AND SALTED MEATS

Normally there is a good demand in Belgium for light cured bacon, fat backs and bellies, packed in cases weighing 500 pounds net. Denmark is the principal supplier of this commodity, followed by the United States. Recent United States quotations on bacon c.i.f. Antwerp were as follows: 8 to 10 pounds, \$15; 10 to 12 pounds, \$16; and 12 to 14 pounds, \$17.75.

At these prices, however, no bacon was sold. English bacon arrives here in certain quantities, but is consumed chiefly by the members of the English colony. There seems to be no reason why, in normal times, Canada should not be able to successfully compete in bacon.

The United States ships fairly large quantities of farmer sausages to Belgium, where there is a good demand. Recent quotations were \$18 to \$24 per 100 kilos (220 pounds) c.i.f. Antwerp. Holland supplies large quantities of dry smoked sausages at prices much lower than American quotations.

LARD

There is a regular trade in United States lard, which is packed in block boxes (two blocks of 12½ kilos—27½ pounds—to a box) and in tierces of 170 kilos (374 pounds). Prices to-day range from \$17 to \$18 per 100 kilos (220 pounds); these are Chicago market world prices. In 1930, shipments of lard from the United States amounted to 2,954 tons valued at 27,688 francs, Holland supplying 3,187 tons with a value of 27,944 francs.

Canadian exporters desirous of entering this market must meet the prices offered by the chief meat producers of the United States and Argentina. Owing to the Canadian dollar now being at a discount, the time would appear to be opportune for Canada to compete successfully with the United States. This apparent advantage, however, is unfortunately somewhat lessened by the present unstability of the market due to the disturbed economic situation, but in normal times Belgium should prove a legitimate field for Canadian packing house products.

**SUMMARY REVIEW OF RECENT CANADIAN TRADE THROUGH
DAIREN**

[NOTE.—The yen has been converted at the rate of 50 cents Canadian]

PAUL SYKES, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dairen, December 19, 1931.—Canada's position among countries sharing in Manchuria's overseas trade has in the past been an extremely modest one. A summary review of the more important fluctuations in the import and export trade to and from this market through the port of Dairen will give a reasonably clear idea of her position, while some comparisons with other countries may be of value in pointing out opportunities of which advantage may be taken by Canadian producers and exporters.

IMPORTS

The value of direct imports into Dairen, the principal port of Manchuria, amounted to \$82,700,000 in the calendar year 1928, \$101,000,000 in 1929, and \$89,700,000 in 1930. These figures, of course, represent a portion only of total imports into Manchuria, large quantities of goods of all descriptions entering through the two minor southern ports of Antung and Newchwang, and being brought in also by overland routes from Central and Northern China, Korea, and Soviet Russia. Dairen figures, however, are of interest in that they show the approximate extent of Japanese business in Manchuria and permit also of fair comparisons between the relative positions of European and American countries trading into this market.

Japan has, during all recent years, supplied approximately 50 per cent of the goods imported into Dairen, and has maintained her total trade at roughly twice as high a figure (\$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000) as China, and at approximately four times the total of the next largest supplier, the United States. Import trade from the latter country reached the very considerable average of over \$9,500,000 during the years 1928-30, and at this figure exceeded by roughly 100 per cent the values of goods imported from both the United Kingdom and from Hongkong, these being \$4,200,000 and \$4,900,000 respectively. Germany has made rapid progress in advancing her commercial interests in these parts, as evidenced by an increase of almost 100 per cent in the value of her shipments through Dairen in 1930 as compared with 1928, the figures for the latter year being \$3,000,000 and for the former \$5,700,000. Belgian trade has been fairly steadily maintained at an average of \$1,800,000 per annum, and that from India at approximately \$1,000,000. Canada, during the last three years (1928-30), has ranked with Korea, France, the Netherlands, and Italy as of secondary importance in Dairen's import trade, having taken twelfth place in 1928, seventh in 1929, and eleventh in 1930, with recorded shipments during the last-mentioned year of \$380,327 out of a total of \$89,700,000, a percentage of 0.42.

Canada's position, it will readily be seen, is a minor one. Her trade figures have fluctuated violently from one year to another, but notwithstanding this the proportion of total imports into Dairen from the Dominion over the three-year period has been exceedingly small, much smaller than in other divisions of the Oriental market.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED

From the point of view of imports by commodities it may be of interest to note the relative importance of various products going to make up the larger part of Manchuria's imports through Dairen, noting, at the same time, the sources from which they are supplied in largest quantities.

Piece goods are the outstanding item, showing a total import value of \$9,000,000 in 1930. They are practically exclusively of Japanese and Chinese origin.

Cigarettes and tobacco leaf are second in importance, with a recorded total of slightly over \$8,000,000. Excluding imports of Chinese goods valued at \$3,400,000, over half the remainder is of United Kingdom origin (approximately \$3,800,000), while the United States supplied some \$470,000 and Japan, Germany, and the Netherlands considerably smaller amounts.

Machinery and tools rank third among the principal groups of imports into this market, and among the principal supplying countries, Japan with shipments valued at \$2,200,000, Germany with \$2,000,000, United States with \$680,000, and the United Kingdom with \$370,000 are outstanding. Canadian products of this class to a value of \$30,039 were recorded among total imports during the year 1930.

Iron and steel goods stand in fourth position with a recorded import value of \$5,500,000 in 1930. Japan supplied over half of this amount, Belgium one-fifth, and the United States, Germany, and Great Britain most of the remainder.

Flour was the fifth largest item of imports, with a total value of \$4,300,000. Imports from the United States showed a value of \$2,900,000, those from Japan \$950,000, those from Canada \$300,000, and those from Australia \$135,000. Canada's position in the trade in this commodity suffers considerably in comparison with competitors.

Raw cotton and gunny bags are the two next largest items with import values of \$3,800,000 and \$3,600,000 respectively.

Woollen goods follow with a figure of \$2,800,000, the principal sources of supply being Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Paper is the next item (\$2,600,000), with Japan (\$1,700,000), China (\$390,000), Germany (\$180,000), the United Kingdom (\$35,000), and the United States (\$32,000) ranking in this order among countries of origin. Imports of paper from Canada stood at the extremely low figure of \$4,500.

Sugar and gasolene and oils are next in importance with import values of \$2,500,000 and \$2,200,000 respectively, the former commodity originating almost exclusively from Japan and Hongkong, and the latter from the United States.

Railway materials and electric materials (\$2,100,000 for each group) follow. Both classes are largely of Japanese and German origin. Of the former, imports from Canada amounted to \$8,450 and of the latter to \$814 during the year under review.

Chemicals are the next succeeding group, with an import value of \$2,100,000, made up principally by shipments from Japan of \$1,150,000 and from the United Kingdom of \$360,000. The Canadian figure under this heading was \$3 for 1930.

Cereals and seeds are the last of the principal classifications, the trade in this type of products having reached slightly over \$2,000,000. China, Japan, Hongkong, and Korea were the only suppliers of importance, the trade being one in products of local character.

CANADA'S TRADE

The original statement that Canada's position among the countries supplying goods to the markets of Manchuria was and is a modest one is clearly exemplified by the figures given under the two preceding headings. Not only did Canada supply in 1930 less than half of 1 per cent of the total imports through the great port of Dairen, and figure in the trade in only four of the fifteen more important groups of imports, but in the specific cases of goods which can be exported from Canada in face of all competition and which are now being shipped to other divisions of the Oriental market, such as flour, lumber, provisions, leather, marine products, building materials, and even "liquor and other beverages," her trade has been a mere fraction of that of similarly situated competing countries, notably the United States.

It is recommended to Canadian exporters who are interested in trade with the Orient that, in the case of firms who have already done business in these parts, a careful review be made of the value of present business connections and the means whereby these may be made more profitable, and that, in the case of such firms as have not shipped to Manchuria, consideration be given to the suggestion that many opportunities for new business are available, and that every possible advantage should be taken of them.

CHANGE IN CONSULAR LIST

The Department of External Affairs at Ottawa advises that Mr. Laurids Lewed Jessen has been appointed Consul of Denmark at Vancouver, with jurisdiction in the province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

PROPOSALS REGARDING SULPHATE OF AMMONIA TRADE IN JAPAN

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, December 7, 1931.—Barring some unforeseen circumstance, the licence system for the import into Japan of ammonium sulphate will go into effect in the near future following an agreement between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Governments of Korea and Formosa.

Japanese manufacturers of ammonia sulphate adopted a resolution requesting the Government to fix the market price at between 65 and 75 yen a ton in order to prevent foreign products from being dumped into Japan. They also hoped the Government would not interfere in the production and export of domestic fertilizer. The authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were of the opinion that the market price should be as cheap as possible, and that the supply and demand for Japanese ammonium sulphate should be thoroughly controlled. Contrary to their expectations, manufacturers' desires will not be fully realized. Some salient features of the Licence Act are as follows:—

1. The Government fixes the fertilizer business year in Japan as from August 1 to July 31. Estimates of the next year's production of ammonium sulphate shall be reported to the Government by all manufacturing concerns during July of each year.

2. Applications shall be filed with the Government, when amount of export and import is required to be mentioned in the application.

3. The Government investigates the real situation of demand and supply of ammonium sulphate in Japan, and gives permission for export and import on the basis of the monthly demand and supply.

4. A special commission consisting of Government officials and representatives of the interested parties will be organized in the Cabinet. This commission serves as an advisory council regarding the export and import of ammonium sulphate.

5. The standard market price of ammonium sulphate is to be fixed by the Government, subject to the approval of the commission. The maintenance of the market price will be effected by regulating demand and supply.

The standard market price of ammonium sulphate, which constitutes the most important factor of the Licence Act, has not been definitely fixed, but as the result of negotiations between the authorities of the two Ministries it is expected that the price will be between 60 and 63 yen per ton.

The expectations of manufacturing companies of maintaining the price between 65 and 75 yen, and also of excluding the export business from the Licence Act, failed to be realized. The Government has drafted the plan on a fair and impartial basis of demand and supply. The Governments-General of Formosa and Korea have decided to follow the policy of the central Government for the protection of consumers, leaving out of consideration the standard price and freight.

Since regulations in the act are considered to be contrary to their interests, manufacturing concerns are dissatisfied with the licence system drafted by the Government, notwithstanding the fact that it was originally championed by them. Their dissatisfaction is with the fixing of the standard price at about 60 yen, as they hoped for a higher price of at least 70 yen.

Foreign concerns interested in the import of ammonium sulphate believe that the Licence Act will not really bring any advantage to manufacturers in Japan because of the high cost of production. It is improbable that imports will be totally checked by this act.

The Teikoku Agricultural Society, which stands for the protection of the farmers' interests, is opposed to the relief of ammonium manufacturing companies at the expense of consumers, but is of the opinion that the standard price of 60 yen a ton is not unreasonably high. The institution is hoping for the inclusion of a representative of consumers in the special commission created to assume ammonium sulphate control.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

New United Kingdom Import Duties on Horticultural Products

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, December 30, 1931.—The Minister of Agriculture announces to-day that he has made the first order under the provisions of the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, details of which were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455 (December 19, 1931), page 991. The new order, which comes into operation on January 5, 1932, imposes import duties in accordance with the following schedule. Empire products are exempt from these duties.

Fresh Fruit—	Duration of Duty	Amount of Duty
Cherries	May 1 to June 30	3d. per lb.
Currants	May 1 to July 31	2d. per lb.
Gooseberries	May 1 to June 30	3d. per lb.
Grapes (hothouse)	Jan. 5 to June 30	4d. per lb.
Grapes (hothouse)	July 1 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Plums	June 1 to Aug. 15	14s. per cwt.
Strawberries	Apr. 1 to May 31	2s. 6d. per lb.
Strawberries	June 1 to 15	6d. per lb.
Fresh Vegetables—		
Asparagus	Jan. 5 to Feb. 29	1s. per lb.
Asparagus	Mar. 1 to May 31	4d. per lb.
Green beans	Jan. 5 to June 30	1½d. per lb.
Broccoli and cauliflowers	Jan. 5 to Mar. 31	4s. per cwt.
Broccoli and cauliflowers	Apr. 1 to June 30	3s. per cwt.
Carrots	Apr. 1 to June 30	1d. per lb.
Lettuce	Jan. 5 to Apr. 30	8s. per cwt.
Endive		
Chicory (salad)	May 1 to June 30	6s. per cwt.
Cucumbers	Mar. 1 to June 30	12s. per cwt.
Cucumbers	July 1 to Nov. 30	8s. per cwt.
Mushrooms	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	8d. per lb.
Green peas	Jan. 5 to Mar. 31	14s. per cwt.
Green peas	Apr. 1 to June 30	9s. 4d. per cwt.
New potatoes	Jan. 5 to Feb. 29	18s. 8d. per cwt.
New potatoes	Mar. 1 to 31	9s. 4d. per cwt.
New potatoes	Apr. 1 to 30	4s. 8d. per cwt.
Turnips	Apr. 1 to June 30	1d. per lb.
Flowers, etc.—Cut, in the following varieties—		
Anemones	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Carnations and pinks	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Heather	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Marguerites	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Marigolds	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Mimosa	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Narcissi (Polyanthus types)	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Star of Bethlehem	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Stocks	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Violets	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Plants in flower	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Foliage (excluding asparagus foliage)	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	2d. per lb.
Other cut flowers	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	9d. per lb.
Flowers attached to bulbs	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	9d. per lb.
Asparagus foliage	Jan. 5 to Dec. 11	9d. per lb.
Rose trees	Jan. 5 to Apr. 30	30s. per 100.

Irish Tariff on Bacon

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, December 31, 1931.—Effective from to-day, a customs duty has been placed on all bacon, ham, and pork (with the exception of heads, feet, and offals) imported into the Irish Free State from other than Empire countries varying from 50s. per cwt. of 112 pounds for bacon valued at under 30s. per cwt. to 5s. for bacon valued at between 70s. and 75s. per cwt. according to the following table:—

		Duty per Cwt.
Where the certified price of bacon does not exceed 30s. per cwt. . . .		50s.
Where price of bacon exceeds—		
30s. per cwt. but does not exceed 35s.		45s.
35s. per cwt. but does not exceed 40s.		40s.
40s. per cwt. but does not exceed 45s.		35s.
45s. per cwt. but does not exceed 50s.		30s.
50s. per cwt. but does not exceed 55s.		25s.
55s. per cwt. but does not exceed 60s.		20s.
60s. per cwt. but does not exceed 65s.		15s.
65s. per cwt. but does not exceed 70s.		10s.
70s. per cwt. but does not exceed 75s.		5s.
75s. per cwt.		Free

Certified prices for duty purposes based on the ruling London and Liverpool bacon prices are to be issued from time to time. The first list includes Denmark with a certified price of 46s. per cwt.; Sweden, 46s.; Holland, 44s.; Poland, 37s. 6d.; Estonia, 41s. 6d.; Latvia, 38s.; Lithuania, 37s.; and the United States, 60s.

Canadian and other Empire bacon is not affected by the order and, as formerly, enters the Irish Free State free of duty, but shipments must be accompanied by a new form of certificate of origin, specimen copies of which may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Tariff Increases in St. Kitts-Nevis

W. F. BULL, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Port of Spain, December 21, 1931.—On December 3, 1931, the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis by resolution increased the general customs tariff rates of duty on motor cars, motor vehicles and parts, and on motor bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof from 15 per-cent to 25 per cent ad valorem. The British preferential rate of duty (applicable to Canada) remains the same, that is 10 per cent; accordingly the margin of preference to imports from Canada or other parts of the British Empire is increased from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.

This should increase the importation of motor cars, trucks and parts from Canada. In 1929 this colony imported forty-four motor vehicles valued at £5,319, of which nineteen valued at £2,687 came from Canada, and twenty-four valued at £2,542 came from the United States. Motor car parts to a total value of £1,106 were imported, of which the United States supplied £883, Canada £100, and the United Kingdom £98.

The general tariff rate of duty on unspecified vehicles and parts thereof (not including bicycles, tricycles, or railway or tramway rolling stock) is also increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent, the British preferential rate remaining at 10 per cent.

The general tariff rate of duty on motor spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasoline, and naphtha, was increased from 4d. per gallon to 7d. per gallon, and the British preferential rate from 2d. per gallon to 5d. per gallon. Most of the motor spirit imported originates in Trinidad, and for the year 1929, out of

a total of 83,903 gallons valued at £5,788 imported, Trinidad supplied 58,519 gallons valued at £4,473, Canada 14,267 gallons valued at £608, and the United States 11,117 gallons valued at £707.

The duty on refined sugar under the general tariff is increased from 3s. per 100 pounds to 4s. 2d. per 100 pounds. The preferential rate remains the same, i.e. 2s. per 100 pounds; accordingly the preference granted imports from Canada is increased from 1s. per 100 pounds to 2s. 2d. per 100 pounds. Canada and the United States shared this business in 1929, the latter country supplying 333,330 pounds valued at £2,526, and Canada 68,077 pounds valued at £550.

By this same resolution of the Council the rates of duty under the British preferential and general tariffs are increased on beer, ale, stout and porter; cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco other than snuff; brandy, gin, whisky, rum, cordials, liqueurs, flavouring extracts containing spirits, and wines. These new duties are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Belgian Tariff Increases

Mr. Harold Jones, office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Brussels, writes under date December 14, 1931, that additional information has been received from an official source to the effect that the Belgian bill of November 26, besides containing a list of items on which the tariff increases came into force on November 27 (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1457: January 2, 1931), page 24, also included several commodities on which the proposed tariff increases will be effective as from the date on which the bill is ratified by the Chamber. Commodities that may be affected by these additional changes include oat flakes, fresh apples, sausages, saveloys, and certain smoked, salted and preserved meats.

The proposed changes of chief interest to Canada are those affecting oat flakes and fresh apples, which are shown below:—

	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
Oat flakes.	28 fr. per 100 kg.	36 fr. per 100 kg.
Fresh apples imported in bulk	3 fr. per 100 kg.	9 fr. per 100 kg.
Fresh apples imported otherwise than in bulk (except in packages weighing 20 kg. or less)	5 fr. per 100 kg.	25 fr. per 100 kg.

(NOTE.—The Belgian franc equals 2.78 Canadian cents at par; 100 kg. equal 220.4 pounds.)

Further Regulation of German Barley Duty

L. D. WILGRESS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, December 17, 1931.—The German Government have issued a decree, dated December 12, 1931, whereby the reduced rate of duty amounting to R.M.4 (95 cents at par) per 100 kg. (220 pounds), applicable to feeding barley imported under customs control, is extended to purchases of domestic barley. Upon proof of the purchase of 100 kg. of home-grown barley from the semi-official German Grain Trading Company, the authority is given to import 200 kg. of feeding barley under customs control at the reduced rate of duty. As mentioned in the report published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455 (December 19, 1931), page 994, this authority is extended by the decree of November 25, 1931, to purchasers of German potato flakes in the ratio of 300 kg. of imported feeding barley to every 100 kg. of German potato flakes purchased from the German Grain Trading Company.

Tariff Changes in Switzerland

Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, writes under date December 28, 1931, that a decree of the Swiss Federal Council which went into effect on December 15, 1931, supplements and amends the tariff items dealing with shoes and slippers and gives domestic manufacturers an added degree of protection.

The duty under tariff item No. 196 on shoes and slippers made of fabric of all kinds, without leather soles, which was formerly 120 francs per 100 kilos, has been raised to 200 francs per 100 kilos, and the customs administration state that canvas tennis shoes which have only the soles made of rubber would be classified under this heading. On the other hand, if these shoes have other parts made of rubber, such as the toecaps or uppers, they would be treated as rubber footwear for customs purposes under item 198 of the Swiss tariff, where the rate remains unchanged at 60 francs per 100 kilos.

A translation of the decree in question has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, where additional particulars may be obtained by interested Canadian exporters.

(The Swiss franc equals 19.3 Canadian cents at par and 100 kilos equal 220.4 pounds.)

Portugal: New Scale of Fees on Shipping Documents

ROBERT W. MCBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, December 19, 1931.—According to a recent decree issued by the Portuguese Government, the stabilization of the escudo which took place in June of this year has made it necessary to revise the charges for consular visas on shipping documents for goods imported into Portugal. The new fees are to be in effect from January 1, 1932.

The fee for visas on declarations of cargo in triplicate after that date will be \$1.10 (escudos 25). This fee is applicable irrespective of the kind and quantity of the shipment or of the means of transportation. A declaration may cover only goods from one shipper, sent only by one ship, train or other form of transportation. Should it be necessary for any reason to make any additions or rectifications to the original declaration of cargo, a fee of 52 cents (escudos 12) is charged for the visa or the rectified declaration.

A declaration of cargo must be signed by the shipper and endorsed by the Portuguese consular officer at the port from which the vessel sails, whatever be the origin of the goods.

A charge of \$4.84 (escudos 110) is also made by Consular offices for the issue of a Certificate of Origin. Canadian goods, other than those shipped direct from Canadian ports to Portugal, should invariably be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin in order to benefit by the Canadian-Portuguese Commercial Agreement for the minimum tariff where this is applicable.

(Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, reported under date of December 22, 1931, that a decree published in the *Diario do Governo* of November 20, 1931, states that from December 19 goods consigned to Portugal by more than one means of transportation, i.e., rail, sea, air, etc., must be accompanied by a certificate of origin.)

Conversion of the above rates into Canadian dollars has been made on the basis of parity, that is, escudos 110 equal to the pound sterling, or one escudo equals 4.4 cents Canadian.

Import Restrictions in Turkey

Mr. Theo. J. Monty, Acting Trade Commissioner in Athens, Greece, reports under date of December 2, 1931, that according to a recent decree issued in Turkey the import of goods into that country has been provisionally limited to certain quotas which are fixed at least twenty days before their enforcement.

Quotas with respect to the period from November 15 to November 30 and for the month of December have already been determined and put into effect.

Goods included in the quotas are permitted entry in their order of arrival. When a full quota has been completed the goods are to be detained until the beginning of the following month, when they will then be given consideration.

A further provision of the decree stipulates that public organizations are enjoined to encourage the export of Turkish products to an extent corresponding to their imports.

The decree also provides a compensation clause to be included in new commercial treaties with countries with which Turkey's balance of trade is unfavourable, with a view to reducing the deficit.

Brazilian Gold Port Tax Extended to Santos

Mr. A. S. Bleakney, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rio de Janeiro, advises that, under terms of the 1932 Brazilian budget, the gold port tax of 2 per cent will be collected at the port of Santos as from March 27, 1932.

Up to the present this tax has been collected at all ports of Brazil except Santos and Manaos. The tax is payable entirely in gold. For goods subject to specific rates of duty the tax is levied on an official value indicated in the tariff. When the rate of duty is on an ad valorem basis, the tax is calculated on the declared value including all expenses to the Brazilian port of entry.

Tariff Changes in Mexico

Writing under date December 28, 1931, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico City advises that numerous changes have recently been made in the customs tariff of Mexico. Among the items affected which are of interest to Canadian manufacturers are artificial leathers, cereals, cakes, glassware, zinc sheets, iron sheets, manufactures of iron and tin plate, lanterns, toys, electrical equipment, sanitaryware, "zipper" fasteners, chemicals, polishes, shoe findings, manufactures of ebonite, celluloid, casein, etc., harness, weigh scales, and second-hand tires.

Full details may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA

Canadian importers and others desirous of obtaining information regarding the export trade of the United Kingdom and British manufacturers desirous of representation in Canada are invited to communicate with the under-mentioned:—

The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. Telegraphic address: "Britcom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Ontario), 901-902 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ont. Telegraphic address: "Toroncom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Western Canada), 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telegraphic address: "Vancom."

The Officer-in-Charge (for Manitoba and Saskatchewan), British Trade Commissioner's Office, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telegraphic address: "Wincom."

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 11

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending January 11, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending January 4, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Parity	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 4	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 11	Official Bank Rate
Australia	Pound	.....	\$3.2022	\$3.2186	—
Austria	Schilling	.1407	.1678	.1689	8
Belgium	Belga	.1390	.1651	.1652	2½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0072	.0085	.0083	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.....	.0352	.0352	6
Denmark	Krone	.....	.2223	.2217	6
Finland	Markka	.0252	.0190	.0190	8
France	Franc	.0392	.0466	.0465	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2382	.2815	.2817	7
Great Britain	Pound	.....	4.0048	4.0253	6
Greece	Drachma	.0130	.0153	.0153	11
Holland	Guilder	.4020	.4779	.4771	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1749	.2079	.2081	8
Italy	Lira	.0526	.0603	.0603	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.....	.0212	.0213	7½
Norway	Krone	.....	.2199	.2211	6
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.0415	.0416	7
Roumania	Leu	.0060	.0071	.0071	8
Spain	Peseta	.....	.1005	.1003	6½
Sweden	Krona	.....	.2274	.2270	6
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.2319	.2316	2
United States	Dollar	1.0000	1.1875	1.1887	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.....	.3057	.3061	—
Brazil	Milreis	.....	.0771	.0772	—
Chile	Peso	.1217	.1425	.1426	6½
Colombia	Peso	.9733	1.1518	1.1530	7
Mexico	Peso (Silver)	.....	.4712	.4755	6-7
Peru	Sol	.....	.3354	.3343	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.1900	.1872	—
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.5314	.5319	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	1.1800	1.1813	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.....	.3004	.2983	—
India	Ruppee	.3650	.3087	.3090	8
Japan	Yen	.4985	.4215	.4279	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4020	.4761	.4755	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.....	.4007	.3922	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4424	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.4913	.4919	—
British Guiana . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Barbados . . . . .	\$	.....	.8550	.8559	—
Trinidad . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	.....	4.0968	4.1130	—
Other British West Indies . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Martinique	Franc	.0392	.0466	.0352	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0392	.0466	.0352	—
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	.....	4.5946	4.1285	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

30. EVAPORATED APPLES.—A Belgian importer would be glad to receive c.i.f. Antwerp quotations on evaporated apples.

31. PROVISIONS.—A firm in Roseau, Dominica, wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of butter, flour, codfish, and lard.

32. FLOUR; SEED POTATOES.—Agent in Havana wishes to represent Canadian exporters of flour and seed potatoes on a commission basis.

33. FLOUR.—Dutch export house wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of flour who are interested in the Netherlands East Indian market.

Miscellaneous

34. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—An old-established firm in Liverpool wish to receive offers of flue-cured tobacco from Canadian shippers who would sell on consignment.

35. FERTILIZERS.—Piedmontese firm, Turin, desire to import chemical fertilizers and the like for agricultural purposes.

36. SOAP, KEROSENE, ETC.—A firm in Dominica wish to represent Canadian manufacturers of washing soap, kerosene, gasolene, wrapping paper, and iron rods (reinforcing).

37. WRAPPING PAPER.—A firm of paper merchants in Edinburgh wish to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of all classes of wrapping papers, and will be glad to have quotations from any Canadian mill.

38. KRAFT AND GLASSINE PAPERS.—A North of England firm of paper importers wish to receive Canadian offers of kraft and glassine papers.

39. GREASEPROOF AND TRANSPARENT PAPER.—An Edinburgh firm of wholesale manufacturing and export stationers wish to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of greaseproof and transparent paper.

40. COVERINGS (WALL, ROOF, AND FLOOR).—A Glasgow firm of export and import merchants wish to get in touch with a Canadian firm able to offer anything new in wall, floor, and roof coverings, as agents or buyers.

41. PLASTER WALLBOARD.—A Glasgow firm of export and import merchants wish to get in touch with a Canadian manufacturer of plaster wallboard, either as merchants or agents but preferably as merchants.

42. TABLE LEGS.—A Birmingham importing house ask for Canadian quotations on table legs, as per rough sketch, 27½ inches long and the top 2½ inches square, in three patterns. Quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port. Sketch may be seen on application to the Department.

43. VARNISHES AND OILS.—Firm in Milan wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of varnishes and oils.

44. PATENT LEATHER.—A representative in Milan wishes to import patent leather.

45. MACHINERY AND TECHNICAL SUPPLIES.—A firm in Prague, Czechoslovakia, are open to act as agents for Canadian exporters of machinery and technical supplies for paper mills, printing plants, cardboard box factories, and affiliated industries.

46. BOTTLE-WASHING MACHINERY.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent a Canadian manufacturer of wine, beer, and soft drink bottle-washing machinery. Full information and c.i.f. prices should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

47. MICA (RAW AND MANUFACTURED).—Representative in Bologna wishes to secure the agency for Canadian exporters of mica (raw and manufactured).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montcalm, Jan. 23 and Feb. 20; Montclare, Jan. 30; Montrose, Feb. 6; Melita, Feb. 13—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, Jan. 17 and Feb. 14; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Manchester Exporter, Manchester Line, Feb. 8; Antonia, Cunard Line, Jan. 24 and Feb. 21.

To London.—Beaverburn, Jan. 23; Beaverdale, Jan. 30; Beaverbrae, Feb. 6; Beaverhill, Feb. 20—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, Jan. 18; Alaunia, Feb. 15—both Cunard Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, Jan. 25.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, Jan. 23; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 6; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, Jan. 25; Salacia, Feb. 15—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Concordia, Jan. 25; Salacia, Feb. 15—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, Canadian Pacific, Jan. 23; Pennland, Jan. 17 and Feb. 13; Westernland, Jan. 31—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Jan. 23; Beaverhill, Feb. 20—both Canadian Pacific.

To Rotterdam.—Bilderdyk, Holland-America Line, Jan. 18.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Jan. 21.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnildsholm, Jan. 18; a steamer, Feb. 18—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Jan. 26 and Feb. 9; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 19; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Jan. 23, Feb. 6 and 20.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Jan. 24; Lady Drake, Jan. 31; Lady Nelson, Feb. 14—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, Jan. 20 and Feb. 17; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outposts), Feb. 3—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 27; Fernebo, Feb. 10; a steamer, Feb. 24—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder, Feb. 6; Canadian Skirmisher (calls at St. Georges), Feb. 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Jan. 20; Lady Rodney, Jan. 27; Cavelier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), Feb. 3; Lady Somers, Feb. 10—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Conqueror, Canadian National, Jan. 23.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, Jan. 20.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montcalm, Jan. 22 and Feb. 19; Montclare, Jan. 29; Montrose, Feb. 5; Melita, Feb. 12—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverburn, Jan. 22; Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverbrae, Feb. 5; Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beaverhill, Feb. 19—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, Jan. 21; Manchester Brigade, Feb. 4; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 18—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, Jan. 23; Salacia, Feb. 13—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Melmore Head, Head Line, Jan. 22 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Concordia, Jan. 23; Salacia, Feb. 13—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Brant County, Jan. 23; Grey County, Feb. 19—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, Jan. 22; Beaverford, Feb. 12—both Canadian Pacific; Brant County, Jan. 23; Grey County, Feb. 19—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverhill, Feb. 19—both Canadian Pacific; Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9—both Hamburg American—North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9—both Hamburg American—North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, Feb. 12 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluce, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, Feb. 27.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, American and Indian SS., Jan. 27 (cargoes accepted for other ports).

To West and South African Ports.—Earlsparck, Elder Dempster Line, Jan. 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Jan. 20; Fernebo, Feb. 3; a steamer, Feb. 17—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Jan. 20; Lady Drake, Jan. 27; Lady Nelson, Feb. 10—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—San Bruno, Jan. 21; San Blas (also calls at Belize, British Honduras), Feb. 4—both United Fruit Line.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18; Chattanooga City, B. W. Greer & Son, Jan. 28 (also calls at Avonmouth).

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Royal Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 4.

To London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 29.

To Havre, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—Taranger, Canada Shipping Co., Jan. 26.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.—Taihei Maru, Roy I. Funk, Jan. 20; Shunten Maru, Jan. 20; Yahiko Maru, Jan. 24—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

To Shanghai.—Olympia (also calls at Taku Bar), Canada Shipping Co., Jan. 20.

To South American Ports.—Coya, C. Gardiner Johnson, Jan. 18.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.—Ixion, Blue Funnel Line, Feb. 2.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), Jan. 30; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27—both Canadian Pacific; Hikawa Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Jan. 21 (also calls at Osaka, but not at Manila).

To Shanghai.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 25.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, Jan. 29; Niagara, Feb. 26—both Canadian-Australasian Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden West (also calls at Timaru), Jan. 22; Golden Coast, Feb. 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waikawa (also calls at Papeete), Jan. 26; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Feb. 26—both Canadian-Australasian Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wyoming, Jan. 28; Winnipeg, Feb. 20—both French Line.

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, Harrison Line, Jan. 18.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, Jan. 31; Delftdyk, Feb. 13—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knut Nelson, Feb. 6; George Washington, Feb. 23—both Fred Olsen Line (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice and Trieste.—Cellina, Jan. 17; California, Jan. 28—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 12; Margaret Johnson, March 5—both Johnson Line.

To Puerto Colombia and Kingston, Jamaica.—Point Bonita, Gulf Pacific Line, Jan. 27.

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Heina, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., Jan. 20.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Notus, Jan. 17; West Cactus, Feb. 2—both Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES, Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

L. D. WILGRESS, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Exchange Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

I. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—Con.

Italy

A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

Director, Commercial Intelligence Service: C. H. Payne

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No. 1460

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CANADA, 1932

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the 1932 edition of the official annual handbook dealing with present conditions and recent progress in the Dominion.

Much of the material presented in the handbook has been specially prepared or rewritten for this edition—An Introduction of eight pages outlines the world situation as it affects Canada and is preparatory to detailed treatment of all phases of national endeavour—Area, Drainage and Climate; Population; Constitution and Government; Wealth and Production; Agriculture; Forestry; Mining; Water Powers; Fisheries; Fur Trade; Manufactures; Transportation; Trade; Finance; Labour; Education, etc. The chapters dealing with Agriculture, External Trade and the taking of the census have been considerably improved, and a short section dealing with Newspapers and Periodicals in Canada has been introduced for the first time.

The book is prefaced by a foreword from the Hon. H. H. Stevens and is designed to give a well-rounded picture of the current Canadian situation to those at home and abroad, and to provide a better basis of information for dealing with the business problems of 1932. It is freely illustrated and printed in tone to harmonize with the attractive cover.

Throughout the handbook the latest available information is included in each section, the figures in many cases extending to the end of 1931.

Applications for copies of the handbook should be addressed to the Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND SIX MONTHS ENDING, DECEMBER, 1929, 1930 AND 1931, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS; AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of December				Six Months ending December				United States Tariff		
	1920	1929	1930	1931	1920	1929	1930	1931	6 m. end. Dec. 1920	6 m. end. Dec. 1929	6 m. end. Dec. 30-'31
Animals (exc. for improv't. of stock—)											
Cattle.....No. \$	29,295 2,175,724	9,754 552,411	669 37,960	1,353 63,832	235,080 18,360,666	154,377 8,403,237	15,731 522,607	14,025 455,049	Free.....	Less than 1,050 lbs. 14c. per lb., heavier 2c. lb.	Less than 700 lbs., 2½c. per lb., heavier 3c. lb.
Horses.....No. \$	251 50,264	124 18,070	1,497 15,718	1,275 16,301	1,569 396,044	431 69,073	3,659 66,942	4,320 72,854	10%.....	Up to \$150 \$30; valued higher 20% ad val.	Up to \$150 \$20; valued higher 20% ad val.
Poultry.....No. \$	164,471 195,078	89,721 92,034	14,466 14,887	13,209 20,586	617,808 675,734	518,223 443,962	54,652 41,114	27,433 41,077	1c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.....
Sheep.....No. \$	172,448	100	112	17	1,507,422	2,701	32	123	Free.....	\$2 per head.....	\$3 per head.....
Fruits—											
Apples, green or ripe.....Brl. \$	1,194 6,716	6,996 37,480	1,144 5,797	413 1,815	23,460 99,817	97,063 455,988	41,303 213,983	11,043 40,815	10c. bush, 50 lb.....	25c. bush, 50 lbs.....	25c. bush, 50 lbs.
Apples, dried.....Lb. \$									1c. per lb.....	2c. per lb.....	2c. per lb.
Berries, fresh.....Lb. \$	118,146 7,122	241,741 19,376		138,869 5,239	4,439,319 367,804	6,910,888 573,723	2,280,501 206,452		1c. per lb.....	1½c. per lb.....	1½c. per lb.
Grains—											
Barley.....Bush. \$		2,843	23,141		128	88,197	582,205	7,947	15c. bush, 48 lb.....	20c. bush, 48 lbs.....	20c. bush, 48 lbs.
Beans.....Bush. \$	137 759	1,558 5,044	7,870		128 1,707	69,713 141,159	212,788 719	2,503 2,234	25c. bush, 60 lb.....	1½c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....Bush. \$	67,107 77,537	43,247 37,650	92,287 49,630	438 218	8,242 110,700	526,224 79,888	3,727 205,627	2,974 8,546	Free.....	10c. per 100 lb.....	25c. per 100 lb.
Oats.....Bush. \$	134,960 88,796	868 1,099	249,347 17,939	4,680 1,374	416,463 368,527	3,555 3,018	288,453 152,788	13,721 3,897	6c. bush, 32 lb.....	15c. bush, 32 lb.....	16c. bush, 32 lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush. \$	2,950 18,998	1,459 3,212	17,293 1,169	6,501 9,404	12,100 76,183	7,483 26,023	1,875 7,531	31,306 46,127	10c. bush, 60 lb.....	1c. per lb.....	1½c. per lb.
Peas, split.....Bush. \$						36			20c. bush, 60 lb.....	1½c. per lb.....	2½c. per lb.
Rye.....Bush. \$	110,531 176,337				422,959 743,833	99 42	20 36	32 13	Free.....	15c. bush, 56 lb.....	15c. bush, 56 lb.
Wheat.....Bush. \$	12,234 24,796,861	1,005,356 1,003,418	1,382,737 799,064	1,028,630 569,074	30,781,924 69,885,856	5,157,178 5,744,267	8,850,599 6,331,382	4,508,224 2,490,266	Free.....	42c. bush, 60 lb.....	42c. bush, 60 lb.
Grain Products—											
Bran, shorts and middlings.....Cwt. \$	157,442 269,145	65,591 94,825	371,256 313,724	118,321 67,545	426,051 801,364	973,607 1,230,141	2,495,236 2,413,400	1,217,759 643,547	Free if wheat products, otherwise 15% ad val.	7½% ad val. if from wheat; otherwise 15% ad val.	10% ad val.
Wheat flour.....Brl. \$	194,181 1,985,425	4 23	7 33	313 764	566,968 6,309,577	286 1,717	393 1,903	395 1,083	Free.....	\$1.04 per 100 lb.....	\$1.04 per 100 lb.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt. \$	228 9,412	1,775 71,614	1,011 41,340	1,105 32,448	3,747 133,443	10,152 419,839	5,355 235,984	6,136 200,323	Free.....	2c. per lb.....	3½c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt. \$	24,715 356,381	15,784 214,752	626 10,343	4,151 4,152	196,812 2,961,355	179,880 2,786,947	5,008 100,774	1,878 18,933	Free.....	3c. per lb.....	6c. per lb.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	8, 744	21	4	8	56,552	2,912	10	8	Free.....	Mutton 24c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	215,463	443	34	54	1,455,758	68,171	145	54	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	30,790	833	124	723	1,455,758	15,104	145	54	Free.....	24c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	30,790	19,850	1,248	12,780	179,342	287,180	69,555	94,941	Free.....	34c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	Lb.	7,420	26,437	1,488	7,221	179,342	287,180	69,555	94,941	Free.....	10c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats but excluding extracts.....	Cwt.	308,896	11,128	1,488	225,204	383,023	30,012	4,896	63,223	Free.....	20% ad val.
Milk and milk products—											
Butter.....	Cwt.	2,880	12	3	840	43,480	139	689	6,076	24c. per lb.	12c. per lb.
Cheese.....	Cwt.	135,646	48	72	6,668	2,948,979	35,611	16,517	138,110	*3c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	3c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Cream.....	†Gal.	3,375	115,062	4,432	6,833	106,805	804,668	691,853	164,213	Free.....	30c. per gal.†
Milk, fresh.....	†Gal.	87,883	138,178	100,150	13,995	1,402,543	2,897,435	1,291,214	76,638	Free.....	34c. per gal.†
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	Cwt.	24,062	47,360	15,821	3,163	270,908	4,822	8,322	28,550	Free.....	15% ad val.
Milk powder.....	Cwt.	10,881	3,857	237	204	79,593	79,530	69,253	72	Free.....	3c. lb.
Seeds—											
Clover seed, alsike.....	Bush.	5,052	13,591	140	816	147,927	393,947	90	1,390	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	Bush.	67,842	106,372	1,701	4,142	502	600	16,350	7,297	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	Bush.	163	1,620	260,212	184,263	1,163,457	217,931	456,668	509,263	Free.....	1c.-3c. per lb.
Flaxseed.....	Bush.	546,204	348,983	263,466	195,319	3,041,528	594,838	518,740	573,709	Free.....	58c. bush., 56 lb.
Grass seed.....	Bush.	13,998	1,252	20,080	10,038	24,356	17,398	41,013	15,248	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Vegetables—											
Potatoes.....	Bush.	105,958	459,645	484,684	153,503	3,378,906	2,899,176	2,004,319	914,846	Free.....	50c. per 100 lb.
Sugar beets.....	Ton	3,721	13,104	1,405	58,090	1,369,077	3,353,754	1,381,951	311,624	Free.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Turnips.....	Bush.	338,910	309,389	375,980	337,143	1,155,959	1,456,344	1,172,991	1,099,464	Free.....	12c. per 100 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—											
Eggs.....	Doz.	31,885	175	52	60	149,615	58,817	293	605	Free.....	8c. per doz.
Hay.....	Ton	299,245	30,488	109,392	11,610	1,754,623	101,285	502,441	7,599	Free.....	\$4 ton, 2,240 lb.
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	7,556	180	17,460	36,145	4,245,508	5,071,956	29,976	1,000,590	Free.....	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931)
Tallow.....	Cwt.	2,155	846	36	4,287	1,019,818	1,015,724	5,526	178,606	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Wool.....	Lb.	2,206,174	262,915	40,877	26,203	4,570,801	3,558,459	2,302,890	832,069	Free.....	12c.-13c. per lb.
Total value of above comm.....	\$	33,591,441	3,795,345	2,281,908	1,256,153	119,733,726	33,126,589	16,483,991	6,479,957		Some wools free in manuf.

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

*Swiss or Emmenthaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½% ad val

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

C. NOËL WILDE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mexico City, January 4, 1932.—The five republics of Central America—Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—depend for their prosperity upon a limited number of agricultural products, and in the last analysis upon the revenue derived from the export of such of these products as find a market in foreign countries. The labourer, usually a pure Indian or half-breed, has a very low scale of living, and is satisfied if he can keep body and soul together on the products of the local food crops such as maize and beans, which form his principal sustenance. But in order to buy these he generally has to obtain employment on the haciendas, or plantations, which grow export crops, of which the principal ones are coffee, bananas, and sugar. Thus the true prosperity of the various countries may be said to depend almost entirely upon the revenue derived from these sources, with special emphasis upon the volume, price, and demand for coffee. Sugar is probably next in importance, taking the republics as a whole. Bananas, while exported in large quantities, are usually grown in regions remote from the centres of population, and the export is in the hands of foreign firms. Thus, while the value of exports may be large, the revenue from bananas does not circulate through the country. For this reason the value of the banana trade does not form a guide to the prosperity of the country at large.

Unfortunately, the products upon which Central America depends for its export trade are among those which have suffered most severely from over-production and lack of demand during the past two years. Thus the world crisis has struck these countries with its full effect, and at the time of writing there are few, if any, indications that the forces controlling the depression are likely to expend themselves in the near future.

GUATEMALA

Business conditions have been extremely quiet throughout the year, but reports indicate that unemployment has not had such severe effects as in many other countries. Imports decreased at least 20 per cent as compared with 1930, and when final figures are compiled it is considered that a much more unfavourable result will be shown. In the month of May the Government obtained a loan of \$3,000,000 for payment on interior debts.

EL SALVADOR

The country has suffered on account of the very low prices of coffee, combined with lack of demand. Little money has been available for imports of anything but necessities, and all business has been restricted. It is difficult to interest importers and agents in new lines, and indeed it appears to be undesirable to try until conditions improve. At the end of the year a revolution took place, leading to the removal of the President; this added to the difficulties of the situation, which at the time of writing is obscure.

HONDURAS

Owing to the restriction of business in the banana districts on the North Coast, unemployment became acute during the early months of the year; the situation was partly eased by the transfer of labourers to the sugar-cane districts. A new insurance law requiring the investment of premium reserves in the country was passed in March. There were revolutionary outbreaks during the year, leading to the establishment of martial law. Arrangements have been made for a revision of the currency at an early date by the introduction of the lempira as the standard coin, with a value of 50 cents United States currency.

On the whole, business conditions do not appear to have been so depressed as in other parts of Central America, the principal difficulty having been the shortage of dollar exchange.

NICARAGUA

Throughout 1931 all business has been restricted to the purchase of necessities, and there appears to be no sign of improvement in the new year. At the end of March, Managua, the capital, was almost totally destroyed by earthquake and fire. This added to an already difficult situation and many importers found themselves unable to meet their obligations.

COSTA RICA

Throughout the year conditions have been extremely depressed, with import, wholesale, and retail trade being conducted only under the greatest difficulties; collections have been slow. With a view to easing the Government finances, an issue was made of 2,500 bonds of \$500 each, interest being at 7 per cent; these funds were required for the payment of the floating debt, but up to the time of writing the whole issue has not been absorbed. Schemes are being discussed for the construction of automobile highways and for the reconstruction of the Pacific Railway, but it is doubtful whether the financial situation will permit the starting of these at present. It is probable, however, that any improvement in world conditions will be reflected immediately in Costa Rica, as its good government and careful finance have hitherto enabled it to retain its position as the most prosperous republic in Central America.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR BOX SHOOKS

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

(NOTE.—Detailed specifications for the various types of boxes and box shooks referred to in the subjoined report, together with prices, may be obtained by interested Canadian exporters on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Cape Town, November 30, 1931.—Hereunder are quoted statistics covering the importation of boxes and box shooks into the Union of South Africa for the calendar years 1929 and 1930. (The values are f.o.b. steamer at port of shipment.)

Imports of Boxes, Empty or in Shooks (for Packing Fruit or Dairy Produce)

	1930	1929
Total	£205,046	£184,860
United Kingdom	462	301
Canada .....	....	195
India	84	63
Finland	5,100	4,451
Germany	342	1
Norway	12,155	6,092
Latvia	2,749	2,649
Sweden	182,806	170,985
Switzerland	677	....
United States	234	12
Spain	230	....

Imports of Boxes, Empty or in Shooks (Other)

	1930	1929
Total	£159,163	£159,080
United Kingdom	1,783	1,778
Czechoslovakia .....	....	326
Finland	3,397	9,580
Germany	30	2,535
Holland	9	274
Latvia	313	1,571
Norway	41,314	22,998
Poland .....	....	1,080
Sweden	104,210	118,719
Japan	7,801	19
United States	233	71

Unfortunately, neither the South African customs nor harbour officials keep records of the actual quantities of boxes which the above values represent. From information obtained as the result of inquiries made throughout the various industries using boxes in appreciable quantities, it is estimated, however, that total annual requirements are in the neighbourhood of 8,500,000 boxes of all types, imports being distributed approximately as follows:—

	Quantities
Orange boxes	2,500,000
Deciduous fruit trays	4,000,000
Dried fruit boxes	500,000
Butter boxes	500,000
Egg crates	300,000
Petrol cases	200,000
Fish cases	150,000
Crayfish boxes	100,000
Tinned fruit cases	100,000
Fruit drying trays	20,000
Miscellaneous industrial requirements	500,000
Total	8,870,000

The foregoing figures indicate that excluding miscellaneous industrial requirements, the citrus and deciduous fruit-growing industries are responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the total annual importation. With the exception of petrol cases, purchases of all types of boxes are increasing. As an instance, the South African orange industry alone absorbed 2,300,000 boxes during the 1930 season, and it is anticipated that purchases for the 1932 season will total 3,000,000 boxes. A proportionate increase may be anticipated in the requirements of deciduous fruit growers.

TYPES IN DEMAND

Generally speaking, the South African demand is for a clean, smooth sawn, non-splitting box, and this feature of the market's requirement explains in part the dominant position which Sweden holds in the trade, for the quality of Swedish shooks leaves nothing to be desired. The wood is white and clean, and comparatively free from knots. When they do occur they seem to be firm and unlikely to fall out. The cutting and dressing of Swedish mills is first class. The wood is evenly dried, contains few shakes, and does not split easily. Even the fact that Scandinavian shooks, for smaller sizes at any rate, are cut from waste wood, does not appear to detract from their quality, and where glueing and splicing is resorted to, the quality is almost invariably satisfactory.

Canadian boxes, on the other hand, have been the subject of adverse criticism in the past on such grounds as colour, the reddish tinge of western hemlock being compared at a disadvantage to Swedish white wood; rough finish; splinters dangerous to those handling the box; sharp edges on inside boards likely to bruise contents; brittle nature of the wood, and consequent breakages in assembling; extra weight as compared with the Swedish container, etc.

Any advantages claimed for Swedish shooks in these respects, however, are of secondary importance to the main factor, which is price. Baltic quotations on any South African specification are invariably below Canadian offerings. It would appear that the disparity may be accounted for in part by specialization in, and scientific development of, export business on the part of Scandinavian mills. Undoubtedly the low freight rates enjoyed by Baltic suppliers are mainly responsible, for in many instances Canadian mills have been competitive on an f.o.b. basis. The present freight rate upon Scandinavian shooks from Gothenburg is 75s. per standard, which works out at about 18s. per measurement ton, or less than half the present rate on boxboards from Canadian Pacific ports.

A third feature which must not be overlooked in estimating the popularity of Swedish shooks is the excellent market which the Scandinavian countries offer for South African fruit, and it obviously enhances the sale of Union prod-

ucts in such market if they can be shipped packed in Scandinavian boxes. The Baltic countries are second in importance only to the United Kingdom, from the standpoint of South African fruit exporters, and undoubtedly this fact plays an important part in directing the Union's purchases of boxboards to Swedish mills.

CANADIAN PROSPECTS

With the recent preferences granted by Canada to fruits grown within the Empire, the Canadian market is now of the greatest interest to South Africa, and the circumstances are now most favourable as far as the introduction of Canadian shooks is concerned. With the idea of showing their goodwill, all the South African fruit industries are expressing keen interest in Canadian boxes. The two large fruit co-operatives are offering business to Canadian mills at Swedish prices, which are higher than Polish quotations they have received. The reddish tinge of western hemlock is not now regarded as nearly such a handicap as formerly, except, perhaps, in the case of dried fruit boxes, so it only remains for Canada to offer boxes competitive in price and quality with Swedish supplies. On this basis South African exporters are fully prepared to allocate a substantial portion of their annual requirements to Canadian manufacturers.

NOTES ON CERTAIN TYPES OF BOXES

Deciduous Fruit Trays.—The South African Co-operative Deciduous Fruit Exchange require no less than thirty-three different sizes of boxes, but imports of certain items are of comparatively little importance.

Dried Fruit Boxes and Drying Trays.—There are twelve standard dried fruit cases employed by the South African dried fruit industry, of which nine are shipping cases, the remainder being collection, sorting, and drying trays.

In the past all these cases have been purchased in Scandinavia. In the display of dried fruit, a clean white box, smoothly finished, adds considerably to the appearance of the article, and the colour of Scandinavian timber cannot be duplicated in Canada in any wood which can compete with Baltic white-wood. In this respect the Scandinavian case offers better value than that from any other source. South African importers also attach considerable importance to care in sawing and bundling, which distinguishes Scandinavian supplies. Furthermore, being less tough than western hemlock, there is less splitting in assembling Scandinavian cases, particularly in packing houses where nailing machines are not employed.

Nevertheless, in view of the tariff assistance which Canada is rendering to the South African fruit industry, producers are most willing to consider Canadian offers, and will give some preference to Canadian boxes, if qualities and prices are equal.

Fish Cases.—The purchases of a single firm who have dominated the South African deep-sea fishing industry for over a quarter of a century comprise the bulk of the Union's import of fish cases. The boxes must be cut from well-seasoned white wood free from loose or large knots, and the shooks must be securely bundled and tied for shipment.

Crayfish Boxes.—There are about twelve crayfish canneries in the Union, each using from 10,000 to 20,000 boxes annually. As each cannery makes its own tins, however, and as the sizes of the tins vary slightly as between one cannery and another, it is impossible for them all to use a standard case. At the moment, therefore, all these factories import their boxes direct, and independently of each other. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box is the one chiefly used in the industry—i.e., the box which holds ninety-six $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tins of crayfish. There are also small quantities of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound box in use (ninety-six $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound tins to the case),

but imports of this size represent the purchases of one cannery using 5,000 to 10,000 boxes a year. This cannery's requirement in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box is in the neighbourhood of 20,000 boxes annually.

Tinned Fruit Cases.—The box shook purchases of the South African fruit canning and jam making industries are spread over the following items: 2-pound dump cases (to hold thirty-six 2-pound tins of jam); 1-pound dump cases (to hold seventy-two 1-pound tins of jam); canned fruit cases, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30-ounce (or nominal 2's) tins of fruit; canned fruit cases for 2 dozen 30-ounce tins of fruit (most generally used for export); canned fruit cases for 5 dozen 1-pound tins; and pie fruit boxes containing six tins.

SPECIFICATIONS AVAILABLE

Detailed information covering specifications of the various types of boxes and box shakes for the South African market and the latest available prices will be furnished to interested Canadian exporters on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. These particulars are commended to the attention of Canadian mills interested in the possibilities of a market which is destined to expand rapidly during the next few years, and which is most favourably disposed towards Canadian products.

PRODUCTION OF ICE CREAM IN SOUTH AFRICA

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, South Africa, December 17, 1931.—The production of ice cream in the Union is in the hands of twelve firms, whose plants are distributed by territories as follows: Cape Province, 4; Natal, 3; Orange Free State, 1; and Transvaal, 4. No official statistics are available relating to the production of these factories, but the opinion of the leading firm in the trade is that total South African production of ice cream is approximately 100,000 gallons annually. The annual production of the firm in question is in the neighbourhood of 25,000 gallons.

The sale of ice cream in this country is entirely dependent on climatic conditions, a hot summer being reflected in a large increase in sales, while a cool or wet season has the opposite effect. South Africans, unlike North Americans, have not yet reached the stage of regarding ice cream as a dainty acceptable in every month of the year, but the opinion is expressed that sales could be very greatly increased. Sales returns of manufacturers indicate that the product is increasing in popularity each season, and the general impression is that this trend will continue.

At the present time the heaviest consumption of ice cream occurs in the Cape Province during the summer season, which extends from, say, mid-November to the end of March. Several manufacturers continue production throughout the year, but it is safe to say that 90 per cent of their business is done during the months mentioned. For some reason or other, Natal, although it enjoys a tropical climate for practically nine months out of the twelve, does not consume as much ice cream as the Cape, but it is considered that a factory located in Durban would do very well. Indeed, it is understood that at one time the leading firm in the industry contemplated opening up a branch there as conditions appeared to be most favourable to the sale of ice cream. The plan, however, was never carried out, although those interested still believe the Durban market to be well worth cultivation.

PACKING

Ice cream is sold in bulk (gallon cans) direct from the factory to hotels, clubs, cafés, and private individuals, but the most popular styles of packing

appear to be the 3d. and 6d. pails and 3d. bricks. It is sold in this form to the railways, theatres, corner groceries, confectionery shops, etc. Several firms maintain fleets of carts which sell this package on the streets. The biscuit-cone which is so common in North America is hardly known on this market, although one or two shops sell what are known as "penny licks." The quality of the cone used, however, leaves much to be desired. The leading manufacturers in the Union sell their annual output of 25,000 gallons as follows: gallon cans, 5,000 to 10,000; 3d. lily cups, 250,000; 6d. lily cups, 60,000; and 3d. bricks, 2,000,000.

The "family brick" in pint or quart size, which is the standard pack for individual consumers in North America, is hardly known in this territory. The firm above mentioned, however, make a practice of filling special orders for ice cream "puddings" and bulk ice cream in special mixtures, flavourings, colourings, etc. The 3d. bricks above mentioned are available in all flavours. The ice cream (a slice about 2 inches by 3 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick) is placed between two wafers, wrapped in greaseproof paper and enclosed in a small cardboard packet. An alternative pack is the "Eskimo" or "Polar pie"—a slice of ice cream enclosed in chocolate. With the 3d. and 6d. lily cup package small fibre spoons are supplied. This pack appears to be particularly popular with the theatres.

PRICES

The price quoted by manufacturers on bulk ice cream in gallon cans to cafés, soda fountains, hotels, restaurants, etc., is from 8s. to 9s. per gallon. The 3d. bricks are quoted at 2s. per dozen and are retailed at 3d. each. "Polar pies" are 2s. 3d. per dozen, but retail at the same price as the plain brick. The small lily cup package is 2s. per dozen wholesale and retails at 3d. each. The larger size in the same type of container is 4s. per dozen, retail price 6d. each.

The 3d. bricks, which are particularly suitable for small shops whose refrigeration facilities are not too extensive, are shipped from the factory in cork and felt insulated cases, containing 6 dozen bricks. This case, after being packed, is placed in the factory's cool chamber for about ten hours and then delivered to the shop. Although no ice is used, the contents are kept at freezing temperature for several hours. The case, of course, remains the property of the factory and is returned by the shopkeeper when the contents have been disposed of. One firm who have recently adopted this shipping case estimate that it will result in a saving of about 200,000 pounds of ice per month during the season.

COST OF MATERIALS

The following are prices at present being paid by South African manufacturers for ice, ingredients, packing, etc.:—

Ice—2s. 6d. per 100-pound block.

First-grade Gelatine—ex United Kingdom—150s. per cwt.

Cream—18s. to £1 per gallon during the months of November, December, and January. The demand for milk is apparently particularly heavy during these months, dairy farmers obtaining as much as 2s per gallon for it. At this figure, it only pays them to separate it if they can get fancy prices for cream. During the off-season, however, cream drops to about 12s. per gallon.

Dri-milk—ex Holland—10d. per pound landed into store.

Butter—1s. 6½d. per pound.

Full Cream Condensed Milk—34s. per case of 56 pounds (four 14-pound tins).

Sugar (No. 1 grade Natal)—23s. 6d. per 100-pound bag.

Essences.—The flavouring used in the largest quantities is vanilla. This is imported from Holland in highly concentrated form (vanilla olea resin) at a price of 30s. per pound landed.

Boxes (for 3d. bricks)—4s. 7d. per 1,000 c.i.f. Cape Town, including printing. This works out at 5s. 8d. per 1,000 duty paid, and landed into store.

Fibre Spoons—9s. 6d. per 1,000 spoons (landed).

LEGISLATION

The production of ice cream in the Union is governed by the terms of the Dairy Act, 1918, as amended by the Dairy Industry Control Act of 1930, and the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act of 1929. The Dairy Act sets forth the standards and conditions to which any substance sold as ice cream must conform: structure, sanitation, ventilation, drainage, lighting, equipment, appliances, etc., of premises on which dairy produce is handled, powers of dairy inspectors under the Act, minimum content of milk fat in cream and butter, methods of handling, transporting, and storing dairy produce intended for consumption, etc. The Food and Drugs Act and the regulations made under it deal with standards of composition and purity of articles of food; prohibitions of injurious abstractions, admixtures and processes; the use of certain preservatives and colouring matters permitted by regulation; responsibilities of manufacturers and packers; labelling, packing, etc. The following is an extract from the Act referring specifically to ice cream:—

ICE CREAM

11. Ice cream means and includes any frozen product made from cream or milk and water, with or without other wholesome food articles or harmless flavouring substances. It shall conform to the following requirements:—

(a) Ice cream manufactured from cream or milk and water, with or without sugar, natural flavouring, skimmed milk, condensed milk, milk powder, butter, egg yolk, harmless vegetable colouring matter, stabilizer in the form of gelatin and/or vegetable gums must contain not less than 10 per cent milk fat and not less than 18 per cent total milk solids and not more than 1 per cent total stabilizer.

Ice cream shall be free from preservatives save that when gelatin is used as a stabilizer such gelatin may contain sulphur dioxide in the proportion permitted by regulation No. 5 (2).^{*} If cream or butter is used in the manufacture of ice cream, such cream or butter shall contain no boron compounds notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the regulations.

(b) Ice cream manufactured as set forth in clause (a) but containing in addition sound, ripe fruits, and/or nuts and/or other foodstuffs, must contain not less than 8 per cent milk fat and 16 per cent total milk solids and not more than 1 per cent total stabilizer.

^{*} 1,000 parts per million, or 7 grains per pound.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS TO INDIA

Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner to India, writes as follows under date December 17:—

Canadian manufacturers and exporters to the Indian market are strongly advised to have printed or prominently stamped on their invoices a notation to the effect that "THIS INVOICE IS PAYABLE IN CANADIAN FUNDS AT RATE PREVAILING FOR RETIREMENT OF SUCH BILLS." It has come to the attention of this office that in numerous cases banks in India have been retiring Canadian bank drafts, payable in Canadian funds, at the United States dollar rate for retiring such bills on a specified date instead of the Canadian dollar rate, and that in some instances customs appraisers have been converting Canadian dollar invoices into rupees at the United States dollar-rupee exchange rate, which has been considerably higher than the India-Canada rate. It is accordingly advised that the notation already mentioned be printed or stamped on the invoice, and that the Canadian bank through which the draft is negotiated be informed that they instruct their Indian correspondents to the same effect.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Imports (in sterling) during October, 1931, were valued at £3,846,000 as compared with £3,393,000 in September and £6,934,000 in the corresponding month of the previous year. During the last ten years October imports have generally been in excess of those in September, the average increase being about 14 per cent. During the four months ended October 31, 1931, imports totalled £14,200,000 as compared with £27,301,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Merchandise imports in October were in value 55 per cent of those for October, 1930, whereas for September the corresponding proportion was 50 per cent.

For the first four months of 1931-32 imports of machinery were only 27 per cent of those in the corresponding period of 1930-31. Other items which declined below the general average were: jewellery and fancy goods, 32 per cent; metal manufactures, 35 per cent; leather, 37 per cent; glassware, 39 per cent; alcoholic liquors, 40 per cent; stones and minerals, 41 per cent; animal substances, 44 per cent; apparel, 47 per cent; vegetable foodstuffs, 48 per cent; and oils, 49 per cent.

The outstanding items with particularly low levels of imports as compared with recorded values for the corresponding four months of 1930 were: motor cars, 18 per cent; electric machinery, 26 per cent; fancy goods, 32 per cent; fertilizers, 37 per cent; iron and steel, 38 per cent; carpets, 40 per cent; tea, 42 per cent; crockery, 42 per cent; kerosene, 44 per cent; and petroleum, 44 per cent.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, kinematograph films, and gold bullion (from New Guinea and New Zealand) show an appreciable increase.

MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS IN JAPAN

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 yen = \$0.4985 Canadian at par]

Tokyo, December 23, 1931.—The total consumption of meat products in Japan is estimated at about 120,000 tons a year, valued at from 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 yen. When it is considered that the population of Japan proper is about 65,000,000 people, it is evident that the per capita consumption is remarkably low, less than 4 pounds per year. This is due to several factors, the more important of which are the religious beliefs of a large proportion of the people, in accordance with which the eating of meat is forbidden, the relatively low purchasing power of a great majority of the inhabitants, and the abundance and cheapness of a wide variety of fish products which are found in the waters surrounding and adjacent to Japan.

The production of meat products in Japan is comparatively small, and over the past several years there has been no increased production, due principally to the fact that Japan has only limited grazing and pasture lands available. On this account, increased consumption must be taken care of by increased imports.

BEEF

A report on the Market for Chilled and Frozen Beef in Japan was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1458 (January 9, 1932).

MUTTON

The production of mutton in Japan amounts to from 14,000 to 16,000 kilos annually, valued at from 14,000 yen to 15,000 yen. Mutton is not popular with the Japanese, and its consumption is confined almost entirely to the foreign population and to hotels.

The value of the imports of mutton amounts on the average to about 20,000 yen annually; in 1930 the value was 30,000 yen. Australia and Canada supply the bulk of these imports, with the United States, Great Britain, and China supplying small quantities. Australian mutton is quoted at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., while lamb is priced at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound c.i.f. Japanese ports. The duty is 4.05 yen per 100 kin (133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds).

CANNED MEATS

In 1929, production of canned meats in Japan amounted to 47,905,006 kilos valued at 23,104,991 yen. The output of these products has been increasing steadily for the last few years, figures for 1929 being larger than for any other year for which statistics are available.

Since canned meats are not classified according to varieties in the Japanese trade returns, it is impossible to ascertain the quantities imported of the various types. It is, however, generally accepted that corned beef comprises from 80 to 90 per cent of the canned meat imports, of which South America supplies the major portion. Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil supply roughly 70 per cent, and the United States 25 per cent. Corned beef imports from the United States are practically all re-exports, originating in South America where some of the larger United States packing houses have their plants. Imports into Japan of Canadian canned meats have shown a slight increase, although they are insignificant when compared to those from South American countries. Canada's chief competitors in canned goods, besides the South American countries, are the United States, Great Britain, and Australia.

Corned beef is usually packed in standard cases containing 4 dozen 12-ounce tins. At present this product is quoted at 10 yen per case c.i.f. Japanese ports, and retails at between 35 and 40 sen per tin. While the demand is fairly large at present, it is limited to the well-known brands, and it would be difficult to induce importers to take up new brands unless the quality and price were very favourable. Other canned meats such as sausages, bacon in glass jars, ham and chicken are sold only in small quantities and are very high-priced. With the exception of corned beef, the demand for canned meats is practically limited to consumption by foreigners. Even this demand is restricted, as fresh meat is so easily obtainable.

Meats preserved in tins, bottles, or jars are subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

DRIED, SMOKED, PICKLED, AND SALTED MEATS

The trade in these products in Japan is confined chiefly to ham and bacon. In 1929 production of ham amounted to 1,080,256 kilos valued at 1,010,195 yen; there has been very little change during the last five years. In 1929 the production of bacon was estimated at 315,745 kilos valued at 254,735 yen. Production of this commodity has been increasing slightly during the last few years.

The demand for imported ham and bacon is small, owing to the fact that the Japanese products are very cheap. As the quality of the foreign imports is considerably better than that of the domestic products, they are usually in demand by the foreign residents of Japan. There are no statistics available as to imports of ham and bacon, but it is known that Canada is the principal source of supply.

Imported hams, weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, are usually shipped whole. The prices of whole hams vary from 35 to 40 cents per pound c.i.f. Japanese ports. Bacon is quoted at 35 cents per pound wholesale.

TALLOW

Japan's production of tallow in 1929 amounted to 91,448 kilos valued at 1,624,843 yen. Imports of beef tallow for the nine months ended September 30, 1931, were 22,988,166 pounds valued at 2,138,982 yen—a larger quantity than

in 1929, but with a reduced value of over 1,000,000 yen. Over 90 per cent of these imports came from Australia, China supplying the major part of the remainder. Tallow is chiefly used in Japan for the manufacture of toilet soap. Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyushu are the largest consuming centres.

Best Australian tallow is offered at £22 per ton (2,240 pounds) c.i.f. Yokohama. At the present favourable rate of exchange, this equals 132 yen per ton, duty paid. Chinese tallow is offered at from 12.50 yen to 13 yen per 133 pounds, duty paid.

There is little possibility of doing business in Canadian tallow in this market due to the cheapness of the Australian product, made even cheaper on account of the favourable rate of exchange. Again, hardened oil is taking the place of tallow in the Japanese soap industry. The demand for tallow is also diminishing, due to depressed conditions in the soap industry.

The duty on tallow is 1.20 yen per 100 kin (133½ pounds).

LARD

Japanese production of lard in 1929 amounted to 356,252 kilos valued at 880,688 yen. No statistics are available, but there are almost no imports at present. There is an increasing demand for lard substitutes, though the demand for lard itself is still very small. One of these substitutes is a vegetable cooking oil made from corn by a large American company.

OLEO OIL

Japanese production of oleo oil is given as 1,443,780 kilos valued at 880,688 yen. This is nearly sufficient to satisfy domestic requirements.

Practically all the oleo oil imported into Japan comes from the United States, but the quantity is comparatively small. A similar product known as "Oleoin" is imported from Australia. According to Japanese trade returns, the total imports in 1930 from these two countries amounted to about 54,842,000 pounds valued at 112,283 yen as compared to 79,569,732 pounds with a value of 215,671 yen for the previous year. About 90 per cent of the trade is held by Australia. Oleo oil or "Oleoin" is used for scouring wool.

The price of Australian "Oleoin" is about £38 per long ton f.o.b. Australia. This price is said to be lower than the domestic price, as the Australian pound is much depreciated. As protection for the domestic manufacture of oleo oil, the duty on imports is 7.60 yen per 133 pounds.

EMERGENCY MEASURES IN SWITZERLAND

Mr. R. P. Bower, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, writes under date January 7, 1932, that Switzerland, which has withstood the world-wide economic depression better than the majority of European countries, has recently been more seriously affected. Due to tariff increases in various countries, and to the influence of depreciated currencies, exports have shown a marked decline, while imports, on the other hand, have increased. The visible balance of trade has almost always been unfavourable, but this has been corrected by invisible exports in the form of tourist expenditures. This year, however, due principally to the depreciation of the pound sterling, revenues from this source are much below normal so that a decidedly adverse trade balance is imminent.

The influx of merchandise has made serious inroads on the domestic market, and local industries, unable to meet the unprecedented competition, have been reducing wages and staffs or shutting down entirely. The number of registered

unemployed increased from 19,789 at the end of September to 27,783 a month later. These figures compare with approximately 15,000 during the same month of 1930. In addition, about 50,000 are only partially employed.

In order to protect the national production in those instances where its vital interests are threatened, and particularly with a view to combating unemployment, the Federal Council is allowed to limit until December 31, 1932, and by way of exception the importation of certain merchandise to be specified by it, or render importation subject to permits under regulations to be drawn up by the Council.

No measures of such a nature will be taken by the Federal Council until a committee on which the most important economic groups are represented has been afforded an opportunity of submitting information.

In order to protect Swiss interests from countries which restrict free payment movements (i.e. countries with depreciated currencies), the Federal Council is also authorized to conclude short-term agreements.

SWEDISH INVOICE REQUIREMENTS

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, November 11, 1931.—For the information of Canadian exporters to Sweden, the following information respecting documentation and other invoice requirements of that country has been obtained from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and from other sources.

Commercial invoices must be presented for the clearance of goods which are subject to ad valorem rates of duty, but are not required for other articles, although they are desirable. Commercial invoices (which should be at least in duplicate, the original and a duplicate, together with the original bill of lading, to go forward to the importer in order that he may leave a copy with the customs authorities) should contain information respecting the kind of goods, number of packages, as well as the marks and numbers on the packages. For machinery, tools, apparatus and parts thereof, the invoice must also state the gross and net weights collectively if the packages are similar as regards nature and contents, but otherwise separately, and in this case the weight must be specified in a separate declaration attached to the invoice.

Commercial invoices must be made out by the exporter in the name of the Swedish importer, and signed by the former or his agent to verify correctness. The invoice should set out for value for duty purposes the cost in Canada plus packing, freight, insurance and other charges which are added to the cost of the merchandise on arrival in Sweden. The date of purchase, conditions of payment and terms of sale should also be noted. Values shown for duty purposes need not be in Swedish kroner. Goods liable to ad valorem duty shipped on consignment from Canada should be accompanied by an invoice as though the goods were sold.

BILLS OF LADING AND CONSULAR INVOICES

Bills of lading are not absolutely necessary, but the Swedish Department for Foreign Affairs suggests that it is most advisable that they should be employed in order to facilitate customs clearance. As the greater part of the business conducted in Sweden is on the payment-against-documents basis, the original bill of lading will accompany the invoice, insurance certificate and draft; it will be passed over to the importer only when the draft has been accepted in accordance with the instructions which the exporter has forwarded with the documents. For goods sent on consignment, the original bill will be forwarded to the importer in order that the goods may be cleared rapidly to

save storage and other charges. When an original bill of lading has been sent to a bank, a duplicate should be forwarded to the importer as proof of shipment.

Consular invoices are not required. Certificates of origin are only necessary in those cases where there may be a possibility of contagious disease, in which instances special regulations are enforced. Visas are not necessary except when certificates of origin are required, and must be obtained from a Swedish diplomatic or consular official.

All shipping documents may be made out in the English or French language, while the use of the metric system for weights and measures is not compulsory. No special documentation is required for goods shipped from other than Canadian ports. Special regulations may however be invoked to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into Sweden if in the country of transit disease is present or suspected.

MARKING

No special regulations are in force respecting the marking of cases or other outside containers of goods, but invoices should contain any special marks which are on the package, in order to facilitate identification. Stencilling, painting or other convenient methods of marking are permissible. In connection with such commodities as inflammables and certain meat and dairy products, special regulations are in force.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

Goods may be shipped by parcel post to Sweden from Canada, either by direct steamship route or via other countries. The parcel should not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, width or depth, while the length and circumference combined should not be greater than 6 feet. The weight limit is 15 pounds. The sender should affix a customs declaration to every parcel. The invoice which is required for other goods should also go forward for parcel post shipments, the same regulations applying.

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA

Import business in Argentina is in a state of expectancy, writes the Buenos Aires correspondent of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*. Additional duties, and increased charges on business due to new taxation, have, as a general rule, raised the price to consumers on all imported articles, with the result that sales are limited.

Argentine trade figures for the first nine months of 1931 at last show a balance in favour of this country, whereas for the corresponding period of 1930 the comparison of imports with exports gave a balance against Argentina. Too much importance ought not to be laid on this circumstance, especially when one is aware that the volume of merchandise shipped in the first nine months of 1931 amounted to 13,908,059 tons, as against 8,078,058 tons for the same nine months in 1930. The cereal shipments were, for instance, almost exactly double; which means that Argentina during the current year virtually lost the benefit that it would otherwise have derived from its bumper crops. To-day it is about to reap what promises to be a satisfactory, if slightly smaller, harvest of wheat and linseed, with, in addition, a reduced prospective maize crop later on, judging by the area now being sown to the last-named grain. The reduction in quantity will, however, be more than compensated by the prices ruling at present, and if, as there is reason to expect, further improvement takes place, Argentina's buying capacity six months hence will have increased considerably.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

DEFERRED AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, December 3, 1931.—The deferred increased import duties (for which provision is made in the customs tariff) imposed on Australian tariff items in the appended schedule, the operation of which has been postponed from time to time, are now further postponed until the dates specified opposite each item:—

Item		
168 (B) (2)	Machinery, viz: sewing machines, treadle or hand, of the type ordinarily used in the household; machine heads, whether imported separately or forming part of the complete machine, including accessories except wrenches and oil cans.	Feb. 1, 1932
194 (D)	Chain and chains, viz:—chain, n.e.i., not made up into serviceable articles	Feb. 1, 1932
	This postponement does not apply to the following, viz.: Brass and copper chain (curb and trace pattern) made from wire of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 3 mm. in thickness, both sizes inclusive. Chain, n.e.i., not made up into serviceable articles, in sizes exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch up to but not including $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	
392 (A)	Yarns: cotton, including mercerized cotton yarn.	Feb. 1, 1932

The present rates of duty and those deferred on these items are as follows:—

	Present Rates		Deferred Rates	
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	General
168 (B) (2)	10s.	20s. each	£2 10s.	£3 10s. each
194 (D)	50%	60%	27½%	40%
392 (A)	Free	5%	20%	35%

The present rates under item 194(D), which are higher than the deferred rates, were imposed in December, 1929, but have yet to be ratified by Parliament, hence, if not ratified, provision for the operation of the deferred rates on February 1, 1932, or later is still retained.

British Guiana Tariff Changes

By an ordinance of the Legislative Council of British Guiana, passed December 30, 1931, changes were made in certain fish and leather duties, viz:—

	Former Rates		New Rates	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Fish: Morocut, smoked, dried, salted or fresh when imported in cold storage per 112 lb.	75c.*	\$2.25*	8c.*	50c.*
Leather, undressed	16½%**	33½%**	5c. per lb.*	15c. per lb.*

* These rates are increased by a surtax of 30 per cent of the duty.

** Rates increased by 5 per cent of duty if imports are by parcels post.

St. Kitts Reduces Gin and Wine Duties

By resolution of the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, on December 17, 1931, the customs duties on gin and wines, under both the British preferential tariff and general tariff, were reduced. Rates on these articles had been increased by resolution of December 3, 1931 (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1459, dated January 16, 1932, page 87). The rates now adopted are intermediate between the rates imposed on December 3 and those in effect prior to that date.

Montserrat Tariff Increases

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, writes under date December 31, 1931, that on November 13, 1931, the Legislative Council of Montserrat (Leeward Islands) passed an ordinance increasing the general rate of duty on motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles and parts thereof from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. The British preferential rate of duty remains the same, namely 10 per cent.

By this same ordinance the rates of duty on beer, ale, stout and porter, motor spirit, gin, whisky, rum, vermouth, unrefined sugar, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco other than snuff and cigars were also increased.

Italian Tax on Foreign Goods Imported by Sea

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date January 5, 1932, that by Royal Decree Law of December 21, 1931, all goods coming from abroad landed in the ports and on the coasts of the Kingdom of Italy will be subject to a landing tax at the following rates:

For phosphates, nitrates (exclusive of sodium nitrate) and materials for wall construction, 1 lire per ton.

For other goods, 2.50 lire per ton.

Certain classes of goods, such as those coming from abroad and landed for transshipment and those from the demolition of ships are excluded.

(The Italian lire equals 5.26 cents Canadian at par.)

Formalin Made Free of Duty in Antigua

The customs duty on formalin entering the colony of Antigua, British West Indies, was abolished by resolution of the Legislative Council on December 19, 1931. (The duties on unspecified chemicals in Antigua are 10 per cent ad valorem under the British preferential tariff, applicable to Canada, and 15 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff, increased in each case by a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty.)

Federated Malay States Customs Duties

Mr. B. C. Butler, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Batavia, Java, reports that the Federated Malay States issued on November 11, 1931, an order imposing import duties on a number of commodities, and that a further order of November 18 modified some of the rates of the previous order and increased the list of dutiable articles.

The following commodities, all of which were formerly admitted free of duty, are now subject to the rates quoted below, viz:—

Commodity	Rate of Duty in Straits Currency
Butter, tinnedper lb.	12 cents
Butter, frozenper lb.	15 cents
Margarineper lb.	6 cents
Lardper lb.	4 cents
Gheeper lb.	12 cents
Other cooking fatsper lb.	6 cents
Cementper ton	\$ 8 00
Tilesper ton	\$12 00
Cosmetics and perfumesad val.	25 per cent
Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk and woollen goods whether finished articles or not other than thread and gunniesad val.	10 per cent
Cycles and all component parts of cycles and tires and tubes for cyclesad val.	10 per cent
Musical instruments and parts thereof, including gramophones, phonographs, records, needles and other parts or accessoriesad val.	10 per cent
The Straits Settlements dollar at par equals 56 cents Canadian.	

French Import Quota on Lumber

Mr. Maurice Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date January 5, 1932, that a new French decree published on December 31 limits the maximum quantities of certain classes of raw and dressed lumber which may be imported into France between January 1 and March 31, 1932, from the various producing countries. The quota on raw lumber applies to common woods in rough logs not squared, with or without bark, of any length and with a circumference of more than 60 centimetres at the thicker end; squared or sawn common wood (except railway ties); poles and staffs, rough, more than 1·10 metre in length and with a maximum circumference of 60 centimetres at the thicker end. The maximum quantity of the above which may be imported from Canada in the period mentioned is 401 metric tons.

The quota on dressed lumber applies to builders' and cartwrights' lumber; wood, planed, grooved and/or tongued; planks, strips or veneers for flooring, planed, grooved and/or tongued. The quota on these for the period mentioned is 338 metric tons.

Recent Tariff Increases in Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, December 12, 1931.—With a view to protecting the Belgian producer, especially the farmer, against dumping on the part of certain countries, a Bill was presented to the Chamber on November 26, increasing the duties on certain agricultural products, these including butter, meat, and live cattle. The new duties became effective the following day. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1457: January 2, 1932.) This measure re-establishes the duties which existed at a time when Belgian agriculture was not suffering from depression, as is now the case. Under the Bill the duty on butter is multiplied by 7, thus bringing it back to the point which it would not have departed from but for the currency depreciation; and, on the other hand, duties on meat and live cattle are restored to the pre-war rates.

Imports of the three principal products affected by the Bill—butter, meat, and cattle—have within recent years increased so abnormally as to threaten ruin to producers. The net imports of butter into Belgium—that is to say, the excess of imports over exports during the years 1928 to 1931 (the net figures for 1931 are an estimate based on the first seven months of the year)—were respectively 360,800, 3,031,000, 8,965,000, and 16,500,000 kilograms (1 kg. equals 2·204 pounds). The net imports for the years stated were 27, 37·5, 51, and 65 million of kilograms respectively.

Among other tariff increases—designed in the main for increasing the revenue—the following products are included: apples, mineral oils, alcohol, and tobacco.

Increased Norwegian Duties

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo cables that, effective from January 13, 1932, the Norwegian tariff on coffee and sugar has been increased by 15 per cent of the duty, and on most other commodities by 20 per cent of the duty. Gasolene and oil-burning engines, electric motors, generators, power threshers, and certain other agricultural machinery are not subject to the increase but spare parts for these articles are subject to the 20 per cent increase of duty. The Norwegian Customs Department is authorized to abolish or reduce the increase of duties in the case of rates fixed by commercial treaties.

MORATORIUM IN URUGUAY

The moratorium for commercial debts which should have terminated at the end of 1931 has been extended for a further year, writes the Montevideo correspondent of the *London Times Trade Supplement*. This measure was inevitable owing to insufficient purchases of foreign bills by the republic's banks. Financial circles maintain that the suspension of foreign debt amortizations is imminent. The tripartite economic conference is still in session, and results so far are disappointing. The commercial agreements between Uruguay and Argentina and Uruguay and Brazil only affect an insignificant amount of trade.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 18

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending January 18, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending January 11, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Parity	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 11	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 18	Official Bank Rate
Australia	Pound	.....	\$3.2186	\$3.2427	—
Austria	Schilling	.1407	.1689	.1705	8
Belgium	Belga	.1390	.1652	.1627	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0072	.0083	.0081	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.....	.0352	.0346	6
Denmark	Krone	.....	.2217	.2241	6
Finland	Markka	.0252	.0190	.0187	8
France	Franc	.0392	.0465	.0459	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2382	.2817	.2766	7
Great Britain	Pound	.....	4.0253	4.0555	6
Greece	Drachma	.0130	.0153	.0150	12
Holland	Guilder	.4020	.4771	.4703	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1749	.2081	.2044	8
Italy	Lira	.0526	.0603	.0589	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.....	.02130	.0209	7½
Norway	Krone	.....	.2211	.2224	6
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.0416	.0408	7
Roumania	Leu	.0060	.0071	.0070	8
Spain	Peseta	.....	.1003	.0986	6½
Sweden	Krona	.....	.2270	.2263	6
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.2316	.2282	2
United States	Dollar	1.0000	1.1887	1.1675	3½
Argentine	Peso (Paper)	.....	.3061	.3035	—
Brazil	Milreis	.....	.0772	.0758	—
Chile	Peso	.1217	.1426	.1401	6½
Colombia	Peso	.9733	1.1530	1.1208	7
Mexico	Peso (Silver)	.....	.4755	.4632	6-7
Peru	Sol	.....	.3343	.3283	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.1872	.1751	—
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.5319	.5224	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	1.1813	1.1667	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.....	.2983	.2737	—
India	Rupee	.3650	.3090	.3093	7
Japan	Yen	.4985	.4279	.4407	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4020	.4755	.4681	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.....	.3922	.3823	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4424	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.4919	.4786	—
British Guiana . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Barbados . . . . .	\$	.....	.8559	.8581	—
Trinidad . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	.....	4.1130	4.1212	—
Other British West Indies . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Martinique	Franc	.0392	.0352	.0459	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0392	.0352	.0459	—
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	.....	4.1285	4.1594	—

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

48. BISCUITS.—A concern in Bridgetown, Barbados, is desirous of representing an exporter of sweet biscuits.

49. CANNED FOODSTUFFS.—A commission agent in Brussels wishes to receive quotations c.i.f. Antwerp from Canadian exporters of canned foodstuffs for shipment to the Belgian Congo.

50. CANNED FRUITS AND MEATS.—A firm in Barbados desire to act as representatives for Canadian exporters of canned fruits and meats.

51. OIL SEEDS.—A firm in Milan wish to import oil seeds.

Miscellaneous

52. DRESS MATERIALS.—A concern in Bridgetown, Barbados, is desirous of representing a manufacturer of rayon, art silks, and crêpe de Chine and rayon and silk underwear.

53. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—A firm in Port of Spain wish to import ladies' rayon underwear of good quality.

54. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A firm in Port of Spain wish to import lisle, cotton, rayon and silk hosiery (three-quarter and full lengths).

55. CANVAS FOOTWEAR.—A Barbados firm wish to represent Canadian manufacturers of canvas footwear.

56. WOOL.—A firm in Verviers, Belgium, desire to receive samples and quotations c.i.f. Antwerp from Canadian exporters of wool and wool waste.

57. CORKS.—A concern in Bridgetown, Barbados, is desirous of representing a manufacturer of corks.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montclare, Jan. 30 and Feb. 27; Montrose, Feb. 6; Melita, Feb. 13; Montcalm, Feb. 20—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, Feb. 14; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Manchester Exporter, Manchester Line, Feb. 8; Antonia, Cunard Line, Jan. 24 and Feb. 21.

To London.—Beaverdale, Jan. 30; Beaverbrae, Feb. 6; Beaverhill, Feb. 20; Beaverburn, Feb. 27—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, Feb. 15; Ausonia, March 14—both Cunard Line; London Corporation, Feb. 8; London Exchange, March 7—both Furness Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, Jan. 25.

To Manchester.—Manchester Brigade, Feb. 6; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20; Manchester Citizen, March 5—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, Jan. 25; Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Concordia, Jan. 25; Athenia, Feb. 1; Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Westernland, Jan. 31 and Feb. 28; Pennland, Feb. 13—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 20.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Feb. 25.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Blankaholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, Feb. 22.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Jan. 26 and Feb. 9 and 23; Sambre (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 19; Incemore, Jan. 30; Aviemore, Feb. 20—both Furness Line; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Feb. 6 and 20 and March 5.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Jan. 24 and Feb. 28; Lady Drake, Jan. 31; Lady Nelson, Feb. 14—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), Feb. 3; Calabria, Feb. 17—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, Jan. 27; Fernebo, Feb. 10; a steamer, Feb. 24—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder, Feb. 6; Canadian Skirmisher (calls at St. Georges), Feb. 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Rodney, Jan. 27 and Feb. 24; Cavellier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 3; Lady Somers, Feb. 10; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 17—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Cruiser, Canadian National, Feb. 27.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montclare, Jan. 29 and Feb. 26; Montrose, Feb. 5; Melita, Feb. 12; Montcalm, Feb. 19—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverbrae, Feb. 5; Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beaverhill, Feb. 19; Beaverburn, Feb. 26—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Brigade, Feb. 4; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 18; Manchester Citizen, March 3—all Manchester Line.

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To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Head Line, Feb. 21 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Feb. 13; Airthria, Feb. 27—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beaverdale, March 4—both Canadian Pacific; Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, Jan. 29; Beaverhill, Feb. 19—both Canadian Pacific; Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9; Hagen, Feb. 23—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Bochum, Jan. 26; Augsburg, Feb. 9; Hagen, Feb. 23—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, Feb. 12 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluca, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, Feb. 29.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabingo, Jan. 27; a steamer, Feb. 27—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other ports).

To West and South African Ports.—Earlspark, Jan. 25; Calgary, Feb. 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, Feb. 3; a steamer, Feb. 17; Mathilde Maersk, March 2—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, Jan. 27; Lady Nelson, Feb. 10; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 24—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—San Blas (also calls at Belize, British Honduras), United Fruit Line, Feb. 4.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—A steamer, Canadian-American Shipping Co., Jan. 28.

To London and Liverpool.—Chattanooga City, B. W. Greer & Son, Jan. 28 (also calls at Avonmouth).

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Royal Star, Jan. 28; Gothic Star, Feb. 15—both American Mail Line.

To London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Jan. 29.

To London, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Gothenburg.—Fresno Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 8.

To Havre, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—Taranger, Canada Shipping Co., Jan. 26.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.—Soyo Maru, Feb. 2; Bordeaux Maru, Feb. 8—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.—Ixion, Feb. 2; Tyndareus, March 1—both Blue Funnel Line.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), Jan. 30; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27—both Canadian Pacific.

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To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, Jan. 31; Delftdyk, Feb. 13; Nebraska, Feb. 28—all North Pacific Coast Line.

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To Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice and Trieste.—California, Libera Line, Jan. 28.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 12; Margaret Johnson, March 5—both Johnson Line.

To Puerto Colombia and Kingston, Jamaica.—Point Bonita, Gulf Pacific Line, Jan. 27.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Cactus, Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, Feb. 2.

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D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

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A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

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COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN MEXICO IN 1931

H. LESLIE BROWN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mexico City, January 4, 1932.—The distressing world conditions which found their visible beginning in the fall of 1929 have really made themselves felt keenly in Mexico for the first time during the past year. This, it must be noted, is not as marked in the domestic economy of the country as in the foreign trade. With the important exceptions of some natural products such as oil, silver, hennequen, bananas, and one or two others, Mexico's place in the world's export trade is of no great significance. In the import trade Mexico is a market for industrial chemicals, textiles, machinery, certain classes of foodstuffs, and the hundred-and-one various manufactures used in modern civilization.

VARYING EFFECTS ON DIFFERENT CLASSES

It must be remembered, however, that in the real Mexico—that is, excluding the foreign populations and the high-class Mexicans, the total of which is not more than one-fifth of the population—the people are self-contained to a degree not understood by the foreign onlooker. The peasant class has few wants in food and fewer still in clothing and shelter; these can be and usually are satisfied by the country's own resources of corn, frijoles, and cotton. The peon is not susceptible to the ups and downs of the stock exchange, to the decline in railway earnings, or to the vagaries of international politics. He has felt the

effect of recent events certainly, but so indirect and so comparatively mild has the impact been that one may almost say that the agricultural worker has passed unscathed.

It is true that the industrial worker, who has become of increasing importance during the past decade, has felt the depression. But even in this sphere the distress has not been what it might well have become. As a result of the policy of the Mexican Government of supporting the labour unions in most of their contests with employers and, involved with this, the Government's absolute refusal to allow various industries to reduce their staffs or to close their plants temporarily as long as any financial resources remain, there has not been as much unemployment in industry as conditions may have warranted, or as has occurred in Canada, for example, under similar circumstances.

PRESENT CONDITION OF INDUSTRY

The present situation is that many of those industrial concerns which are bankrupt are refused permission to legally declare themselves in that condition and must continue to operate. It is obvious then that such a situation cannot last for long and, unless there is a sudden upward trend in business during the coming year, the artificially delayed crisis of unemployment must eventually break these unnatural bonds and become outwardly evident. While the number of industrial employees is not large in proportion to the total population, extensive unemployment could have some unpleasant repercussions. Various industries, and more especially that of textiles, have now reached the stage of overproduction where they have one or two years' manufactures on hand and cannot sell and must continue to produce. Without an immediate and positive improvement in business conditions these industries have little reason to look forward with hope to the coming year.

REPATRIATION AND ITS EFFECTS

This condition is being aggravated by the repatriation of some thousands of Mexicans from the United States. These people, however, bring a more serious problem since they have enjoyed a rather higher wage scale and standard of living than their compatriots who remained in Mexico. They have become accustomed to more and require more. Although some of them are being provided with employment in connection with various public works at present under way, and by harvest operations, there is little doubt that the situation will be worse before it is better.

CONDITION OF COMMERCE

It will thus be realized that as yet most of Mexico has not felt the world's troubles as keenly as have England, the United States, and Canada; nor does it follow that she should in so far as the majority of the people themselves are concerned. Nevertheless foreign trade has suffered and its decline has been rather precipitate during 1931. It is the commercial section of the population which has felt the distress quite sharply. Indeed reports are that the turnover of 1931 was only one-half that of 1929, and on top of this reduced income there is the 1 per cent tax to be paid in 1931 on the gross turnover of 1930 and the increased income tax of 1931. Many houses may be forced to close. The depreciation of the Mexican peso, and the reduced demand for imported articles which accompanied this increase of price for such goods, has been an important cause of the rapid falling off in importation. Importing houses are endeavouring to maintain themselves until better times, many of them trying to export anything that promises a small profit. Stocks in the country are used up and then replaced only when absolutely necessary, and when sale is assured. Prices have been quoted only from day to day and hand-to-mouth sales have been the rule.

At the same time, due to this very depreciation of the Mexican peso or the increased value in Mexico of the dollar, and with other factors, it has been possible to maintain the exportation of some important products, especially silver.

This reduced but moderately steady export trade has easily kept pace with the greatly diminished imports and, because the dollar it brings into the country must be sold for pesos, is an important cause of the paradoxical situation of the Mexican peso, which, though having a real value less than one-fourth of its face value, has nevertheless been increasing in market value until at the end of the year it was only at a mild discount compared with the American dollar; it has even been at a slight premium over the Canadian dollar. One of the important transportation companies has been buying pesos to retire a large peso bond issue early in the new year. This demand for pesos and their purchase with dollars has naturally cheapened the dollar, and when these pesos are returned to circulation by payment of the bonds there will no doubt be a decline of the peso. Consequently, even though the peso is almost at par the importer has not enough confidence in it to place orders for which payment would be made in the future; quite apart from the reduced demand for goods. Just as long as the import trade is paralyzed the peso will be near par and invite the uninitiated to contract importations; but such importations would be their own undoing for they would contribute toward a decline of the peso and the sequel of inability to pay in dollars.

INTERNATIONAL LOANS AND THEIR EFFECTS

It is of some interest to note that one of Mexico's failings in the past two decades has now apparently been of a real benefit to the country. Due to the procrastination in repaying its foreign indebtedness and to the failure to maintain interest payments, Mexico has been unable to make any large borrowings of foreign capital. As a result the interest and capital charges on its foreign account are much less than they might have been. It is undoubtedly true that much of the apparent prosperity and increased foreign trade of many Latin-American countries has come not entirely as a result of improved internal economy but through the large sums obtained from foreign loans. It follows then that the opinion which expects a vast increase of trade in these countries should be greatly discounted since not only will there be fewer and smaller borrowings in the coming decade but also the loans at present contracted must be repaid, thereby tending to reduce importations, or at least to reduce the ratio of imports to exports. If the country concerned is not in good international financial standing, the probability is that there will be an actual rather than relative curtailment of imports. For this reason Mexico may be considered as enjoying somewhat of an advantage (from the importer's point of view) because with the few loans of recent years there is less to repay, and as a result that restriction on import trade is lessened, quite apart from the increased self-sufficiency and soundness of her financial position at the moment.

POLICY OF PROTECTION

Yet there is an offsetting factor in her foreign trade which is by no means negligible. Mexico is relatively one of the world's greatest supporters of the policy of protection. There is a continuous "made-in-Mexico" campaign of no small proportions. In spite of possible labour difficulties, new industries are continually being established—small perhaps, but possible of development. No sooner is it evident that a commodity can be made profitably in Mexico than some manufacturer undertakes its production. He is frequently able to obtain the support of the tariff immediately, for tariffs are promulgated in Mexico, not by the lengthy process of parliamentary action, but by presidential decree. A change in the tariff may be effected within twenty-four hours by publication in the *Diario Oficial*, the daily Government gazette.

OUTLOOK FOR 1932

In summary, it is to be observed that, because of the peculiar economy of Mexico and the expected breaking of an overdue unemployment crisis, there will

be no immediate improvement in the present curtailed demand for foreign products. Lack of demand, with the existing tariff policy and the present impracticability of further foreign investments, indicates that no revival of importations may be expected for a year at least and more probably for two. Since Mexico was almost two years behind the rest of the civilized world in feeling the effects of this depression, one can hardly assume that it will lead the world back to prosperity. Thus, until the great industrial nations resume something of a more normal or fuller activity and make demands for the materials which can be supplied by Mexico, one is forced to believe that no real improvement may be expected in the export trade of the country. Until the export trade improves, and until the tourist is well catered to, there can be no material improvement of the import trade.

LÉGISLATION

Several new laws of importance have been enacted during 1931. The monetary law of July 25 has been mentioned elsewhere and was discussed fully in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1446 (October 17); the most important of the new taxes was also dealt with in the same report.

Probably the most outstanding legislation from the commercial point of view is the new Labour Law. This is very lengthy and aims generally at an improvement in working conditions. The most important section of it is that which enacts that by February 1, 1932, all employers must have so arranged their staffs that at least 90 per cent are Mexican. This affects every type of employer, including banks and hospitals. With the present restrictions on entry into the country, this law has definitely removed Mexico from the field of foreign countries which offer opportunities to foreigners, especially the young man who "sees the world" by working for Mexican companies controlled by his own countrymen.

TARIFFS

The tariff of Mexico applies equally to all countries. The changes during the year have in general been upwards. These, with similar changes in previous years, have resulted in the practical exclusion of such important Canadian products as wheat, timber, flour, fish, and apples. Even though the absolute prohibition against the importation of wheat was removed on July 29, 1931, the duty still remains so high (about \$1.36 per bushel Canadian currency) that very small quantities have been imported. The increased duties on timber, shingles, and poles, which came into effect on April 9, 1931, are also practically prohibitive (as are those on box shooks), and have been designed to protect the local lumber industry which has developed considerably in the past few years. At the same time the duty on flour was increased to \$12.40 per barrel Canadian currency. Fish and apples had already been affected in a like manner.

CURRENCY

(Detailed accounts of the financial and exchange situation and its effect on business during 1931 were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* Nos. 1429 (June 20, 1931), 1432 (July 11, 1931), and 1446 (October 17, 1931).)

The silver peso is the standard coin in Mexico, gold having disappeared after July 25, 1931, and paper being as yet a small part of the currency. The probability is that, so long as there is a stable political condition in Mexico, the silver peso will be the unit of currency. Gold has practically gone, and has almost entirely ceased to be used in financial circles. Paper currency is still an uncertain factor. Late in 1931 (December 5) something like a million pesos of paper money were issued. This was intended mainly for facilitating large clearance operations, and appeared in five- and ten-peso bills. Contrary to the general pessimistic prophecies made, the paper currency was well received and within a few days it was impossible to obtain it at the banks. It seems possible then that, providing the printing presses do not run away with themselves, paper

money will be useful and sound in the cities of Mexico. The old well-established fear of paper money has evidently been allayed.

EXCHANGE

The course of the rate of exchange has been surprisingly steady during the past two months, although there is reason to believe that it may weaken in the new year. Following fluctuations in both the gold and the silver peso early in 1931, the rates were "pegged" at 2.04 (to the American dollar) for gold and 2.55 for the silver peso. This continued until the Monetary Law of July 25, 1931, discontinued gold as a legal money and made silver the currency of the republic, while leaving an opening for the use of paper currency.

During the period of "pegged" rates the independent exchange broker had not adhered to these rates and had quoted his own. Silver was thus at about 40 per cent discount off gold on July 25. During the last week of July there was chaos, the rate for the silver peso rising steadily from 2.55 (to the dollar) until, on August 1, it was 4 to 1. During August it fluctuated mainly between 3.15 and 3.30. September saw a gradual decline to about 2.95, while during October it was moderately steady between 2.65 and 2.85. For the last two months of the year the rate was almost consistently at 2.50 or 2.55. (The causes of this movement have already been discussed under the headings "Conditions of Commerce.")

Canadian funds have, of course, suffered the discount current in New York. This has steadily risen to about 20 per cent, and during most of December the Canadian dollar was quoted at about 2 pesos to a dollar in Mexico City. This rate is above par for the peso.

BANKING

The banks in Mexico have not been in a happy position during 1931, although only one has closed its doors, and even that one, it is believed, will pay its creditors in full. The banks too withstood a heavy "run" immediately after July 25.

Business has, however, been drastically curtailed. Deposit accounts have been cut in half, thereby limiting the funds available for loans; loans are difficult or impossible of collection; credit facilities are seriously restricted; and, finally, the Bank of Montreal at least has liquidated its branches in Tampico and Vera Cruz and amalgamated the sub-branch office with the main office in Mexico City. These conditions are not only indicative of lack of business, but show that the banks are not hopeful for the immediate future of business in the republic.

FOREIGN TRADE

Statistics are only available up to June 30, 1931. These show a reduction in imports for the first six months of the year of 40 per cent as compared with the same period of 1930. There was a 35 per cent decrease in exports in the same period. Summaries by main groups for the periods January to June are as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1931 (Jan. to June)	1930 (Jan. to June)	1931 (Jan. to June)	1930 (Jan. to June)
	(Canadian dollars; 000's omitted)			
Animal products	\$ 5,549	\$ 9,329	\$ 1,872	\$ 6,086
Vegetable products	7,258	11,822	29,345	39,648
Mineral products.. . . .	12,418	17,777	52,185	88,824
Textiles	3,990	9,718	....	....
Manufactures of textiles	1,213	2,149	....	....
Drugs and chemicals.. . . .	5,421	6,997	....	....
Sundry manufactures.. . . .	4,326	5,956	1,074	1,407
Machines and tools for agriculture, industry, mining, and arts	10,793	17,432	....	....
Other machines and tools, including vehicles	6,558	13,206	....	....
Bullion, securities, etc.	789	....	4,375	....
Totals	\$58,315	\$94,386	\$88,851	\$135,965

There appears to be little doubt that when figures are compiled for the period July to December they will show a still further contraction.

With reference to the effect of foreign trade on the exchange situation, the above figures are misleading. It would appear that, with such a large margin of the export trade over the import, the effect on the world trade value of the peso would be very favourable. But there are many "invisible" items which must be taken into account, especially in the exportation of some primary mineral products financed through New York and other foreign points and of which the total sales prices, used in the compilation of these statistics, does not return to Mexico in cash or goods. Much of it remains in the foreign country in the form of profits, freight, salaries, and other services. Just what deduction should be made from the export figures to allow for these is difficult to state.

A comparison of total imports and exports of the past few years gives the following:—

	Imports (Canadian dollars; 000's omitted)	Exports
1924..	\$160,659	\$307,356
1925..	195,498	341,085
1926..	190,632	345,877
1927..	173,194	316,829
1928..	179,381	296,222
1929..	191,421	295,317
1930..	175,089	229,337
1931 (first 6 months)	58,315	88,851

CANADIAN TRADE WITH MEXICO

No detailed statistics are available from Mexican sources as to the trade between Mexico and Canada during 1931. The following figures are obtained from the Canadian statistics for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1930 and 1931. The amounts given for bananas, hennequen (sisal), and some other products are quite inadequate because these are handled through New York and other American points and appear in the American trade statistics; no attempt is made, therefore, to include these most important commodities.

Apart from the exceptions mentioned, the following commodities were exported from Mexico to Canada during 1930-31: tomatoes, \$354,214, an increase of \$72,000 over the fiscal year of 1929-30; rice, \$27,147, a decline of \$53,000; coffee, \$243,811, a decline of \$100,000; cottonseed oil, nil, as compared with \$28,541 in the previous year.

The following were exported from Canada to Mexico during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931: alcoholic beverages, \$21,678, a decline of \$59,000; rubber boots and shoes, \$6,560, a decline of \$24,000; rubber tires, \$1,203, a decline of \$43,700; fish, \$22,164, a decline of \$67,600; felt manufactures, \$35,294, an increase of \$2,400; timber, \$6,829, a decline of \$5,000; paper, \$36,812, a decline of \$6,500; ferro-silicon and manganese, \$14,307, an increase of \$9,000; iron piping and tubing, \$15,010, an increase of \$7,500; farm implements and machinery, \$23,182, an increase of \$5,000; machinery, except for farms, \$68,752; an increase of \$35,500; aluminium, \$433,886, a decline of \$118,500; electric apparatus, \$128,682, an increase of \$38,400; soda and compounds, \$894,374, a decline of \$296,000; other inorganic chemicals, \$116,649, a decline of \$48,600; sundry articles (but not including minor items omitted), \$177,601, an increase of \$22,000.

The total exports from Mexico to Canada during 1930-31 are given as \$769,323, an increase of \$20,000 over the previous year. The amount of the additional trade through New York and New Orleans is difficult to estimate, but it would add considerably to these totals. The total exports from Canada to Mexico are given as \$2,035,576, a decline of \$548,000. Here again due allowance must be made for the goods handled through the United States.

PETROLEUM

Production continues to decline; Mexico occupied second place in world production in 1927, fifth in 1930, and is now seventh. Figures are, in millions

of barrels: 1921, 193; 1922, 182; 1923, 149; 1924, 139; 1925, 115; 1926, 90; 1927, 64; 1928, 50; 1929, 44; 1930, 41; and in 1931 it was 35 million barrels.

This precipitate decline is attributed by some to world over-production and the desire to conserve a valuable asset for the future. The more probable reasons are that taxation, conditions of tenure, and labour difficulties make it more profitable for the producers to transfer their activities to other fields such as Venezuela.

MINING

The following are the figures of production of the most important minerals of Mexico. The annual production is given for the years 1927 to 1930 and the production of the first seven months of 1931—no later statistics being available:—

	1931*	1930	1929	1928	1927
Goldkg.	13,496	20,808	20,276	21,745	22,558
Silverkg.	1,846,287	3,272,288	3,381,038	3,375,966	3,252,688
Leadmet. tons	167,948	232,931	248,401	236,486	243,346
Coppermet. tons	39,204	73,412	86,554	65,506	58,734
Zincmet. tons	90,470	124,084	174,050	141,747	136,478
Mercurykg.	174,598	166,241	82,636	87,419	81,115
Antimonymet. tons	3,781	3,032	2,709	3,578	1,925
Arsenicmet. tons	5,000	9,977	9,665	8,669	9,018
Cadmiummet. tons	32	548	641	354	91
Tungstenkg.	.....	25,582	10,329	.....	.....
Tinkg.	494,238	269,564	5,180	1,881	.....
Graphitemet. tons	2,658	5,853	5,721	4,972	5,837
Coalmet. tons	599,202	1,071,720	1,060,018	1,015,831	1,031,308

* To end of August.

The production of gold, silver, copper, cadmium, white arsenic, graphite, and coal during the first seven months of 1931 have all been reduced in comparison with the same period of 1930—gold by 396 kilograms, silver by 330,000 kilograms, cadmium by 246,000 kilograms, arsenic by 2,529 metric tons, graphite by 2,313 metric tons, and coal by 180,695 tons; in the same period a decline of 10,886 metric tons in the production of copper was counterbalanced by 10,809 metric tons increase in the production of lead. Other increases during the first seven months of the year were: zinc, 5,853 metric tons; antimony, 1,874 metric tons; tin, 487,380 kilograms; mercury, 82,606 kilograms.

Thus the production of lead, antimony, tin, and mercury has increased steadily since 1929; silver continues to drop considerably below the 1929 figure; gold has declined but is still above the figure of 1929; copper continues to decline from the very high figure of 1929; zinc has recovered some of its losses of a year ago and production is now more or less average.

While, largely because of the exchange situation, silver production has continued profitable, the mining industry is not considered as being in a good position. A portion of the production is a result of the Government's policy of requiring mines to continue operating so long as funds are available. It is more than probable that, had events taken their natural course, production statistics would have been lower all through.

AGRICULTURE

(See also "Agriculture in Mexico" in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1431, dated July 4, 1931.)

The principal crops of Mexico are corn, beans, wheat and chile; coffee, cotton, tobacco, hennequen (sisal), bananas, chickpeas, tomatoes; as well as quantities of rice, potatoes, alfalfa, sugar, and oranges. The corn and beans (frijoles and other types) form the primary vegetable foods of the peon, and with wheat, chile, cotton, tobacco, and smaller quantities of the other products are consumed in Mexico. The higher grades of coffee, tomatoes, rice and bananas, the hennequen and chickpeas are exported. The alfalfa is, of course, forage.

In no instance is the final production figure for 1930-31 as yet available, although some official estimates have been made. The final figures for the corn crop of 1930 were 1,376,762 metric tons, a decrease of 6 per cent from 1929 and of 31 per cent from the average for the previous five years. The estimate for

the 1931 crop is 1,929,509 metric tons, or an estimated increase of 40 per cent over 1930 and of 4 per cent over the previous five years—in any event the harvest of 1931 was exceptionally above those of recent years. In the case of frijoles there are no later figures than those of the estimate for 1930, which gives 80,487 metric tons, a decline of 54 per cent from the average of the five previous years. Importations for 1931 have been at least double those of 1930, although it is understood that the crop of 1931 was very good.

The wheat crop of 1930-31 is estimated to have been 429,412 metric tons (over 15,160,000 bushels), an increase of 46 per cent over the five-year average. Tomatoes declined 15 per cent to 69,283 metric tons. Chickpeas increased 11 per cent over the five-year average to 76,964 metric tons. Coffee declined slightly to 38,143 metric tons. Hennequen declined 33 per cent, from 129,492 metric tons to 88,091 metric tons. Although the cotton crop of 1931 is estimated at one-fifth better than that of 1930, it is 16 per cent below the average and is about 44,876 metric tons. Sugar cane, rice, and alfalfa were about the average. Due presumably to lack of co-operation by the growers, no figures are available for the production of oranges and bananas.

Altogether the crops have been quite favourable, and the resulting relative abundance of vegetable foods is not without its beneficial effects on the situation in Mexico.

TEXTILES

This, one of the most important manufacturing industries in Mexico, has suffered severely on account of the general depression. Practically all the mills have been working short time, and even then have accumulated large stocks for which there is no profitable market. The largest organization in the country, employing some 6,000 operatives, has been allowed to close down temporarily, and at the time of closing had some 65,000,000 metres of cotton on hand—enough to supply the whole country for a year. It is understood that this company will not resume manufacturing until stocks are reduced by 50 per cent, after which

IRRIGATION

Projects for extending the cultivable area of Mexico by irrigation systems are going forward steadily. During 1931 one system was completed; five others are still in the course of construction. The dam in Aguascalientes is expected to bring about 49,500 acres under cultivation; the Tula River project, in Hidalgo, will irrigate some 61,800 acres; two systems in Coahuila will supply 160,000 and 37,000 acres; the fifth one under construction, in Chihuahua, will irrigate about 131,000 acres. The plant just finished will provide for another 49,500 acres. In all, nearly 500,000 acres of additional land will be made available for cultivation. In a country such as Mexico, where so much land lies dead for lack of water, these irrigation systems are of great importance.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

The construction of automobile highways has continued throughout the year, and Mexico is now provided with the nucleus of a system of roads which will bear comparison with anything in the world. The expenditure for 1931 is reported to have been approximately \$6,500,000 (Canadian), and it is expected that some \$4,000,000 will be available during the coming year. The principal work to be completed is the main highway from Nuevo Laredo (on the United States border) to Mexico City, a distance of about 770 miles; and also a highway connecting Mexico City with Guadalajara, a distance of a little over 400 miles. The former is already well advanced, and the latter is under construction between Toluca and Zitacuaro, the portion between Mexico City and Toluca being already completed. It is also intended to complete the surfacing of the highway from Mexico City to Acapulco (on the West Coast); this road has

been in operation for the past two years. Surveys will also be made of other projected roads, notably through the State of Chiapas in connection with the proposed Pan-American highway; it is not anticipated, however, that construction will be started there during the present year.

MARKET FOR PACKING AND WRAPPING PAPER IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

GERALD A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Liverpool, January 4, 1932.—Board of Trade figures for the ten months ending October, 1931, indicate total imports of packing and wrapping paper, including tissue paper, of 3,246,928 cwts. Sweden, the chief source of supply, was responsible for 1,687,497 cwts. of this amount. Imports from other countries were as follows: Germany, 561,659 cwts.; Finland, 393,424 cwts.; Norway, 342,095 cwts.; Canada, 17,044 cwts.; and other unspecified countries, 245,209 cwts.

The foregoing figures afford a rough estimate of the import trade which existed prior to the application of the 50 per cent dumping duty introduced on November 25, 1931. However, since the imposition of the duty, which covered certain classes of packing and wrapping paper within the weights of 10 and 90 pounds per ream of 480 sheets of double crown measuring 30 by 20 inches, this office has received numerous inquiries from manufacturers, paper merchants, and agents as to Canadian sources of supply of kraft, greaseproof, glazed, and glassine papers which formerly were imported from the countries referred to above.

Most of the English mills have booked orders well in advance, and cannot begin to meet the existing demand for these papers. The most frequent inquiry is for kraft. Firms advise that hitherto Swedish mills have been able to provide a quality of kraft paper unequalled by English manufacturers, and that in spite of the 50 per cent addition to the tariff it is necessary to continue importation from this source. Prices quoted by Swedish agents vary from £15 to £16 10s. per ton plus 50 per cent c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the glazed transparent papers used in this country has until recently been imported from Germany, but the fact that Germany has remained on the gold standard plus the additional 50 per cent duty has made German offers prohibitive. Quotations are now being received from Scandinavian countries at about £37 c.i.f. per ton for double crown 16 to 17 pounds per ream. These weights were formerly unsatisfactory in comparison with the fine qualities of German paper which was around 13 to 14 pounds per ream for double crown 20 by 30 inches.

Greaseproof paper in unbleached, semi-bleached, and full-bleached condition also offers a large market to interested firms. Merchants state that prices for standard sizes average about £30 per ton c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

One of the largest kraft distributors in this area is desirous of acting as agents for Canadian manufacturers. Attention is also directed to Trade Inquiry No. 70 on page 141 of this issue.

Generally speaking, the sale of paper of every description is conducted through London agents who may have sub-agents or branches in the North of England, particularly in Manchester. Inquiries received at this office are frequently from what would be regarded as large retail consumers and wholesalers, and these ordinarily would be referred to the United Kingdom agents for Canadian firms.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA: MONTH, NINE MONTHS, AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER, 1931

(Compiled by External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Main Groups	Month of December, 1931				Nine months ending December, 1931				Twelve months ending December, 1931			
	Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States		Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States		Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States	
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
<i>Imports for consumption</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	10,676,400	3,369,203	3,270,042		100,499,885	21,998,185	34,601,245		134,433,268	30,504,164	48,481,078	
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,308,590	99,237	753,135		19,327,311	1,923,860	11,142,891		28,620,914	2,653,959	17,096,618	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	1,258,385	1,836,576	2,325,195		61,591,651	22,024,630	23,066,082		90,151,516	31,965,758	35,017,712	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,278,545	298,743	1,897,990		21,343,923	3,120,108	20,150,134		34,923,391	3,946,986	28,385,125	
Iron and its Products.....	2,581,087	1,297,266	1,971,510		77,724,453	13,898,124	63,148,081		116,209,368	14,141,978	97,127,061	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	2,331,828	248,079	1,910,412		27,966,596	3,456,841	21,213,456		38,666,648	4,646,587	30,914,645	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	7,208,743	838,938	6,145,244		90,262,275	9,056,522	59,700,920		106,087,909	10,460,758	81,627,206	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,406,743	342,798	6,145,244		23,033,568	3,076,483	15,743,023		31,336,994	3,894,465	21,151,914	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,850,635	507,216	1,922,779		33,378,460	3,570,880	24,696,203		47,659,378	7,253,491	34,051,218	
Total Imports, 1931.....	40,289,795	8,328,200	24,263,147		451,355,106	81,125,633	273,462,035		628,008,386	109,468,146	393,782,667	
Total Imports, 1930.....	60,337,034	11,870,684	37,766,019		729,863,415	121,154,879	464,036,386		1,008,470,479	162,632,466	653,676,496	
Total Imports, 1929.....	84,305,155	14,506,018	54,563,126		969,668,518	147,702,151	637,831,927		1,208,992,692	194,777,650	893,585,482	
<i>Exports (Canadian Produce)</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	22,945,127	11,821,276	1,267,843		168,665,174	83,053,195	9,283,702		209,760,786	96,802,760	12,210,232	
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,453,349	1,601,111	2,001,022		53,885,761	25,795,533	17,365,515		70,938,351	31,593,049	24,071,463	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	9,327,905	92,274	75,502		4,538,401	1,145,847	1,622,055		5,394,084	1,284,772	1,790,005	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,955,647	1,018,747	11,123,308		137,514,286	11,218,810	110,761,790		185,493,491	13,452,882	151,264,316	
Iron and its Products.....	3,907,208	303,843	232,963		12,544,386	2,781,660	2,509,135		19,086,492	3,790,588	3,568,066	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	8,846,075	1,278,558	4,098,621		54,015,907	13,228,049	28,960,735		73,841,502	17,069,285	41,198,155	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	1,220,250	102,041	549,197		11,197,965	13,750,116	6,704,377		14,976,873	1,135,139	9,316,189	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	666,131	178,807	226,660		7,896,139	2,469,850	2,943,456		10,848,946	2,907,638	4,546,684	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	933,784	208,366	561,610		11,235,591	2,599,889	6,943,360		14,965,478	3,362,584	9,113,130	
Totals, 1931.....	53,255,476	16,605,019	20,136,726		461,797,241	143,042,949	186,845,175		605,336,003	171,398,697	287,078,170	
Totals, 1930.....	66,819,658	17,333,000	26,961,678		656,203,905	190,890,751	279,427,568		885,996,366	235,213,959	395,728,375	
Totals, 1929.....	88,520,355	24,912,802	37,360,073		890,465,841	237,422,757	398,748,956		1,182,412,313	290,296,803	522,677,767	
<i>Exports (Foreign Produce)</i>												
Totals, 1931.....	962,573	93,085	760,506		8,667,258	627,548	7,103,456		11,907,020	1,062,720	9,603,772	
Totals, 1930.....	1,233,100	106,893	948,455		14,045,619	1,005,633	11,762,145		19,463,987	1,313,058	16,487,868	
Totals, 1929.....	1,956,886	213,214	1,599,287		19,261,400	1,044,934	16,912,705		25,026,117	1,534,668	22,632,175	
<i>Excess of Imports (i) or All Exports (e)</i>												
1931.....	(e) 13,928,254	(e) 8,369,904	(i) 3,355,915		(e) 19,109,393	(e) 62,544,864	(i) 79,513,404		(e) 10,855,363	(e) 62,993,271	(i) 127,100,725	
1930.....	(e) 7,714,834	(e) 5,569,209	(i) 9,855,886		(e) 59,619,891	(e) 70,741,505	(i) 172,896,673		(e) 103,019,126	(e) 73,894,551	(i) 241,460,263	
1929.....	(e) 6,112,086	(e) 10,619,998	(i) 15,603,766		(e) 59,936,277	(e) 90,765,540	(i) 242,190,266		(e) 90,654,262	(e) 97,053,821	(i) 348,255,540	

TRADE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN 1930

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, December 19, 1931.—The report of the Controller of Customs and Excise for the year 1930 is the first Annual Trade Statement published by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Prior to 1930 this statement was published by the Statistical Section of the Union of South Africa, Department of Customs. With one exception, however, only minor changes have been made in the method of compilation. The exception relates to the statistical treatment of the duty-paid imports of overseas merchandise destined for Northern Rhodesia, but cleared at the port of Beira by the Southern Rhodesia Customs Agency on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Up to and including 1929, these goods were recorded on entry as imports into Southern Rhodesia, and subsequently, on their leaving for Northern Rhodesia, were recorded as exports from Southern Rhodesia. The result of this method of treatment of transit trade has been to inflate figures of both imports and exports for some years past by large amounts. Thus, under the method of compilation in force prior to January 1, 1930, the recorded value of all imports (including private merchandise, Government stores and specie) in 1929 amounted to £8,864,468. By the new method employed since January 1, 1930, the value of all imports in 1930 totalled £7,529,349, an apparent decrease, as compared with 1929, of £1,335,029. The real decrease in 1930, as compared with 1929, however, when calculated by the old method amounted to £574,050 or 6·5 per cent, and when calculated by the new method, amounted to £704,633 or 8·6 per cent.

Total exports are affected in the same way, and to the same extent as total imports. The statistics for total exports, calculated according to the old method, indicate a drop from £8,637,486 in 1929 to £8,257,934 in 1930, a decrease of £379,552 or 4·4 per cent. By the new method, the drop was from £8,007,090 in 1929 to £7,496,955, a difference of £510,135, representing a decrease of 6·4 per cent.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Exports of South African produce (mainly of Southern Rhodesian origin), including exports of Government stores and specie, totalled £5,924,581 in 1930, as against £6,647,504 in 1929, a decrease of £722,923 or 10·9 per cent. But for a substantial increase of 60 per cent in domestic exports to Northern Rhodesia, this result would have been far less favourable, as the following table, which compares exports for the two years, will show:—

Destination Merchandise only (excluding Government Stores and Specie)	1929	1930	Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
All countries	6,530,871	5,817,597	— 10·9
Northern Rhodesia	534,366	856,069	+ 60·2
All other countries	5,996,505	4,961,528	— 17·3

Reduced exports to countries other than Northern Rhodesia are attributed to the decrease in volume of the exports of a number of staple products consequent upon the lessened world demand, accompanied by a fall in world prices. Seven of the chief products of Southern Rhodesia account for an aggregate decrease in export values of no less than £1,025,000, as shown hereunder (exports to Northern Rhodesia are excluded):

Commodity	Value of Exports to Countries Overseas and Union of South Africa		
	1929 £	1930 £	Decrease £
A: Agricultural and Pastoral Products—			
Maize.. . . .	338,000	232,000	— 106,000
Tobacco (leaf)	470,000	306,000	— 164,000
Cattle for slaughter.. . . .	377,000	320,000	— 57,000
Hides and skins (ox and cow)	140,000	84,000	— 56,000
Total A.	1,325,000	942,000	— 383,000
B: Mining Products—			
Asbestos	891,000	620,000	— 271,000
Chrome.. . . .	639,000	441,000	— 198,000
Gold.. . . .	2,397,000	2,224,000	— 173,000
Total B.	3,927,000	3,285,000	— 642,000
Total of seven items	5,252,000	4,227,000	— 1,025,000

The principal changes in the quantities and value of the exports of the chief products of Southern Rhodesia in 1930 compared with 1929 are given in the appended table:—

Commodity	Exported		Inc. or Dec. in 1930	
	1929	1930	Amount	Per Cent
Cattle (slaughter).. . . .no.	65,997	59,584	— 6,413	— 9.7
£	376,500	340,645	— 135,855	— 9.5
Cattle (other).. . . .no.	7,599	1,682	— 5,917	— 77.9
£	41,883	10,569	— 31,314	— 74.8
Hides (ox or cow)lbs.	3,662,887	3,787,292	+ 124,405	+ 3.4
£	140,835	83,996	— 56,839	— 40.4
Butterlbs.	640,499	1,025,425	+ 384,926	+ 60.1
£	53,571	76,180	+ 22,609	+ 42.2
Maize.. . . .lbs.	118,234,975	149,002,444	+30,717,469	+ 26.0
£	351,363	253,542	— 97,821	— 27.8
Flour and meal (wheaten) .lbs.	3,532,197	3,238,339	— 293,858	— 8.3
£	36,381	40,299	+ 3,918	+ 10.8
Maize meallbs.	11,058,231	31,773,629	+20,715,398	+187.3
£	37,165	90,711	+ 53,546	+144.1
Citrus fruit (fresh).. . boxes	159,278	164,908	+ 5,630	+ 3.5
£	79,381	82,417	+ 3,036	+ 3.8
Ale, beer and stout.. . .gall.	79,872	133,160	+ 53,288	+ 66.7
£	35,225	63,452	+ 28,227	+ 80.1
Tobacco (unmanufactured)..lbs.	11,993,693	6,814,135	— 5,179,558	— 43.2
£	469,601	305,781	— 163,820	— 34.9
Apparel (outer garments) ¹ .. .£	40,201	39,741	— 460	— 1.1
Chrome ore.tons	281,282	192,298	— 88,984	— 31.6
£	638,827	441,350	— 197,477	— 30.9
Gold (bar)fine ozs.	546,250	507,623	— 38,627	— 7.1
£	2,320,655	2,156,241	— 164,414	— 7.1
Asbestos (raw)lbs.	91,331,322	70,657,107	—20,674,215	— 22.6
£	890,717	620,400	— 270,317	— 30.3
Coaltons	492,050	508,559	+ 16,509	+ 3.4
£	256,200	265,814	+ 9,614	+ 3.8
Coke.. . . .tons	104,235	84,628	— 19,607	— 18.8
£	146,736	105,428	— 41,308	— 28.2
Wood manufactures.. . . .£	33,390	32,303	— 1,087	— 3.3

¹ The particulars for this item unavoidably include some goods manufactured in the Union of South Africa.

Exports of primary products, whether of the agricultural or mining industries, are not too satisfactory. Exports of cattle (both "slaughter" and "other") showed reductions in both the number exported and their value, though the small export trade in pigs increased. Larger quantities of maize, onions, potatoes, and ground nuts were exported, but the values of such were in each case less in 1930 than in 1929. Exports of fresh citrus fruit showed a small increase, both in quantity and value. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the United Kingdom market and the quota restrictions imposed by the Union of South Africa, 1930 exports of unmanufactured tobacco showed a reduction compared with 1929 of 5,179,558 pounds (43.2 per cent) in quantity and of £163,820 (34.9 per cent) in value. From the standpoint of exports, in the dairy and

other industries allied to agriculture an improvement was shown over 1929 in the case of butter, cheese, eggs, maize meal, bacon and ham.

With reference to the products of the mining industry, it will be seen from the above table that the exports of the three major mining products—viz. chrome ore, bar gold, and raw asbestos—all showed lower quantities and values in 1930 than in 1929. In the case of raw asbestos, the decrease in the aggregate value of exports was mainly due to the smaller quantity exported and partly to a fall of £2 per ton in the price realized in 1930 as compared with 1929.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

Grouped by countries of destination, exports from Southern Rhodesia during 1930 divided up as shown in the table subjoined:—

Destination	Value
British Countries—	
United Kingdom ¹	£3,311,638
Union of South Africa ²	557,927
Northern Rhodesia	2,120,174
Canada	2,050
Australia	8,452
Nyasaland	10,219
Other British countries	756
Total British Countries	£6,011,216
Foreign Countries—	
Belgian Congo	£ 519,397
United States	369,955
Portuguese East Africa	312,478
Italy	124,327
Germany	59,476
France	6,539
Norway	15,100
Belgium	3,953
Japan	2,411
Other foreign countries (including parcel post exports)	5,621
Total foreign countries	£1,419,257
Total merchandise (including Government stores)	£7,430,473
Specie	66,482
Total exports	£7,496,955

¹ Including all gold exported from Southern Rhodesia.

² Excluding gold sent to the Union for refining.

The principal decreases, as compared with 1929 figures, occurred in the case of exports to the United Kingdom (£616,449 or 15·7 per cent); Union of South Africa (£436,679 or 43·9 per cent); Belgian Congo (£91,695 or 15 per cent); United States (£131,742 or 26·3 per cent); and Japan (£3,031 or 55·7 per cent).

Substantial increases occurred in exports to Northern Rhodesia (£682,947 or 31·1 per cent—i.e. by the method of computation employed prior to January 1, 1930, and described earlier in this report); Portuguese East Africa (£58,955 or 23·3 per cent); and Germany (£46,875 or 372 per cent).

IMPORTS

At present it is only possible to make a precise comparison between imports for 1929 and 1930 on the basis of the method of compilation employed prior to January 1, 1930. A special analysis, however, made in respect of particular items leads to the conclusion that, generally speaking, the changes in proportion of the imports of various classes in 1930, as compared with 1929, would be approximately the same under the new as under the old method.

An inspection of the table below will show that the only class to show an increase is "metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles," in which imports rose from £3,246,000 in 1929 to £3,739,000 in 1930, an increase of

£493,000 or 15·2 per cent. The increase in this group, however, is entirely due to a substantial increase in imports of railway material during 1930, amounting to no less than £785,000. When allowance is made for this fact, it will be noted that the rest of the commodities in this class, taken as a whole, showed a decrease, in common with the rest of the imports. The proportionate decreases in the remaining classes range from 4·9 per cent in the case of "oils, paints and varnishes" to 90·9 per cent in the case of tobacco. The average decrease for all classes in 1930 was 5·6 per cent.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES, 1929 AND 1930

Class of Commodity	1930 £1,000	1929 £1,000	Increase or Decrease	
			£1,000	Per Cent
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products	93	120	- 27	-22.5
Foodstuffs	692	785	- 93	-11.8
Spirits, wines and beverages—				
(a) Potable	154	171	- 17	- 9.9
(b) Non-potable	13	15	- 2	-13.3
Tobacco	23	254	-231	-90.9
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres	1,332	1,590	-258	-16.2
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles	3,739	3,246	+493	+15.2
Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement	113	131	- 18	-13.7
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes	423	445	- 22	- 4.9
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	263	312	- 49	-15.7
Leather, rubber and manufactures thereof	276	303	- 27	- 8.9
Wood, cane, wicker and manufactures thereof	345	410	- 65	-15.9
Paper and stationery	176	187	- 11	- 5.9
Jewellery, fancy goods and sporting goods	143	155	- 12	- 7.7
Miscellaneous	330	471	-141	-29.9
Total merchandise	8,115	8,595	-480	- 5.6

In the table subjoined will be found a list of the chief increases and decreases in the quantity and value of imports of various leading commodities in 1930 as compared with 1929:—

Article	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Inc. or Dec.
Butter and butter substitutes.. . . .lbs.	293,229	479,092	- 185,863
£	18,794	35,591	- 16,797
Wheatlbs.	16,680,361	16,418,941	+ 261,420
£	67,382	80,538	- 13,156
Flour and meallbs.	3,330,872	2,931,379	+ 399,493
£	30,431	28,620	+ 1,811
Cheeselbs.	169,581	190,793	- 21,212
£	10,041	12,057	- 2,016
Eggsno.	1,358,323	2,134,024	- 775,701
£	8,499	14,511	- 6,012
Potatoeslbs.	4,195,395	5,487,671	-1,292,276
£	12,268	23,873	- 11,605
Sugarlbs.	16,063,630	10,678,777	+5,384,853
£	98,804	70,191	+ 28,613
Tealbs.	467,727	620,885	- 153,158
£	44,577	67,653	- 23,076
Whiskygalls.	89,802	82,951	+ 6,851
£	101,622	93,982	+ 7,640
Cigaretteslbs.	30,426	340,704	- 310,278
£	16,415	178,185	- 161,770
Apparel (outer garments)£	314,252	339,535	- 25,283
Blankets and rugs£	88,499	100,299	- 11,800
Cotton piece goods£	307,008	348,450	- 41,442
Agricultural machinery and implements .£	105,017	174,476	- 69,459
Electrical machinery£	159,322	161,917	- 2,595
Mining machinery£	243,580	217,380	+ 26,200
Iron sheets, galvanized, corrugated and flatcentals	153,930	165,908	- 11,978
£	102,232	114,042	- 11,810
Pipes and fittingscentals	141,889	129,564	+ 12,325
£	139,761	127,742	+ 12,019
Railway material£	1,349,540	564,863	+ 784,677

Imports into Southern Rhodesia—Concluded

Article	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Inc. or Dec.
Motor carsno.	1,769	1,941	— 172
£	295,456	326,350	— 30,894
Motor trucks and motor truck chassis..no.	820	913	— 93
£	145,270	164,596	— 19,326
Motor car and truck parts and accessories £	66,672	95,761	— 29,089
Oil, lubricatinggalls.	582,682	591,677	— 8,995
£	53,319	55,415	— 2,096
Oil, illuminating and burninggalls.	862,306	878,137	— 15,831
£	38,901	39,024	+ 123
Motor spiritgalls.	4,851,277	3,771,345	+ 1,079,932
£	188,205	170,111	+ 18,094
Fertilizerslbs.	25,716,573	29,484,767	— 3,768,194
£	69,456	84,585	— 15,129
Footwearpairs	297,914	325,064	— 27,150
£	112,103	138,314	— 26,211
Tires and tubeslbs.	1,010,966	821,031	+ 189,935
£	121,321	110,477	+ 10,844
Wood, unmanufacturedcu. ft.	970,638	913,869	+ 56,769
£	103,007	105,990	— 2,983
Wood, flooring and ceilingcu. ft.	205,450	221,881	— 16,431
£	24,139	24,662	— 523
Wood furniture.. . . .£	89,448	109,915	— 20,467
Blasting compoundslbs.	1,703,351	3,622,262	— 1,918,911
£	72,372	170,140	— 97,768

It will be noted that for a number of farm and dairy products—viz. butter, cheese, eggs, and potatoes—reduced imports were recorded. In the case of butter, this result may be largely attributed to the operation of the Butter Stabilization Scheme and to increased home production. The reduced imports of eggs may also be put down to larger domestic production. The large reduction shown in the imports of cigarettes is one of the results of last year's legislation, reflected in the substitution of a locally made cigarette for that formerly imported from the Union. The decrease in imports of this item amounts to no less than £161,770.

The depressed state of the agricultural industry is directly responsible for the smaller imports of agricultural machinery and implements and fertilizers. Reduced mining activity is reflected in a considerable drop in the imports of blasting compounds. Notwithstanding reduced imports of motor cars, trucks and chassis (including accessories and parts), imports of motor spirit (gasolene), and rubber tires and tubes, increased by £29,000.

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

The principal suppliers of Southern Rhodesia's requirements during 1930 as compared to 1929 are set forth in the following table:—

Source of Supply	1930		1929	
	Amount £1,000	Proportion Per Cent	Amount £1,000	Proportion Per Cent
British countries—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	4,303	53.0	3,900	45.4
Canada	283	3.5	307	3.6
Australia	47	0.6	73	0.8
India	158	2.0	223	2.6
Ceylon	35	0.4	50	0.6
Other British countries (except South Africa)	29	0.4	23	0.3
Union of South Africa	1,121	13.8	1,750	20.3
Northern Rhodesia	19	0.2	36	0.4
Total British countries	5,995	73.9	6,362	74.0
Foreign countries—				
United States	929	11.4	1,024	11.9
Germany	250	3.1	257	3.0
Portuguese East Africa	129	1.6	104	1.2
Italy	101	1.2	128	1.5

Origin of Imports into Southern Rhodesia—Concluded

Source of Supply Foreign countries— <i>Concluded</i>	1930		1929	
	Amount £1,000	Proportion Per Cent	Amount £1,000	Proportion Per Cent
Japan	105	1.3	84	1.0
Belgium	98	1.2	115	1.3
Sweden	91	1.1	120	1.4
Dutch East Indies	77	1.0	66	0.8
France	71	0.9	73	0.8
Holland	61	0.8	56	0.7
Czechoslovakia	52	0.6	50	0.6
Switzerland	31	0.4	23	0.3
Other foreign countries	125	1.5	133	1.5
Total foreign countries	2,120	26.1	2,233	26.0
Total imports of merchandise	8,115	100.0	8,595	100.0

From the above figures which are computed by the old method, it will be seen that total imports of merchandise were £8,115,000 in 1930, of which £5,995,000 or 73.9 per cent was purchased from British countries and £2,120,000 or 26.1 per cent from foreign countries. The United Kingdom remains the chief supplier, obtaining 53 per cent of the trade in 1930, as against 45.4 per cent in the previous year. This improvement was due chiefly to largely increased imports of railway material from the mother country. Imports from Canada, Australia, India, Ceylon, and Northern Rhodesia all showed slight decreases in 1930 compared with 1929. The most significant decrease, however, is the drop in value of imports from the Union of South Africa from £1,750,000 in 1929 to £1,121,000 in 1930—a decline of 36 per cent. The Union's proportion of the total imports fell from 20.3 per cent in 1929 to 13.8 per cent in 1930.

Of foreign suppliers, the United States is the most important, but imports from this source fell off substantially in 1930, that republic obtaining 10.5 per cent of the total trade as against 11.9 per cent in the previous year.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1931

E. L. McCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Values are in Argentine gold pesos equivalent to 96½ Canadian cents at par]

Buenos Aires, December 31, 1931.—The foreign trade of Argentina for the first eleven months of this year shows a favourable balance of 104,715,490 gold pesos as compared with an unfavourable balance for the same period of 1930 of 116,555,631 gold pesos.

Imports for the first eleven months of 1931 amounted in value to 486,108,000 gold pesos as compared with 684,281,000 gold pesos for the same period of 1930, or a decrease of 29 per cent. Exports were valued at 590,823,000 gold pesos for the same period of 1931 as compared with 567,725,000 gold pesos for the eleven-months' period of 1930, or a decrease of 4.1 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE

	Real Values in Gold Pesos		Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
	1931	1930	
Imports	486,107,831	684,280,520	— 29.0
Exports	590,823,321	567,724,889	+ 4.1
Totals	1,076,931,152	1,252,005,409	+ 14.0
Trade balance	+104,715,490	—116,555,631	
IMPORTS			
Totals	486,107,831	684,280,520	— 29.0
Specie	201,600	51,820	+289.0
EXPORTS			
Totals	590,823,321	567,724,889	+ 4.1
Specie	163,294,301	19,803,607	+724.6

The tariff values (1906 tariff appraisements plus 60 per cent) of imports classified according to groups of articles for the January-November period were as follows in the years 1931 and 1930:—

Groups of Articles	Tariff Values in Gold Pesos in the First Eleven Months		Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
	1931	1930	
Food products	53,440,624	67,199,959	— 20.5
Tobaccos and manufactures	10,801,894	9,582,817	+ 12.7
Beverages	3,140,231	4,751,847	— 33.9
Textiles and manufactures	97,546,397	117,438,414	— 16.9
Chemical products and oils and paints . .	31,175,318	34,567,618	— 9.8
Paper, cardboard and manufactures . . .	22,264,122	26,607,267	— 16.3
Wood and manufactures	16,970,686	20,931,318	— 18.9
Iron and manufactures	43,946,380	77,085,144	— 43.0
Machines and vehicles	43,397,328	93,909,324	— 53.8
Metals, exclusive of iron and its manu- factures	18,839,282	28,986,709	— 35.0
Stone, glass, lime, etc.	19,208,541	27,949,272	— 31.5
Fuel and lubricating oils	100,505,334	131,346,796	— 23.5
Rubber and manufactures	14,632,628	21,055,213	— 30.5
Various articles	24,515,977	33,497,720	— 26.8
Totals	500,384,742	694,909,418	— 28.0

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Irish Free State Certificates of Origin for Bacon

With reference to the notice in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1459 (January 16), page 87, respecting the new Irish Free State tariff on bacon (which is defined as the whole or any part of a pig's carcase which has been cured or partially cured or has been chilled or frozen but not including the head, feet or offals), Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Dublin, has written under date of January 6:—

Although practically all Canadian bacon intended for the Irish Free State is first consigned to the agents of the Canadian curers in England and thence reshipped to this country, it is still necessary that each shipment from Canada be accompanied by an Irish Free State Certificate of Origin No. 123 (Sale). This is irrespective of the fact that in some cases only a part of the consignment sent to England is forwarded to the Irish Free State. The Irish Free State Revenue Commissioners have made arrangements to accept Certificate of Origin No. 123 (Sale) which perhaps covers a large consignment to England although only a small proportion of this is re-exported to the Irish Free State.

It is desirable therefore that every shipment of bacon to the United Kingdom from Canada be accompanied by an Irish Free State Certificate of Origin No. 123 (Sale), irrespective of whether or not any portion of this shipment is originally intended for the Irish Free State. This will make it possible for any shipments made to the United Kingdom to be reshipped without any undue difficulty to this country.

A supplementary certificate attached to No. 123 (Sale) is provided for use with shipments made by an exporter in Canada who is not himself the curer, packer or packer's agent. For example, should a firm in Montreal purchase bacon from various curers throughout Canada and then export it to the Irish Free State, it would be necessary for him to use the supplementary certificate of origin as attached to Form No. 123 (Sale).

Specimen copies of Form No. 123 (Sale) may be obtained by interested exporters on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

French Import Surtax

Mr. Maurice Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date January 5, 1932, that the French Government passed two new decrees on December 31 dealing with the application of the new French exchange surtax, as explained under the above title in No. 1458 of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. By virtue of these new decrees, which became effective immediately, certain products will be exempt from payment of this surtax in addition to those already exempted. The new exemptions include: maize in the grain; coffee; fixed cotton oils for the manufacture of alimentary fats; lead in crude lumps,

pigs, bars or slabs; zinc in crude lumps, pigs, bars or slabs; chromates and bichromates of potash; copper sulphate; sulphates of nickel (single or double); coaltar pitch; hides and skins of Indian goats and cross-bred goats simply tanned, not dressed or dyed.

The above exceptions are to be added to the list given in the previous report which included all goods entering free of customs duty; wheat, spelt and meslin in the grain; roe of cod and mackerel; tea; oleaginous fruits and seeds.

All goods imported from Canada not mentioned above pay the exchange surtax of 11 per cent of their value.

Italy Relaxes Wheat Mixing Law

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1458 (January 9, 1932), page 59, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, cables that an Italian decree, effective from February 1, 1932, reduces the percentage of home-grown wheat required in milling flour from 95 per cent to 70 per cent in the case of soft wheat and from 50 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of hard wheat.

Import Quota System Authorized in Spain

A Spanish decree of December 23, 1931, published in the *Gaceta de Madrid* of December 24, empowers the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to fix import quotas for a specified list of goods, and lays down the general rule as to the scope of the most-favoured-nation clause in future Spanish Commercial Treaties. A translation of this decree is given below:—

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is authorized to fix import quotas for specified goods into Spain, the total quota to be divided amongst the various selling nations according to the necessities of Spanish national economy. The system of import quotas thus established is temporary, and shall disappear when international trading conditions again become normal.

The goods which may be included in the import quota system shall be: automobiles; coffee; eggs; electrical material; fish, fresh or dried; fish, preserved; glass; manures; meat, frozen; silk and silk goods; telegraph and telephone material; timber; tobacco. This list may be extended when the necessities of the national economy so require.

Commercial treaties or conventions may not in future contain a general most-favoured-nation clause embracing all the goods of the other contracting party. The clause may only relate to a specified list of goods expressly mentioned in each case.

Within as short a period as possible steps shall be taken to negotiate a revision of such commercial agreements as do not comply with the foregoing provision.

Supplementary Duties on Grain and Flour in Czechoslovakia

[Par value of 1 Czechoslovakian crown = \$0.0296; 100 kilograms (kg.) = 220 pounds]

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date January 12, 1932, that, with effect from January 10, 1932, the supplementary duties on Czechoslovakian grain and flour in accordance with the law of June 5, 1930, are fixed as follows:—

	Supplementary Duty Czechoslovakian per 100 Kg. (220 Lbs.)	Customs Duty Crowns
Wheat and spelt.	25	30
Rye	15	38
Barley	36	34
Oats	33	36
Flour and milled products	50	70

The supplementary duties on wheat and spelt, rye and barley have not been changed by the new decree. The supplementary duty on oats represents an increase from the former rate of 30 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg., and that on flour and milled products represents a decrease from the former rate of 52 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg.

Argentine Fruit Import Regulations

With reference to the Argentine decree of July 14, 1931, which permits the entry into Argentina of apples and pears in one-bushel baskets or standard-type barrels, Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, has advised that the regulations governing such imports were amplified by a decree of September 18, 1931, which requires that the weight or measurement to be shown on the baskets or barrels must be stated in the metric system. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1422, of May 2, 1931, page 673, and No. 1437, of August 15, 1931, page 290.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 26

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending January 26, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending January 18, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Parity	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 18	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 18	Official Bank Rate
Australia	Pound	.....	\$3.2427	\$3.1942	—
Austria	Schilling	.1407	.1705	.1640	8
Belgium	Belga	.1390	.1627	.1618	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0072	.0081	.0085	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.....	.0346	.0343	6
Denmark	Krone	.....	.2241	.2201	6
Finland	Markka	.0252	.0187	.0185	8
France	Franc	.0392	.0459	.0456	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2382	.2766	.2734	7
Great Britain	Pound	.....	4.0555	3.9947	6
Greece	Drachma	.0130	.0150	.0149	12
Holland	Guilder	.4020	.4703	.4665	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1749	.2044	.2028	7
Italy	Lira	.0526	.0589	.0583	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.....	.0209	.0207	7½
Norway	Krone	.....	.2224	.2172	6
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.0408	.0405	7
Roumania	Leu	.0060	.0070	.0069	8
Spain	Peseta	.....	.0986	.0966	6½
Sweden	Krona	.....	.2263	.2245	6
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.2282	.2262	2
United States	Dollar	1.0000	1.1675	1.1587	3½
Argentine	Peso (Paper)	.....	.3035	.3012	—
Brazil	Milreis	.....	.0758	.0753	—
Chile	Peso	.1217	.1401	.1390	6
Colombia	Peso	.9733	1.1208	1.1008	6
Mexico	Peso (Silver)	.....	.4632	.4579	6-7
Peru	Sol	.....	.3283	.3258	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.1751	.1738	—
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.5224	.5185	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	1.1667	1.1580	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.....	.2737	.2757	—
India	Ruppee	.3650	.3093	.3056	7
Japan	Yen	.4985	.4407	.4246	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4020	.4681	.4652	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.....	.3823	.3794	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4424	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.4786	.4750	—
British Guiana . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Barbados . . . . .	\$	.....	.8581	.8458	—
Trinidad . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	.....	4.1212	4.0556	—
Other British West Indies . . . . .	\$	.....	.....	.....	—
Martinique	Franc	.0392	.0459	.0456	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0392	.0459	.0456	—
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	.....	4.1594	4.0971	—

TENDERS INVITED

New Zealand

Copies of specifications have been received from Mr. C. M. Croft, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, for equipment required by the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington. These specifications are open for inspection at the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington, in accordance with these specifications. Particulars are as follows:—

Post and Telegraph Department.—8-pound wire, fuse, nickel silver, 0.0077 inch diameter, for wiring 2 amp. fuses, to specification. (Tenders close March 30.) Fifty thousand washers, mild steel, galvanized, rectangular, 3 inches by 2 inches by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, in the centres of which are to be punched $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter holes, the washers to be free from cracks or other defects, the galvanizing to be done after the washers are punched, all to specification. (Tenders close April 2.)

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

59. **POULTRY.**—An agent in Liverpool, with good connections among large buyers throughout the North of England, and having extensive experience in the handling of imported poultry, is open to represent, on a commission basis, Eastern Canadian packers of milk-fed and corn-fed chickens who may be seeking a connection on this market.

60. **POTATOES; FISH; ETC.**—A firm of commission agents in Havana desire to represent Canadian exporters of potatoes, codfish, hay, oats, and wheat flour, on commission basis only.

Miscellaneous

61. **SOAP-MAKING MATERIALS.**—A commission agent in Havana, having connection with the local soap manufacturers, wishes to represent Canadian exporters of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, bicarbonate of soda, tallow, animal greases, and animal oils, on a commission basis.

62. **CELLULOID PULPBOARD, ETC.**—A commission agent in Havana wishes to represent Canadian exporters of plain celluloid for covering ladies' wooden heels, pulpboard and fibre-board for manufacturing shoe-fibre counters and for shoe insoling; also leather-board for shoe heels, on commission basis only.

63. **CONE HEAD TINGLES.**—A Bristol firm desire quotations on cone head tingles in sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. United Kingdom agency considered. Sample on file at Department.

64. **SERRATED BILLS.**—A West of England firm desire quotations on serrated bills. Sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B.W. gauges No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 measured across the heads. Samples on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Sole selling rights desired for the British market if possible.

65. **RASPS.**—A West of England firm desire quotations on shoemakers' rasps.

66. **AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES.**—Manufacturers' agent in Mexico City wishes to obtain quotations on black and galvanized iron sheets (carload lots), fan belts, piston heads, and aluminium, brass and copper rivets for use in automobiles, spark plugs for automobiles and aeroplanes, socket wrenches particularly for automobiles.

67. **FLASH LIGHTS, FLASH LIGHT BATTERIES, AND DRY CELLS.**—Dutch agent desires to represent Canadian manufacturers of flash lights, flash light batteries, and dry cells.

68. **CHEMICALS AND PAINT MATERIALS.**—Dutch agent wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of chemicals and paint materials.

69. **MINERALS.**—Agent in Switzerland is desirous of representing Canadian exporters of nickel, raw asbestos, silver, lead in bars and blocks, zinc, and aluminium.

70. **KRAFT AND GLASSINE PAPERS.**—A North of England firm of paper importers wish to receive Canadian offers of kraft and glassine papers.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montrose, Feb. 6 and March 5; Melita, Feb. 13; Montcalm, Feb. 20; Montclare, Feb. 27—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, Feb. 14; Incemore, Feb. 3; Aviemore, Feb. 20; Nova Scotia, March 5—all Furness Line; Manchester Exporter, Manchester Line, Feb. 8; Antonia, Cunard Line, Feb. 21.

To London.—Beaverbrae, Feb. 6; Beaverhill, Feb. 20; Beaverburn, Feb. 27—all Canadian Pacific; Alaulia, Feb. 15; Ausonia, March 14—both Cunard Line; London Corporation, Feb. 8; London Exchange, March 7—both Furness Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Brigade, Feb. 6; Manchester Exporter, Feb. 8; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20; Manchester Citizen, March 5—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, Feb. 1; Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Westernland, Jan. 31 and Feb. 28; Pennland, Feb. 13—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 20.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Feb. 25.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Blankaholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, Feb. 22.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Feb. 9 and 23; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 19; Incemore, Feb. 3; Aviemore, Feb. 20; Nova Scotia, March 5—all Furness Line; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Feb. 6 and 20 and March 5.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, Jan. 31 and March 6; Lady Nelson, Feb. 14; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 28—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), Feb. 3 and March 2; Calabria, Feb. 17—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, Feb. 10; a steamer, Feb. 24; Mathilde Maersk, March 9—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder, Feb. 6; Canadian Skirmisher (calls at St. Georges), Feb. 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 3 and March 2; Lady Somers, Feb. 10; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 17; Lady Rodney, Feb. 24—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Cruiser, Canadian National, Feb. 27.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montrose, Feb. 5 and March 4; Melita, Feb. 12; Montcalm, Feb. 19; Montclare, Feb. 26—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverbrae, Feb. 5; Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beaverhill, Feb. 19; Beaverburn, Feb. 26; Beaverdale, March 4—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Brigade, Feb. 4; Manchester Commerce, Feb. 18; Manchester Citizen, March 3—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Feb. 13; Airthria, Feb. 27—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Head Line, Feb. 21 (cargo accepted for London-derry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Feb. 13; Airthria, Feb. 27—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beavertale, March 4—both Canadian Pacific; Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 19; Augsburg, Feb. 9; Hagen, Feb. 23; Hannover, March 8—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Augsburg, Feb. 9; Hagen, Feb. 23; Hannover, March 8—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, Feb. 12 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluca, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, Feb. 29.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—City of Kobe, American and Indian SS., Feb. 16 (cargoes accepted for other ports).

To West and South African Ports.—Calgary, Elder Dempster Line, Feb. 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, Feb. 3; a steamer, Feb. 17; Mathilde Maersk, March 2—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Feb. 10; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 24; Lady Drake, March 2—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaica Outports.—San Blas (also calls at Belize, British Honduras), United Fruit Line, Feb. 4.

From New Westminster

To Liverpool, London and Rotterdam.—Trojan Star, American Mail Line, March 1.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Gothic Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 15.

To London, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Gothenburg.—Fresno Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 8.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.—Soyo Maru, Feb. 2; Bordeaux Maru, Feb. 8—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Ixion (also calls at Miike), Feb. 2; Tyndareus, March 1—both Blue Funnel Line.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27; Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 1—both Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Canadian-Australasian Line, Feb. 26.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, Feb. 16; Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Canadian-Australasian Line, Feb. 26.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Winnipeg, Feb. 20; Wisconsin, March 14—both French Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Enterprise, Furness (Pacific) Limited, Feb. 6.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, Jan. 31; Delftdyk, Feb. 13; Nebraska, Feb. 28—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knut Nelson, Feb. 6; George Washington, Feb. 23—both Fred Olsen Line (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 12; Margaret Johnson, March 5—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Brynje, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about Feb. 10.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 10.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Cactus, Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, Feb. 2.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES, Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

L. D. WILGRESS, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Exchange Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

Italy

- A. B. MUDEIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

- Tokyo*: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Kobe*: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancom.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfruc.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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INDEX TO THE "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL"

The Index to the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* for the six months ended December 31, 1931 (Nos. 1431 to 1456 inclusive), is now printed and is being sent out to subscribers. Canadian manufacturers and exporters are strongly advised to file all numbers of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* for future reference, and to preserve them, with the index, in bound volumes, or in some other convenient form. Back numbers, as well as additional copies of the index, may be had free of charge on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Mr. G. R. Heasman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Batavia, Java, writes under date January 5, 1932, that Canadian bankers and exporters when drawing bills of exchange on banks in the Netherlands East Indies are advised to stipulate whether payment is desired in Canadian or United States currency.

CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1931

FREDERIC HUDD, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

New York City, January 27, 1932.—The end of the year 1931 found business at the lowest ebb since the beginning of the depression. The year was entirely one of recession. The trend of operations in the steel industry typified what took place in industry generally. As a result of the less active demand for steel in 1931, unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined more than 1,280,000 tons to approximately 2,850,000 tons, the lowest level in more than twenty years. This compares with a decrease of 474,000 tons in the corporation's backlog in 1930 and an increase of 308,000 tons in 1929.

With the exception of an increase of 189,000 tons last January and another increase of 30,000 tons in March, the company's unfilled orders were reduced steadily throughout the year, despite the fact that operations were only 30 per cent of capacity for several months. In December, 1930, the backlog increased 304,000 tons as a result of the seasonal demand from the automobile industry, but this December improvement failed to materialize in 1931.

An increase in orders for steel from automobile companies would increase steel mill activities, and there is some optimism in this direction since, after continued declines, there was a revival of manufacturing operations in automobile plants in the closing weeks of 1931.

LEADING INDUSTRIES

Taking the year as a whole, the automobile industry operated at a level far below the estimated annual replacement requirements. Output in the United States and Canada for the first eleven months totalled only 2,343,834 vehicles, which is 30 per cent below that for the corresponding period of 1931 and 57 per cent below the peak figure for 1929. In October and November some plants were completely closed, but most of them have now reopened for the production of 1932 models. As previously indicated, it is believed generally that a large volume of deferred demand has accumulated, which it may be anticipated will make itself felt as soon as there is any definite change for the better in the general business situation.

In both output and sales the year 1931 in the cotton and woollen industry did not experience the same marked recessions as other industries, due to the conditions which have existed in the textile industry for some time and the particularly small volume of business done in the previous year. The textile industry in 1931 was featured by lower prices and smaller profit margins. The silk and rayon industry operated at close to capacity levels and there was keen competition among producers.

It is natural that building activity should have declined greatly in 1931. Actually, building activity has been declining since 1926, and this decline continued even during the period when business activity was at peak in 1929. Building costs have declined, but wages are still high. As in the case of the automobile industry, the continuing unsettled state of business is doubtless checking a large amount of contemplated building.

The general inactivity in all lines of business has had a most profound effect in the case of the railroads, the position of which has reached a difficult point. Negotiations are now in process to effect a 10 per cent wage reduction. There is a strong sentiment that the measures regulating railroad operation must undergo alteration if the roads are to continue efficient service and remain attractive to private capital.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

The year's total sale of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was 576,921,426 as compared with 1,124,990,980 in the record year of 1929. In

December, as in the last month of 1930, the prices of stocks and bonds dropped to the lowest levels, lower even than those of 1930.

The year was marked by violent fluctuation in exchange. On the first day of 1931 the Canadian dollar in New York was at a discount of $\frac{11}{64}$ per cent; on December 31 it was 16 per cent. In September a marked decline in the value of the Canadian dollar in the New York market began, and on December 21 it had reached the low point of $19\frac{13}{32}$ per cent discount. Since that date there has been a steady rise in the value of the Canadian dollar in New York, and it is anticipated generally that the improvement will continue.

Reflecting the generally lower level of prices, the cost of living in the United States declined 9·3 per cent in 1931 and was 3 per cent lower in December than in June, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labour. The semi-annual survey covering thirty-two cities showed an index number of living costs for December of 145·8 as compared with 150·3 for June and 160·7 for December, 1930, the calculations being based on average costs for 1913 equalling 100.

The largest decline in the six groups making up total living costs was in food, with a reduction of 16·6 per cent below December, 1930. Clothing with a year's drop of 11·4 per cent was also sharply reduced in most localities, and was followed by house-furnishing goods with a reduction of 11·2 per cent. The declines in other items making up the total living cost were: rent, 2·8 per cent; fuel and light, 4 per cent; and miscellaneous items, 1·2 per cent. Living costs in December, 1931, were still 45·8 per cent above the level of 1913 for the country as a whole, but were 32·7 below June, 1920.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The very depressed conditions in the agricultural industry continue, with a greater reduction in the demand for agricultural products, the situation being rendered more difficult by an increased yield per acre of 11 per cent above that during 1930 and approximately equal to the preceding ten-year average.

The agricultural price level, although low in 1930, was still lower in 1931. In the autumn, the prices of cotton and many foodstuffs were only about one-half of those of a year earlier. The official estimate of the value of all crops produced in the United States in 1931 was \$4,122,850,000—a decline of 29 per cent as compared with 1930.

SOVIET TIMBER IN GREAT BRITAIN

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, January 21, 1932.—The controversy in the timber trade and public press of the United Kingdom last year relative to the unrestricted importation of Soviet lumber has again been renewed.

Those familiar with the subject will know that last year a syndicate of British distributors, designated the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Ltd., entered into an agreement with the Soviet authorities, as a result of which they had the exclusive right of handling all timber shipped by the Soviet to Great Britain.

This action was strongly criticized from a number of points of view, the principal ones being the alleged employment of convict and forced labour and the deplorable conditions under which operations were conducted. On the other hand, it was contended that organized distribution would protect the trade from the dislocation which must result from indiscriminate marketing and dumping.

The reason for the present revival of the question is the announcement that the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Ltd., is again in negotiation with the

Soviet authorities for the purpose of importing and distributing some 450,000 standards during the present year. It is reported also that the syndicate is seeking a guarantee from the British Government that no tariff duties or import restrictions will be imposed on timber during that period which would interfere with these transactions.

Those opposed to the unrestricted entrance of Soviet timber into this country more particularly emphasize that, apart from the continued harm which it inflicts upon Scandinavian timber shippers, such a concession would interfere with any preferential action which the British Government might take at the forthcoming Imperial Conference or elsewhere to encourage, by protective duties or similar assistance, the greater use of Empire timbers in the United Kingdom.

In this connection, Mr. C. E. Denny, of the well-known firm of London timber brokers, Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd. (who have now withdrawn from the syndicate), has written a letter to the London *Times* protesting against the rumoured agreement as detrimental to the use of Empire timbers and also to the Finnish and Swedish interests which regularly supply such large quantities of timber to the United Kingdom.

Mr. E. M. Dence, the Vice-chairman of the London County Council, who visited Canada last autumn and personally investigated the timber resources of British Columbia and also of Ontario and other Eastern provinces, while entering a similar protest, points out the considerable extent to which Canada can now supply the softwood requirements of Great Britain.

Even shorn of some of the embellishments and half-truths which were current during the controversy, the fact emerges that the distribution by a single unit of the huge timber resources of a country like the Soviet, operated under conditions and wages which are far below the standards prevalent in other countries, is a distinct menace to the timber trade of the whole world. Indeed, this same stricture applies equally to the unfair competition in many other commodities besides timber, which originate from the operation of the Five Years Plan. Moreover, the results must be particularly harmful to the development of Empire trade as long as the United Kingdom offers the chief—if not the only—opportunities for dumping.

The issue of the official United Kingdom trade returns for the calendar year 1931 provides an opportunity for investigating the extent to which the Soviet is now supplying the United Kingdom's softwood requirements. It therefore seems useful to reproduce the figures indicating the total imports, and chief countries of supply, and from these it will be learned that the Soviet heads the list under both sawn and hewn softwoods, and controls the bulk of the trade under the latter category.

As the Board of Trade figures are shown in loads, instead of the more customary standard, it is necessary to explain that a load represents 50 cubic feet of planks, whereas the Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF SOFTWOODS DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1931 AND 1930

Hewn

	1931		1930	
	Loads	£	Loads	£
Total	392,514	1,091,726	496,070	1,422,549
Soviet Union (Russia)	222,428	329,919	271,815	452,567
Finland	12,161	46,439	39,079	71,901
Sweden	19,630	80,027	33,016	117,667
Norway	33,636	140,516	39,716	181,867
United States.	32,852	195,898	42,960	293,135
Canada	13,342	66,607	15,659	89,070

Sawn

	1931		1930	
	Loads	£	Loads	£
Total	4,266,746	14,691,868	4,849,159	20,662,712
Soviet Union (Russia)	1,700,431	5,689,575	1,751,143	7,423,242
Finland	1,020,910	3,235,036	1,105,702	4,275,821
Latvia	268,994	848,705	331,105	1,332,165
Sweden	514,375	1,737,280	674,111	2,675,051
Norway	34,379	121,049	89,086	372,627
Poland	246,132	792,356	174,106	690,809
United States	221,213	1,181,917	364,795	2,190,682
Canada	146,518	705,201	230,884	1,184,454

Important work has been accomplished in the immediate past towards familiarizing the trade and users of the United Kingdom with the high qualities of Canadian timbers. Already, as a result, many of the Government departments and public bodies—notably the London County Council and similar institutions—are extending practical support to the movement by giving preferential consideration to Empire-grown woods in their purchases. The movement has derived impetus from the visits which important United Kingdom buyers and users of timber have been paying to Canada, and the resultant opportunities for round-table discussions with leading Canadian lumber manufacturers and shippers. Moreover, the British Columbia Government has now appointed a Timber Trade Commissioner, who is resident in London.

Much, however, remains to be accomplished, and it therefore seems apposite to reproduce the following suggestions from a memorandum prepared by one of the recent visitors to Canada, after full consideration of this country's timber requirements and existing Canadian methods:—

(1) That there should be an organization and a depot or timber yard in London devoted exclusively to the stocking, sale and the urging of the use of Canadian timbers. As an extension of this idea, there might be yards for all timbers produced in the British Empire.

(2) That either the Empire Marketing Board or some other organization should be responsible for supplying full information about Empire timbers to the users thereof in the United Kingdom.

(3) That there should be a national mark—e.g. for Canada or Australia, etc.—so that all purchasers could be satisfied of the Empire origin of their goods.

(4) A system of grading is needed under which the various grades are more strictly and rigidly defined than at present. The consumer needs the same guarantee of quality, particularly for repeat orders, as he now gets from the European system under which each shipper and port have their own brands and marks, and see to it that the standards of their respective grades are strictly maintained.

The Canadian timber trade now possesses a very definite knowledge of the handicaps which at present stand in the way of a greater use of Canadian timber in the United Kingdom. The overcoming of these obstacles calls for certain alterations in methods, which must entail some trouble and also expense. Whether this outlay is worth while, Canadian exporters alone can judge. They must appreciate, however, if they still have any doubt on the subject, that they cannot secure the share of the United Kingdom timber trade which they would like to obtain, and to which they are entitled, until they comply with the requirements of those who occupy the important rôle of the buyer.

WEST OF ENGLAND MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL BASKETS

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[For purposes of this report exchange is calculated at \$4.10 to the £]

Bristol, January 12, 1932.—At one time the sale of agricultural baskets, both wicker and other types, was of very large proportions in the West of England and South Midlands, which are large fruit- and vegetable-growing areas. Owing to cut-throat competition from the Continent, and latterly the use by English growers of non-returnable packages such as the class of baskets in which

Canada specializes, the trade has been considerably reduced in the more solid type of returnables, such as the formerly universally used bushel type.

One important firm of distributors and manufacturers in Gloucester state that at one time the sale of agricultural baskets formed probably 75 per cent of their annual turnover, but for reasons stated above this has dropped to negligible quantities. There is, of course, the possibility that the continental competition may be removed by the imposition of a tariff, but it is doubtful if the English growers will in any case return to the wicker basket, and some time must elapse before it will be possible to gauge the extent to which the market will reopen.

In the immediate vicinity—Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Worcester-shire—the basket most generally used for all market garden produce is the square pot in brown osier, which during last season was purchased as low as £10 per hundred, delivered Gloucester. In some years the firm referred to above have made and sold as many as 50,000 in a season, but at a considerably better price than that just quoted. At the present time, however, they cannot sell a thousand in a year.

From the foregoing report it would be apparent that the chances of exporting supplies to this market are none too good. On the other hand, it must not be assumed that imported supplies of wicker baskets have died out as there are still quite heavy importations.

One Bristol importing house who handle very large quantities of Dutch baskets state that they do not consider Canadian possibilities very good owing to high freight rates and very cheap costs from Dutch producers. Present prices per unit are as follows:—

Brown, square pots, to hold 60 pounds	2s. to 2s. 6d. (41c. to 51½c.)
Bushels, round, white withy, to hold 40 pounds	2s. 0d. (41c.)
Half bushels, to hold 24 pounds	2s. 3d. (46c.)
Cucumbers, flats	2s. 8d. (54½c.)
Strikes, to hold 12 pounds	1s. 0d. (20½c.)
Round bonnets, made of very thin board, to hold 20 pounds	0s. 8d. (13½c.)

(Delivered Bristol)

The latter are non-returnable packages and enjoy considerable sale.

ENGLISH PRODUCTION

There are several excellent English and Scottish firms manufacturing baskets for the needs of the British market, and the following prices may be of interest to Canadian manufacturers. It should be added that the prices are subject to 2½ per cent storage discount if goods are delivered before March 31, 1932, and a discount of 2½ per cent for cash in thirty days from date of invoice.

Chip baskets, with metal handles, are quoted as follows, per gross:—

Holding	No.	Price 3 Gross and over	Price under 3 Gross	Price under 1 Gross
1 pound	1	16s. (\$3.28)	17s. (\$3.48)	2s. 2d. (44½c.) *
2 pounds	2 (small)	17s. (\$3.48)	18s. (\$3.69)	2s. 3d. (46c.)
2 pounds	2x	17s. (\$3.48)	18s. (\$3.69)	2s. 3d. (46c.)
3 pounds	3	19s. (\$3.89)	20s. (\$4.10)	2s. 3d. (46c.)
4 pounds	4	21s. (\$4.30)	22s. (\$4.51)	2s. 6d. (51½c.)
4 pounds	4 (large)	22s. (\$4.51)	23s. (\$4.71)	2s. 6d. (51½c.)
6 pounds	6	23s. (\$4.71)	24s. (\$4.92)	2s. 9d. (56½c.)
12 pounds	12	37s. (\$7.58)	38s. (\$7.79)	4s. 0d. (82c.)

* Per dozen.

Liquid-proof lined baskets, per gross extra—Nos. 2 and 3, 1s. 6d. (30½c.); No. 4, 2s. (41c.); No. 6, 2s. 6d. (51½c.); No. 12, 3s. 6d. (71½c.).

There is likewise a better type of basket, also with metal handle, which is quoted as follows:—

Climax Baskets, per Gross

Holding	No.	3 Gross	Price and over	Price under 3 Gross	Price under 1 Gross
2 pounds.	2	20s.	(\$4.10)	21s.	(\$4.30)
3 pounds.	3	23s.	(\$4.71)	24s.	(\$4.92)
4 pounds.	4	24s.	(\$4.92)	25s.	(\$5.12)

* Per dozen.

Liquid Proof Lined Climax Baskets, per gross extra—No. 2, 2s. 6d. (51½c.); No. 3, 3s. 6d. (71½c.); No. 4, 4s. 6d. (92c.).

Punnets, Square or Round

½ pound, 4s. 9d. (97½c.) per gross. Crate contains 7 gross. 10 crates, 4s. 6d. (92c.) per gross; 50 crates, 4s. 3d. (87c.) per gross.

1 pound, 5s. (\$1.02) per gross. Crate contains 7 gross. 10 crates, 4s. 9d. (97½c.) per gross; 50 crates, 4s. 6d. (92c.).

2 pounds, 8s. (\$1.64) per gross. Crate contains 5 gross.

Round Punnets Only, per Gross

3 pounds, 5 gross in crate, 10s. (\$2.05); 4 pounds, 3 gross in crate, 13s. (\$2.66); 6 pounds, 21s. (\$4.30).

Liquid Proof Lined Punnets, Square only, deep and shallow

1 pound, 1s. 6d. (30½c.) per gross extra to above.

Cress Punnets, Square or Round

¼-pound, 3s. 6d. (71½c.) per gross. Crate contains 10 gross. 200 gross, 3s. 3d. (66½c.) per gross; 500 gross, 3s. (61½c.).

These prices are for crate lots. Smaller quantities are charged 1s. (20½c.) per gross extra.

Punnet Carriers

To hold 12 1-pound square punnets. 0s. 8d. (13½c.) each

Complete with 12 1-pound square punnets. 1s. 1d. (22c.) each

(Two-tier or one-layer types)

To hold 6 1-pound square punnets. 0s. 4½d. (7½c.) each

Complete with 6 1-pound square punnets. 0s. 7d. (12c.) each

Market Crates

To hold 24 1-pound punnets. 4s. 3d. (87c.) each

To hold 32 1-pound punnets. 5s. 0d. (\$1.02) each

To hold 48 1-pound punnets. 6s. 0d. (\$1.23) each

To hold 9 4-pound climax baskets. 5s. 0d. (\$1.02) each

Bonnets

No. 12, 42s. (\$8.61); No. 24, 66s. (\$13.53); No. 28, 72s. (\$14.76) per gross.

Bonnet Covers Only

No. 12, 15s. (\$3.07); No. 24, 21s. (\$4.30); No. 28, 21s. (\$4.30) per gross.

Bonnets, Complete with Covers

No. 12, 48s. (\$9.84); No. 24, 72s. (\$14.76); No. 28, 78s. (\$15.99) per gross.

Prices for less than 1-gross lots are as follows:—

No. 12, 5s. (\$1.02); No. 24, 8s. (\$1.64); No. 28, 8s. 6d. (\$1.74) per doz. (The above numbers, i.e. 12, 24 and 28, correspond to pounds capacity.)

As regards non-returnable packages made in this country, these are made from white softwood imported from Sweden. Distribution throughout the United Kingdom is very thorough, the leading producers having representatives at strategic points throughout the agricultural and fruit-growing areas, and it should be noted that prices quoted include delivery to buyer's railway station, whereas a Canadian c.i.f. United Kingdom port price would have to bear the additional cost of handling at the docks and rail charges to buyer's station or warehouse.

APPLE BOXES

In recent years English apple growers have adopted a box similar to the Canadian type for shipping to markets such as Covent Garden and Birmingham. The opinion is expressed by Dr. T. Swarbrick, pomologist at the University of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, that Canadian firms might very well ship the shooks for making up these boxes. The reason advanced is that there is not the same discrepancy between bulk and weight as there is with the basket package.

The following are the particulars of the British standard apple box, the full bushel box being specified as follows:—

Internal dimensions, when made up (in inches), $18 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

The pieces for making up this box are specified as follows:—

	Inches		
Ends (two pieces)	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 10\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1\frac{1}{16}$
Top and bottom (four pieces)	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 5\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$
Sides (four pieces)	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 5$	$\times 5\frac{1}{16}$
Cleats (four pieces)	11	$\times \frac{3}{4}$	$\times \frac{1}{2}$

The half-bushel box is as follows:—

	Inches		
Internal dimensions	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 9$	$\times 9$
Ends (two pieces)	9	$\times 9$	$\times 7\frac{1}{16}$
Sides (four pieces)	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$
Top and bottom (four pieces)	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$
Cleats (four pieces)	9	$\times \frac{3}{4}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$

The quarter-bushel box has an inside dimension of $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 by 7 inches.

	Inches		
Ends (two pieces)	7	$\times 7$	$\times 7\frac{1}{16}$
Sides, top and bottom (eight pieces)	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$\times 3\frac{3}{8}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$
Cleats (four pieces)	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\times \frac{3}{4}$	$\times 3\frac{1}{16}$

Certain Swedish imports have arrived in Bristol through a Liverpool distributing firm. Prices for these boxes are:—

Bushel boxes	6.5d.	(11c.) each
Half-bushel boxes	3.32d.	(5½c.) each
Quarter-bushel boxes	2.08d.	(3c.) each

for quantities of not less than 500, f.o.q. Bristol, net cash within fourteen days from the date of invoice.

The bulk of this material is being imported from Norway and Sweden at present, and Canadian quotations would be welcomed. The wood must be finely sawn, accurately cut to specification, and free from knots.

ROUND SIEVES

There is still a certain amount of business being done in white round sieves similar to those in use at Covent Garden, but here again continental competition has practically shut out the English product.

To sum up, the existing position in regard to agricultural baskets is very uncertain at the present time owing to the possibility of an import duty being imposed and the very low prices that are being quoted from continental sources of supply. In the opinion of the majority of importers, the time is not yet ripe for any sales campaign, although it is the considered opinion of a number of importers that great changes are likely to take place in market conditions, the magnitude of which it is impossible to forecast.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN 1931

GERALD A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Liverpool, January 16, 1932.—In the opening months of 1931 it became apparent that the depression in many of the North of England industries was rapidly becoming worse. The older industries—textiles, mining, shipbuilding, and heavy engineering—suffered greatly, while the newer industries—electrical equipment, motor vehicles, and the lighter so-called luxury products—not being primarily dependent on export trade, suffered to a less extent, and in some cases made satisfactory increases in production. The general tone, however, was one of despondency. Unemployment reached unprecedented figures, particularly in the North of England, the textile trade area, where it was estimated in September that 45 per cent of the insured workers in the cotton trade and 35 per cent in the woollen and worsted trades were unemployed. The ratio of net earnings to capital—which in some industries such as coal, iron and steel had enjoyed a slight rise in 1930—dropped abruptly in 1931, with the cotton textile trade margin diminishing from approximately 6 per cent to about 0·7 per cent. Transportation returns, which usually provide a reliable index to the state of trade, were low, and both railway and shipping companies reported severe losses. The half-yearly statement of one important railway serving this area showed a decline in gross traffic receipts to the extent of approximately £3,000,000 compared with a similar period of the previous year. It was apparent that importers were extremely averse towards making new commitments. Wholesale firms and large retail firms were prepared to buy only in small quantities as the prospect of orders arose, and thus as far as possible they forced the carrying of stocks by the importer. This fact coupled with the fall of commodity prices, especially in continental products, made the introduction of manufactured lines extremely difficult. These were the conditions during the first three quarters of the year.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

The last quarter—marked by the general election, the suspension of the gold standard, and the introduction of the abnormal importations duties—showed, on the surface at least, a tendency towards more satisfactory conditions. Perhaps the most apparent change was the note of optimism assumed in nearly every section of the trade, and while it is yet too soon to estimate the concrete value of the advantages offered by the cheapened export prices and by the indirect tariff against foreign imports provided by the fall in the pound, or the effect of the new duties, nevertheless many industries have announced increased business during the last quarter. In the textile areas unemployment has been reduced, and as early as October 31 it was reported that idle mills in all sections of the cotton trade had resumed operation, the woollen trade had become more active, while in the hosiery and garment trades centred around Nottingham many mills were working overtime. In the Sheffield district, steel firms reported orders for larger tonnages of steel billets and other materials than had been obtained for some time. In tool-making trades similar conditions were in evidence, and this no doubt reflected the result of an increased home market provided by the imposition of the abnormal importations duties on joiners' and engineers' tools, etc., and certain classes of machinery. The coal trade, however, did not respond in like manner to the changed conditions. Exports failed to show marked increases, and this in part was attributed to the existence of contracts placed with continental exporters prior to the recent change from the gold standard and which will require some time to fulfil. In the pottery and paper trades, however, orders have greatly increased. Recent inquiries made with a view to ascertaining the full effect of the abnormal importations duty on wrapping papers, etc., revealed that many of the paper manufacturers had

booked orders well in advance, and could not meet the demand which had been created. On the other hand, the building trades experienced a considerable decline in activity. However, a decrease in unemployment on November 23 of 57,501 as compared with the previous month, a general rise in the freight index, and favourable reports from a number of industries may warrant a more optimistic attitude.

PROSPECTS FOR 1932

It is possible that the present increase in business is only a temporary one resulting from back orders being filled, and that with 1932 conditions will again approximate those of 1931, as undoubtedly this area is too dependent on world trade conditions for any rapid recovery. Actual consumption is if anything below that of 1931, and markets both at home and abroad are curtailed to a corresponding extent.

It was expected in many quarters that with the change from the gold standard the cost of living in the form of food prices, etc., would rapidly increase. To date this expectation has not been realized. The cost of living index for the month of December, 1931, was about 48 per cent above the level of 1914, in comparison with 46 per cent for November and 55 per cent for December, 1930.

Purchases of produce and the majority of other standard commodities has shown a decline. This may readily be attributed to the generally decreased purchasing power, resulting from numerous salary cuts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, and from increased taxation. The results of the "Buy British" campaign, which has been given much press publicity, are apparent and gratifying.

In this connection a number of inquiries have been received in this office during the past quarter with regard to sources of supply and distribution for Canadian canned goods and general produce. The margin of difference in favour of the Dominion between Canadian and United States currencies in terms of sterling, and the effect of the 50 per cent abnormal importations duty on certain manufactured products from which the Dominions are exempt, has created an opportunity for Canadian firms during the past quarter that has not hitherto prevailed. The favourable effect on Canadian prospects of the abnormal importations duty is, however, somewhat lessened by the suspension of the gold standard in a number of competing countries.

PALESTINE: GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, AND TRADING OPPORTUNITIES

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Subjoined is the first of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne on Palestine, which he recently visited in the interests of Canadian trade with that country.]

I

Geography, Climate, History, Population, Government

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Cairo, December 23, 1931.—*Boundaries.*—The term Palestine is at present applied to an area of about 10,000 square miles of land on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea which, before the Great War, formed part of Asiatic Turkey, but has since been placed under British mandate.

On the north it is bordered by the Lebanese and Syrian States, which are under French mandate, while to the southwest lies Egypt.

On the east is the Trans-Jordan, also under British mandate, from which it is divided by a natural boundary provided by the deep fissure which is a special feature of the Jordan valley.



The Jordan river enters Palestine at its northeast corner at an altitude of several hundred feet. About twelve miles farther south it flows into Lake Hule, a small body of water the surface of which is about 8 feet above sea level.

Pursuing its course southwards another 12 miles, it falls 690 feet to the Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), which is 682 feet below sea level. The waters of this lake, which is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, are muddy at the northern end but clean and potable in its southern part.

From the Lake of Tiberias to the Dead Sea, 70 miles directly south, the winding Jordan drops another 610 feet, the surface of the Dead Sea being 1,292 feet below sea level.

The Dead Sea is 48 miles long (north to south) by about 10 miles wide. Its greatest depth is over 1,300 feet. The waters are extremely bitter, very buoyant, and impregnated to an unusual extent with mineral substances, all organic life therein being impossible.

From the Dead Sea the Trans-Jordan frontier runs south and slightly eastwards for about 110 miles over rising ground to the northern extremity of the Gulf of Akaba (Red Sea), east of the Egyptian peninsula of Sinai.

Jordan Valley.—The Jordan valley, which is highly fertile, rarely exceeds three miles in width until it nears the Red Sea, its right-hand bank only being within Palestinian territory. Both banks are fairly steep.

Plateau Region.—Between the Jordan-Dead Sea valley and the Mediterranean lies a range of hills running north to south, the highest peak of which is 3,934 feet. The city of Jerusalem stands on this plateau at an altitude of 850 feet above sea level. Nablus to the north and Hebron to the south are situated at altitudes of 938 and 1,000 feet respectively.

Water being scarce in these highlands, their slopes are mostly rocky and devoid of vegetation.

Coastal Plain.—The region along the Mediterranean coast is very fertile. It forms a plain about 4 miles broad on the northern part, which widens out to some 20 miles at its southern limits near Gaza, where it meets the desert sands. The region just north of Jaffa is known as the Plain of Sharon.

Inland Plain.—The plain of Esdraelon, the Armageddon of biblical times, forming a triangle whose ramifications extend to the surrounding hills, lies northwest of the town of Jenin, in the direction of Haifa, for about 24 miles. While marshy in certain places, its rich black soil is extremely fertile.

CLIMATE

The climate of Palestine is characterized by fairly wide extreme annual ranges of temperature, as well as considerable variations in a single day. In Jerusalem the thermometer may register 23 degrees difference in temperature within 24 hours during the summer and 15 degrees in winter.

The highest observed temperature in Jerusalem has been 112° in August; the lowest, 25° in March. The mean temperature in July and August is about 74° , in January 46° .

The spring lasts from early March to the end of May, when it is succeeded by the hot spell. Palestine may indeed be said to have two seasons only—a dry, hot, cloudless summer, and a rainy winter.

The country may be divided into three climatic zones, according to altitude: (1) the maritime plain, where the summer heat is greater than in the mountains but is tempered by the Mediterranean breezes; (2) the central range of mountains, where it is quite cold in the period December to March owing to the cold winds and heavy rains (sometimes turning to snow, with temperatures below freezing point even at altitudes such as Jerusalem's); (3) the Jordan valley, which has a tropical climate.

The average yearly rainfall is 26 inches.

HISTORY

Owing to its great historical interest, which makes it par excellence a country for tourists, the following short résumé of the past history of the country has been prepared for the benefit of manufacturers or export managers and others planning to visit Palestine on both business and pleasure.

The history of Palestine, as we know it to-day, goes back to some 5,000 years ago, at a time when it was inhabited by people of Semitic origin, who emigrated from Arabia about 3000-2600 B.C. Amongst them were the Canaanites and the Phœnicians. The latter established themselves farthest west and were destined to give the first alphabet to Europe and to be (1000-700 B.C.) the greatest traders in the Mediterranean. The Hittites and the Philistines, who also settled early in Palestine, were non-Semitic races.

It was about 1950 B.C. that the patriarch Abraham emigrated from Ur of the Chaldees to the land of Canaan.

The Canaanites were followed by the Arameans at a period when the country was governed by rulers who paid tribute to the Pharaohs of Egypt, about the beginning of the sixteenth century B.C.

Early Jewish history begins with the appearance of Moses as the spiritual leader of the Jews towards the end of the fifteenth century B.C., and according to the oldest historical document it is estimated that their total number was then about 200,000.

Severe strife between the Israelites and the Philistines led the Jews to form a national kingdom under Saul, followed by David (1055 B.C.) and Solomon, who established themselves in Jerusalem and considerably increased the size and wealth of their kingdom.

On the death of Solomon, the kingdom fell into two parts: Judah to the south and Israel to the north. The ensuing rivalry between them made it impossible for them at times to resist the invasions of the Assyrians and other neighbouring races.

About 600 B.C. the Kingdom of Judah was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, who carried away to Babylon, on the Euphrates, a considerable number of its inhabitants. Ten years later Jerusalem was destroyed and more deportations followed. Soon after, many Jews emigrated to Egypt. Upon the capture of Babylon in 538 B.C. by Cyrus the Persian, many of the exiles returned to Judah.

Alexander the Great's conquests in 334-332 B.C. were followed by a rapid spread of Greek culture amongst the Jews, and under the Macedonians there were a number of religious wars in Judea, as well as struggles between the Jews and the Syrians. After 165 B.C. Judea again became independent.

The autonomy of the country was ended by the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans under Pompey in 63 B.C. The reign of Herod, from 37 to 4 B.C. (the year of the birth of Christ) was a prosperous one. Between that year and 137 A.D. there were several severe insurrections against the Roman rule. The next five centuries witnessed the partition of the decaying Roman Empire (395 A.D.) and were marked by several invasions. The Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, greatly weakened by wars, chiefly with Persia in the closing period, was unable to repel the Arabs who invaded the country in the years 634-640 A.D.

During the next four centuries Palestine was ruled in turn from Mecca, Damascus, Cairo, and Bagdad.

In the middle of the tenth century, Palestine was ruled from Egypt, and in the eleventh century by the Turks.

The First Crusade took place in 1095, the Crusaders capturing Jerusalem in 1099, which fell to the Arabs under Saladin in 1187, and remained in Moslem hands until 1229, when for ten years it became again a Latin city, thereafter passing once more into Moslem possession.

With the final departure of the Franks or Crusaders in 1291, Palestine passed under the Mamluk (Caucasian slave) dynasty of Egypt and almost disappeared from history until 1517, when it was conquered by the Turks together with Syria and Egypt.

The next two centuries were uneventful. Then come Napoleon's conquest of Jaffa and unsuccessful siege of Acre in 1799, and the brief occupation of Palestine by the Egyptians under Mohamed Ali in 1831-40.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT

The Turkish regime, which lasted exactly 400 years, was ended by the capture of Palestine in 1917 by the Allied Forces under General Allenby.

During the advance of the army, the British Government, through the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, proclaimed that it viewed favourably the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people and would support this movement. This declaration was endorsed by the Allied Powers and embodied in the Treaty of Sèvres of August, 1920, which provided that Palestine should be entrusted to a mandatory power, which, it had previously been agreed, was to be Great Britain.

The military administration, which followed the occupation, was terminated in June, 1920, with the nomination of a British High Commissioner, and the setting up of a civil administration, with English, Hebrew, and Arabic as the official languages of the country.

The High Commissioner legislates with the help of an Executive Council and an Advisory Council, the latter composed of fourteen official members under the presidency of the High Commissioner.

In July, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations approved the mandate for Palestine, and it entered officially into force in September, 1923.

After the Balfour Declaration a body known as the Zionist Commission was constituted of representatives of the constituent representatives of the various federations of the World Zionist Organization to act in Palestine as a link between the British and Zionist interests. This body, called the Palestine Zionist Executive, is financed by subscriptions from Jews all over the world and actually administers the greater part of Jewish education in Palestine, besides controlling many agricultural and colonization schemes. The executive of the Jewish agency in Palestine is officially recognized as a consultative body co-operating with the Government in matters affecting the Zionist movement.

As a movement of return to Palestine, Zionism may be said to date from the destruction of the national existence of the Jews in Palestine by the Romans in the second century A.D., for since that time this ideal has been tenaciously preserved by Jews throughout the world.

The Jewish community in Palestine has the right to organize itself, in religious and lay divisions, for the management of all its internal affairs and to tax its members for the purpose.

Complementary to the obligation to create conditions favourable to the establishment of a Jewish National Home, the mandate enjoins the safeguarding of the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion. The Moslem community is autonomous in the management of its religious affairs, while the religious rights of the Christian communities have also been preserved by Orders in Council. The measures taken by the Government to promote the well-being of the country are destined not only to benefit the Jewish community, but the country as a whole.

POPULATION

The census of Palestine, taken this year (1931), gave a total population of 1,035,154 (provisional figures), as compared with 757,182 in 1922.

According to religion, the population was divided as follows in 1922 and 1931:—

	1922	1931
Moslems	590,890	752,700
Jews	83,794	189,400
Christians	73,024	83,100
Druses	7,028	7,300
Others	2,446	2,600

The figures given above for 1931 are estimated, the final results of the census not having been published as yet.

The increase in the population of the Jewish inhabitants is accounted for chiefly by immigration, while in the case of the Moslem and other religions, the increase is for the most part a natural one.

The population of the principal towns in 1922 and 1931 shows the following changes, census figures being given in each case:—

	1922	1931
Jerusalem	62,578	90,526
Jaffa	34,817	51,876
Tel-Aviv	12,892	46,109
Haifa	24,634	50,689
Gaza	17,480	17,033
Hebron	16,577	17,534
Nablus	15,947	17,204

The increases have been greatest in the Jewish town of Tel-Aviv, and in the Jewish districts in Haifa and Jerusalem.

The following table shows immigration and emigration in respect of Jews and non-Jews from the year 1920 to 1930 inclusive:—

	Immigration		Emigration	
	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews
1920 ¹	5,514	202	....	....
1921	9,149	190	....	....
1922	7,844	284	1,451	1,348
1923	7,421	570	3,466	1,481
1924	12,856	697	507 ²	604 ²
1925	33,801	840	2,151	1,949
1926	13,081	829	7,365	2,064
1927	2,713	882	5,071	1,907
1928	2,178	908	2,168	954
1929	5,249	1,317	1,746	1,089
1930	4,944	1,489	1,679	1,324

¹ Figures for September-October. ² Figures for July-December.

It is obvious that on account of the relatively small area of the cultivable land, climatic and other conditions, any increase in the population of Palestine must be slow. The requirements as regards settlers are for agriculturists rather than for town dwellers.

It was about 1880 that Jewish immigration was resumed on an appreciable scale. In that year the number of Jews in Palestine was estimated at 35,000. It had grown to 70,000 in 1900, and at the outbreak of the Great War there were about 85,000 Jews in the country. Immigration had until then been chiefly composed of the "Yiddish"-speaking elements from Central and Eastern Europe.

Since the British mandate, Jewish immigration has been regulated by measures effected through the medium of a Zionist Executive in Palestine, on the principle that its volume should not be too great to exceed the economic capacity of the country to absorb immigrants on their arrival. By this policy the Jewish community was enabled by the Palestine Government to increase its numbers in the last decade to the extent of nearly 100,000.

In 1925 immigration had, it seems, gone rather beyond the country's existing capacity for the absorption of new inhabitants and there was a reaction in 1926.

In the last two years the vicissitudes of agriculture and industry and the increasing economic and financial stress in the world have considerably checked

the immigration movement. The shrinkage in contributions and investments by American Jewry in particular have retarded Jewish enterprise in Palestine and left the Jewish Agency with little funds, so that any considerable measures of agricultural colonization have been out of the question.

In 1930 the Palestine Government authorized the entry of 2,430 Jewish working men and women, for whom the Jewish Agency guaranteed employment, mostly on the land, and in that year Jewish immigration exceeded emigration by 2,236.

In all there were 6,433 immigrants in 1930, of which 4,944 were Jewish. The number of people who entered without permission, but were allowed to remain, included 695 Jews, 493 Christians, 112 Moslems, and 6 Druses; 213 prospective immigrants who failed to comply with the regulations were refused entry.

Of the 6,433 immigrants during the year, there were 3,563 from Europe east of a line drawn from Dantzic to Trieste, 1,187 from North Africa and Western Asia, 411 from Central Europe, 286 from the United States, and 695 from the British Empire (this last figure including 404 British constables).

FOREIGN TRADE OF EGYPT IN 1931

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cairo, January 15, 1932.—According to provisional figures just issued by the Egyptian Bureau of Statistics, the total value of imports (including specie) into Egypt during 1931 was £E31,528,791. This represents a decrease of about £E16,000,000 or 34 per cent as compared with 1930 and of nearly £E25,000,000 or 44 per cent on the 1929 imports.

Exports in the year just ended were valued at £E27,937,113, being £E4,000,000 or nearly 13 per cent less than 1930 figures, and £E24,000,000 or 46 per cent under exports in 1929.

The decrease in the value of imports is due both to the fall in commodity prices, which have been declining during the last two years, and to the decreased purchasing power of Egypt on the other hand, due to the considerably lower price of Egyptian cotton, which represents 80 per cent of the total exports of the country.

The balance of trade for 1931 was unfavourable, and amounted to approximately £E3,600,000 as compared with an adverse balance of £E15,500,000 for 1930, and another unfavourable balance of £E4,100,000 in 1929.

The following table shows the value of total exports, imports, re-exports, and transit trade for 1931, 1930, and 1929, as well as the figures relating to exports of raw cotton for each of these years:—

<i>Imports</i>			
	1931 £E.	1930 £E.	1929 £E.
Tobacco	915,051	1,170,635	1,454,331
All other goods	30,613,740	46,317,693	54,920,581
Total	31,528,791	47,488,328	56,274,912
<i>Exports</i>			
	1931 £E.	1930 £E.	1929 £E.
Cotton	19,688,069	23,788,474	41,361,040
Cigarettes	247,856	312,279	351,916
All other goods	8,001,188	7,840,839	10,473,669
Total	27,937,113	31,941,592	52,186,625
Re-exports	726,416	964,043	1,600,196
Transit	1,687,847	2,281,774	2,983,584

NOTE.—Including gold and silver specie.

THE SITUATION IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, January 15, 1932.—Reports brought home by the numerous Belgians who, on account of the trade depression, have had to leave the Congo indicate that the colony has suffered from the slump quite as much, although in a different sense, as the motherland. There is, as in Belgium, a certain surplus of labour, the causes existing in the general depression, the finished state of certain works of public utility, and the necessity of reducing cost of production in order to sell at competitive prices. As in Belgium also, credit is generally sound; but public finances are depressed, and the estimates are far from showing the surplus that they revealed a year or two ago. High cost of transportation in the interior of the colony is the sorest subject of complaint among exporters: the transport companies, on the other hand, state that they have cut their rates to the minimum of financial safety. The straits to which certain of the smaller colonial concerns have been reduced have given rise to many subversive reports on the Belgian bourses, where the "bear" movement has not been without its influence on certain of the safest colonial enterprises.

CURRENCY AND PRICES

There has been a steady decrease both in the note circulation and in that of small coinage. The value of interior and foreign bills has decreased to an even greater extent. This contraction in the means of exchange is, of course, the natural corollary of the depression. Prices realized on the sale of colonial produce abroad seldom leave any margin of profit. Indeed, a loss is often incurred voluntarily in order to get rid of stocks liable to deterioration. The Government's system of granting advances to producers short of capital has enabled several firms to hold out longer than they could otherwise have done, but the causes of the depression being worldwide, these local remedies have been but a palliative.

Even the most powerful exporting companies have found it necessary to effect drastic restrictions in production. Both in the export and in the import trade supply exceeds demand; many of the smaller companies that came into the colony a few years ago, when the Congo "boom" was at its peak, have closed down or have been absorbed by the larger enterprises. The copper and other mining concerns of the Congo show the clearest indications of resistance and power of competition, although they also have been obliged to cut down both production and selling prices.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Quite apart from the necessary reductions of European staffs resulting from the general slackness of trade, large numbers of native labourers, who have been employed for several years on public works, have fallen into a condition of temporary idleness owing to their completion. Thus deprived of regular wages, many of these labourers have gone back to the land and are operating small farms and market gardens on their own account, selling their produce at the nearest local market. But the large European agricultural enterprises, which rely chiefly on the export trade, are heavily depressed and have made substantial reductions in both European and native staffs. Introduction of labour-saving machinery in the mines and on the farms is generally held to be a contributory cause of the present unemployment among unskilled native labourers.

The protracted slump has forced Congo companies to reduce costs of production; they now are, although comparatively high, appreciably lower than they have ever been since the war. Administrative charges, overhead expenses,

salaries and pensions of European staffs, over-capitalization, transportation costs and travelling expenses, are the chief causes in the present high costs of production; and it is generally admitted that the remuneration of European labour in the Belgian Congo is sensibly higher than the corresponding salaries in the adjacent colonies of France and Portugal, this applying to Government officials and the staffs of private enterprises.

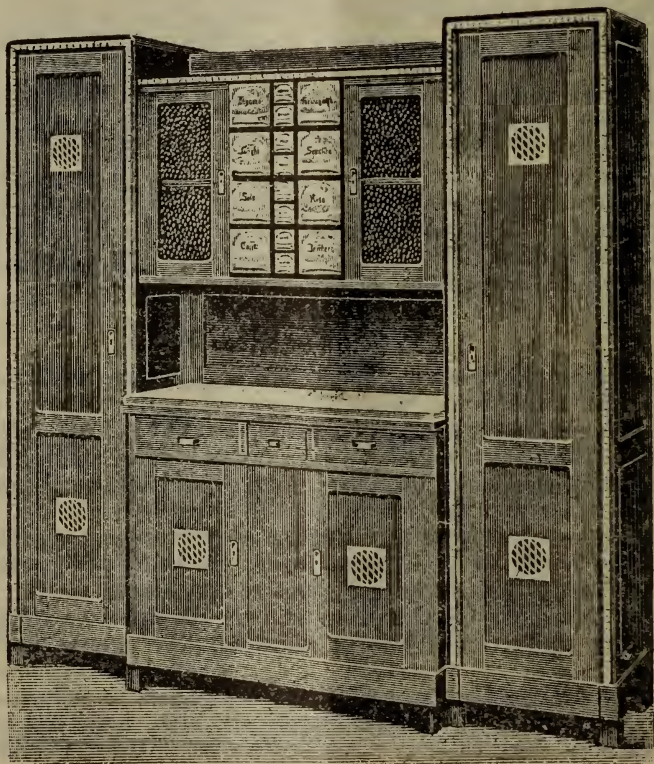
ITALIAN MARKET FOR KITCHEN CABINETS

R. W. MCBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, January 8, 1932.—Kitchen cabinets have, for various reasons, met with a very poor reception on the Italian market. The cheapness of domestic help makes labour-saving devices unnecessary. The cost of a kitchen cabinet is generally regarded as too high, since cupboards and shelves for the kitchen are constructed at a very moderate cost by local carpenters. Condiments are commonly stored in wall racks in which porcelain containers are mounted, and these are sold at as little as \$3.

The model illustrated shows the most expensive type of kitchen cabinet on the market, the price being approximately \$100. The work table has a marble top, and a storage place for mops, brooms, etc., is afforded by two long compartments on either side. The measurements of this cabinet are 6 feet 6 inches by 1½ feet. The work table projects about 3 inches beyond the rest of the cabinet.

Another type similar in design is priced at \$50. Two unusual features of this cabinet are the small ice box in the lower section, and a screened door to one of the upper cabinets, which allows free ventilation as well as protection



against flies. The work table has a surface of cork instead of marble, but is difficult of access as the front of the cabinet is flush from top to bottom. The measurements are as follows: height, 6 feet 6 inches; width, 49 inches; top, 17½ inches. Cheap deal is used throughout for construction material, and the outside of the cabinet is varnished in light yellow. Shelves in the cabinets are the only equipment provided and the ice chest is lined with zinc.

A third type, priced at \$30, is somewhat smaller than either of the others, the measurements being: height, 6 feet; width, 3½ feet; depth of the top section, 1 foot; and of the bottom section, 1½ feet. Deal is again used throughout and the outside is cheaply varnished. No equipment is included.

There is apparently no importation, the few cabinets on display being invariably of domestic construction.

NOTES ON ITALIAN MARKET FOR WOODENWARE

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One lira = \$0.0526 Canadian at par]

Milan, January 5, 1932.—A feature of the Italian woodenware industry is the large number of individual firms engaged therein. These are as a rule small, often family concerns, employing minors, and only a small proportion of them are interested in the production of woodenware exclusively. There are few large factories, and the output of the numerous small ones is strictly localized, the larger cities being supplied by a number of individual firms. It is estimated that in June, 1931, the total number of factories in Italy engaged in the production of woodenware, doors, windows, and flooring, etc., was 2,016, employees numbering 19,246. There is only a small market in Italy for imported woodenware.

NOTES ON THE TRADE

Bath Stools.—These are produced locally and usually lacquered in white. They are made of beech, with four legs and concave seat. The height is 45 cm. and the diameter of the seat 33 cm.; the price wholesale is 22 lire each.

Chair Backs and Seats.—Italy imports chair backs and seats of beech and birch from Poland and Finland, and particularly from Czechoslovakia. Backs are generally 24 cm. in length, 42 cm. in width, and 5 cm. in thickness, and are made with four sheets of plywood. The wholesale price, free frontier (duty not included), is 1 lira each.

Seats vary in surface dimensions from 38 by 38 to 40 by 40 cm. and are 3 cm. in thickness. They are made with three sheets of plywood, wrought and poker worked on the surface, and are priced wholesale, free frontier (duty not included), at 1 lira each.

The import duty on both backs and seats is 72 lire per 100 kg., plus 15 per cent ad valorem.

Coat Hangers.—These are made in all types, in either rough or polished beech. They are manufactured locally by the small factories producing this type of woodenware. Prices range from 1 lira to 9 lire each.

Clothes Pegs.—Only the spring clothes peg is used in Italy. These are made locally of fir wood and are clipped together with the spring. The wholesale price is on the basis of 60 centesimi per dozen.

Dowels.—Wooden dowels are also made locally. As far as can be ascertained, there is no sale of imported dowels to the trade. They are made of any hard wood, no particular kind being exclusively used.

Kitchen Tables.—The local production of kitchen tables is sufficient for the market's needs. The better type has a marble top, and is preferred for the sake

of cleanliness. Most of these tables are manufactured of fir in dimensions of 0·80 by 0·50 metres priced at 55 lire, and 1·50 by 0·80 metres at 130 lire.

Ladders.—Local production of ladders is sufficient for the market's requirements. They are usually made of fir, pitch-pine, and beech. All types of ladders are produced, and in all dimensions. For industrial uses there are special designs having the steps reinforced with iron rods. These are used extensively in cities for cleaning down the façades of houses, and also in connection with trolley-line communications. Some are mounted on trucks with a motor engine, or are carried on hand carts and are fitted with adjustable extensions. The domestic type is from 2·50 m. to 4 m. in length, while the industrial model, with extensions, runs to 30 m.

The prices of these ladders vary from 10 lire per step, franco Milan, to 15 lire.

Steps.—These are produced locally in sufficient quantity for the market's needs. They are made chiefly in pitch pine, beech, and fir. Minimum and maximum lengths are 1 and 4 metres respectively, with varying widths at top and bottom.

Prices are quoted per step, franco Milan, at 6 lire for beech and pitch pine and 5 lire for fir.

Pulleys.—These are manufactured in large factories from first-quality fir, alder, evaporated white and red beech, and poplar. Alder and beech are generally used for the spokes, and are so put together as to obtain a plywood of two to six sheets or more, according to the thickness of the pulley. The body of the pulley is made of fir or poplar.

Both the ring and drum types are made, and while the smaller kinds are divisible into two parts only, those of larger dimensions can be divided in four. Drum pulleys range up to 250 mm., the ring type, used on heavier work, ranging up to 2 m. for high-power machinery.

Spools and Shuttles.—Italy manufactures wooden spools for spinning and weaving purposes in quantities more than sufficient for her own requirements, part of this production being exported. This article is the comprehensive work of many small factories situated mainly in the districts of Bergamo (Lombardy) and Lucca (Tuscany).

There are nine principal styles of bobbins made in Italy, but any other type, size, or style can be made to purchaser's specification.

Toilet Seats.—These are factory produced, compensated mahogany and walnut being used, in addition to beech and beech plywood. The finish may be plain varnish, as in the cheaper kind, made of plain wood, without compensation. In the better types an enamel finish or cellulose strata is laid on.

The types made include the front cut-out, circular, and usual oval styles.

Washboards.—In Italy extensive laundering is done in the open along the streams, while in parts of Central Europe tables are carried into the stream itself. In cities like Milan, where canals run through the poorer districts, lines of cement wash troughs are built into the embankments.

There is a small demand for the ordinary washboard. Production is carried on locally, generally in two types—smooth and ridged—for either bath or washtub. The sizes for both use, in both smooth and ridged types, are 45 by 65 cm. and 40 by 65 cm. The wholesale price for the smooth type is 15 lire, and for the ridge type 17 lire. Washboards for tubs are cheaper, ranging from 12 to 15 lire each, the measurements being 45 by 70 cm.

Detailed information covering specifications of the various types of woodenware for the Italian market, together with the latest available prices, will be furnished to interested Canadian exporters on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

GERMAN MARKET FOR COBALT

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date January 19, 1932, that in the section relating to cobalt of the report on the German market for Canadian products, published on page 926 of *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1454 (December 12, 1931), it was stated that Canada was supplying the German market with cobalt salts. This statement was incorrect and arose from a confused reading of the German import returns. No cobalt salts are shipped from Canada to Germany, but only cobalt ores and residues. The figure of 2,233,000 pounds evidently must refer to some other mineral product imported into Germany from Canada.

MARKET FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN ARGENTINA

E. L. MCCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[One paper peso equals $42\frac{1}{2}$ Canadian cents and one gold peso equals 96 cents Canadian at par; 1 litre equals $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints or 35.2 ounces]

NATIONAL PRODUCTION

Buenos Aires, December 31, 1931.—The national production of beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages in Argentina is as follows:—

Beer—

Number of establishments registered	17
Annual production of beer 1930 litres	206,020,336
Annual production of extract of malt litres	7,079,774
Raw materials used—	
National malt kilos	35,500,160
Foreign malt kilos	9,858,082
Foreign hops kilos	412,197
National rice kilos	727,950
Foreign rice kilos	1,039,631

Owing to the severe set-back which this industry has suffered during the last year from depression in the country, these figures will be much smaller when next published. The competition which national wine is offering has also cut deeply into the beer trade.

Wine.—The wine industry is passing through difficult times owing to over-production and lessened demand. It is felt, however, that forced storage of certain types for a year or two will improve the quality, allowing the wine to replace some of that of foreign origin which is now imported.

This industry is sufficiently protected to keep out all but the higher foreign grades. Argentine consumption is only one-half per capita of that of European countries where wine is an important industry. This is put down to the fact that the population is made up of many nationalities whose tastes differ. The area under cultivation is estimated at 150,000 hectares. Production for 1930 amounted to 198,000,000 gallons, while consumption was 150,000,000 gallons. Present conditions have further diminished consumption. Production and consumption during 1929 were 210,000,000 and 156,000,000 gallons respectively.

Vermouth, liquors, and various soft drinks are manufactured in considerable quantity locally.

IMPORTED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Imports for the first eleven months of 1931 were valued at 3,140,231 gold pesos, a decrease of 33.9 per cent from the previous year.

Whisky.—At the present time the Argentine peso is at a serious discount. When the peso was at par a case of one of the recognized brands of Scotch whisky cost 55 shillings c.i.f. Buenos Aires or 33 pesos. When duties, including excise, dock charges, and cartage, were added, the total cost landed at the importer's warehouse came to from 98 to 102 pesos.

Whisky therefore costs the importer approximately 100 pesos per case of twelve bottles. It is sold to the wholesaler at 115 pesos, to the retailer at 130 pesos, and to the consumer at 12 pesos per bottle or 144 pesos per case.

The duties are per litre, but no allowance is made for bottles containing less than one litre. All the well-known brands arrive in special large-size bottles containing one litre net of whisky. The litre bottle contains 35.2 ounces. Smaller-sized bottles are the custom in countries where whisky is manufactured, but a special bottle must be used for this particular trade.

If, for example, a 32-ounce bottle is offered—and such has happened—the difference amounts to roughly 10 per cent of the liquid. The consumer therefore receives 10 per cent less value or 1.20 pesos, equivalent to 50.7 Canadian cents per bottle. The importance therefore of having a full-sized bottle can be readily appreciated.

Imports of whisky for the years 1928 to 1930 in cases of one dozen bottles were as follows: 1928, 20,710; 1929, 21,207; and 1930, 21,625. About 96 per cent is from Great Britain and the remainder from Canada. Probably not more than 10 per cent of the total is rye whisky, which is consumed principally for cocktails.

Gin.—Imports are from Holland and Great Britain in the proportion of 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. In cases of one dozen, imports for the years 1928 to 1930 were as follows: 1928, 44,304; 1929, 42,174; and 1930, 42,399.

Total imports of beverages are shown to have been valued at 5,737,308 gold pesos in 1929 and 5,292,574 gold pesos in 1930. For the first eleven months of 1931 the value was 3,140,231 pesos.

DISTRIBUTION

The importation of alcoholic beverages, including whisky and gin, is not handicapped by any Government regulations on imports other than customs duties.

Distribution is made through importers who sell to the wholesale trade. Both of these traders request consumer advertising and other propaganda assistance from the manufacturers until a demand has been worked up, and until this demand has been created the manufacturer cannot dictate terms as the distributor is very conservative. In the main the difficulty arises with the wholesaler, who will only buy from the importer marks or brands for which a taste has already been created, or else in the case of a new article when sufficient proof is given that money will be spent on advertising.

RUBBER'S FALL IN 1931

It is now being realized in market quarters, says the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, that some time must necessarily elapse before complete co-operation can be expected between the British and Dutch producers, especially in view of the large native interests to be considered in the Dutch East Indies. Meanwhile the statistical position at the beginning of the year is serious, with abnormal production proceeding and stocks in all centres on the increase. A feature during 1931 was the expansion in stocks at the port of Liverpool, where the total is now 57,652 tons, against 41,814 tons a year ago, while for the same period stocks in London have declined from 78,761 tons a year ago to 68,967 tons at present. The adverse situation facing the plantation companies is reflected in the average daily spot price for last year of under 3½d., which compares with slightly under 5¾¹/₂d. for 1930. Shipments from Malaya for December at 35,741 tons are the lowest monthly total for over two years, but exports from all producing countries are still showing a total surplus over requirements of about 10,000 tons a month. It now seems probable that the rubber market will wake up one morning to find restriction of output an accomplished fact, but this is not yet reflected in forward quotations.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

British Honduras Finance Ordinance for 1931

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, January 14, 1932.—An ordinance entitled "The Finance Ordinance, 1931" (No. 25 of 1931) was passed by the Legislative Council of British Honduras on December 22, 1931. This ordinance provides as follows:—

(1) The imposition of a package tax of 5 cents upon every package of merchandise and other articles imported into the colony, from and after December 31, 1931.

(2) An increase of 10 per cent on the existing income tax.

(3) Certain changes in the customs and excise duty as set forth below:—

Tariff Item	Old Duties		New Duties	
	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
81A Radios and broadcasting receiving apparatus including transformers used in connection therewith and all parts and accessories.	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
9 Beer and ale, stout and porter, including malted liquors—				
(a) In bottle	40c. p. gal.	50c. p. gal.	50c. p. gal.	75c. p. gal.
(b) In wood	40c. p. gal.	50c. p. gal.	50c. p. gal.	75c. p. gal.
72 Oil—				
(d) Lubricating	Free	5 p.c. ad val.	5c. p. gal.	10c. p. gal.
(e) Motor spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasoline, naphtha and petrol spirits generally	Free	2c. p. gal.	5c. p. gal.	10c. p. gal.
88 Spirits—				
(a) Brandy, (b) gin, (c) rum, (d) whiskey: Not exceeding the strength of proof..	\$4.50 p. gal.	\$6 p. gal.	\$6 p. gal.	\$7.50 p. gal.
Exceeding the strength of proof..	\$4.50 p. proof gal.	\$6 p. proof gal.	\$6 p. proof gal.	\$7.50 p. proof gal.
(e) Cordials and liqueurs: all kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits..	\$4.50 p. liquid gal.	\$6 p. liquid gal.	\$6 p. liquid gal.	\$7.50 p. liquid gal.
93 Tea	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.	10c. p. lb.	20c. per lb.
94 Tobacco and snuff—				
Unmanufactured:				
(a) Leaf	10c. p. lb.	15c. per lb.	15c. p. lb.	25c. per lb.
Manufactured:				
(c) Cigarettes . . .	\$3.50 p. 1,000 and 25 p.c. ad val.	\$4.50 p. 1,000 and 25 p.c. ad val.	\$4.50 p. 1,000 and 25 p.c. ad val.	\$5.50 p. 1,000 and 25 p.c. ad val.

(4) In addition to the ad valorem duties now imposed on various classes of goods entering the colony, there is imposed an additional 25 per centum on all such ad valorem duties as aforesaid, save and except on those items enumerated in the third schedule of the law, viz:—

THIRD SCHEDULE

Item No.	Articles
10	Biscuits, bread and cakes—
	(a) Soda crackers and pilot bread packed loose in barrels and boxes.
19	Butter and butter substitutes—
	(a) Butter
	(b) Ghee
	(c) Butter substitutes, including butterine and oleomargarine.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Item No.	Articles
24	Cheese
29	Cocoa—
	(a) Raw
	(b) Ground or otherwise prepared, except sweetmeats.
40	Fish—
	(a) Canned or preserved in jars or bottles.
	(c) Salmon, trout and mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled.
	(d) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled
43	Grain, flour, pulse and preparations thereof—
	Grain:
	(a) Corn (maize)
	(b) Oats
	(c) Rice
	(d) Other kinds.
	Flour and meal:
	(f) Maize or cornmeal
	(g) Other kinds.
	Pulse:
	(h) Beans and peas, whole or split.
	(i) Dhall
	(j) Other kinds.
	Farinaceous preparations:
	(k) Arrowroot
	(l) Other kinds, including corn flour, macaroni, oatmeal, rolled oats, sago, tapioca, vermicelli, and other cereal foods.
66	Meat—
	(c) Canned
	(d) Fresh, including game and poultry, and fresh meat, game and poultry in cold storage
	(f) Other kinds, including extracts.
69	Milk—
	(a) Unskimmed
	(b) Skimmed
	(c) Other kinds.
81	Provisions, unenumerated—
86	Soap—
	(a) Common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap.
92	Sugar—
	(c) Molasses and syrup.
94	Tobacco and snuff—
	Manufactured:
	(b) Cigars
	(c) Cigarettes

Irish Free State Bacon Tariff Prices

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date January 13, 1932, that, with reference to the customs duties imposed on bacon and other pork products imported into the Irish Free State as reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1459 (January 16, 1932), the following certified prices for purposes of duty have been issued by the Irish Free State Department of Agriculture and become effective as from January 16, 1932:—

Country of Origin	Per Cwt. of 112 Lbs.	Rate of Duty per Cwt.
Denmark	52s.	25s.
Sweden	50s.	30s.
Holland	49s.	30s.
Poland	43s.	35s.
Esthonia	45s.	35s.
Latvia	45s.	35s.
Lithuania	43s. 6d.	35s.
United States	65s.	15s.

Canadian bacon enters the Irish Free State free of customs duty provided it is accompanied by the requisite certificates of origin.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 10 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1453 (December 5, 1931), page 912, regarding a decrease from 10 per cent to 3 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that, under a French decree of January 31, applicable immediately, this percentage has been increased to 10 per cent.

Swedish Flour-milling Regulations

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1458 (dated January 9, 1932), page 58, regarding Swedish flour-milling regulations, Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Acting Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises that, in accordance with a Swedish Royal resolution of December 23, 1931, the percentages of Swedish wheat and rye, as well as flour of wheat and rye, which must be mixed with the imported product during the "milling period" January 1 to January 31, 1932, remain the same as for the month of December, 1931.

In the case of wheat and wheat flour the proportion of domestic product required for the above-mentioned "milling period" is therefore 60 per cent, the lower so-called "minimum percentage" allowed in the case of wheat for short intervals or special lots 50 per cent, and the proportion of domestic product required in the case of rye and rye flour 40 per cent.

Import Restrictions in Iceland

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Acting Trade Commissioner at Oslo, writes under date of January 13 that, by a law of October 23, 1931, certain articles are either prohibited or allowed entrance into Iceland only under special licence. Among prohibited articles which are of interest to Canadian exporters are fruits, canned, preserved and candied. Included in the list of articles which may be imported under special licence from the Icelandic Department of Industries and Communications are footwear of leather and rubber, and fruits, fresh and dried. The complete regulations are on file in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Danish Tariff Changes

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Acting Trade Commissioner at Oslo, writes under date January 16, 1932, that, effective November 28, 1931, the Danish Government increased the import duties on a number of articles included among the "luxury" lines.

Automobiles with wheel base exceeding 285 centimetres (112 inches), and chassis for the same, have been increased to 25 öre per kilo (3 cents per pound) plus a surtax of 25 per cent ad valorem. The former rate was 25 öre per kilo (3 cents per pound) plus a surtax of 5 per cent ad valorem. Import duties on tire casings and cushion tires have increased from 40 öre per kilo (5 cents per pound) plus 6 per cent ad valorem to 80 öre per kilo (10 cents per pound). Duties on articles of celluloid, bone, horn, rubber, gutta-percha, etc., when in combination with silk, are increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem. Other articles of the same class and kind of or combined with imitation jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones, ivory and tortoiseshell, etc., are now dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem as compared to 15 per cent formerly. All kinds of liqueurs and similar spirituous liquors of a strength of 50 per cent or less according to Tralles alcoholometer after January 1, 1932, can only be imported in a quantity equal to 50 per cent of the importations in the corresponding months during the previous year.

Importation of Automobile Parts into Spain

A translated copy of a Spanish decree of December 10, 1931, which lays down detailed regulations for the granting of customs rebates on automobiles imported into Spain in an unfinished state for completion with national parts, has been filed at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Interested Canadian manufacturers may have the copy of the translation loaned to them on application.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 1

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending February 1, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending January 26, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Jan. 26	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 1	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1640	\$.1627	8
Belgium	Belga	.1618	.1605	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0085	.0085	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0343	.0341	6
Denmark	Krone	.2201	.2187	6
Finland	Markka	.0185	.0184	8
France	Franc	.0456	.0453	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2734	.2728	7
Great Britain	Pound	3.9947	3.9746	6
Greece	Drachma	.0149	.0149	12
Holland	Guilder	.4665	.4634	3
Hungary	Pengo	.2028	.2015	7
Italy	Lira	.0583	.0576	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0207	.0206	7½
Norway	Krone	.2172	.2158	6
Portugal	Escudo	.0405	.0402	7
Roumania	Leu	.0069	.0069	8
Spain	Peseta	.0966	.0925	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2245	.2227	6
Switzerland	Franc	.2262	.2246	2
United States	Dollar	1.1587	1.1512	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.3012	.2993	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0753	.0748	—
Chile	Peso	.1390	.1381	6
Colombia	Peso	1.1008	1.1052	6
Mexico	Peso	.4579	.4496	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3258	.3223	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1738	.1726	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5185	.5151	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1580	1.1504	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2757	.2935	—
India	Ruppee	.3056	.3036	7
Japan	Yen	.4246	.4104	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4652	.4628	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3794	.....	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4750	.4720	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8458	.8404	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.0556	4.0293	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.....	.8404	—
Martinique	Franc	.0456	.0453	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0456	.0453	—
Australia	Pound	3.1942	3.1781	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.0971	4.0765	—

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

71. OATS; FLOUR.—A commission agent in Havana desires to represent Canadian exporters of oats and flour on a commission basis.

Miscellaneous

72. APPLE BOXES.—Quotations are desired in the West of England on shooks for making up bushel (40-pound) apple boxes. Specification may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce. C.i.f. United Kingdom port quotations are necessary.

73. BOX ENDS.—A specification for box ends, to be used in conjunction with cardboard or fibreboard to make up chocolate boxes, can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. C.i.f. United Kingdom port quotations are desired immediately by a Bristol firm of chocolate manufacturers. Sample of wood should be submitted with quotation.

74. LAST BLOCKS.—A Birmingham firm desire quotations on rough-turned kiln-dried maple last blocks for shipment to Melbourne, Australia. Details on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

75. CANE KNIVES.—A Midland firm desire quotations delivered Mombasa, British East Africa, on cane knives. Particulars on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

76. SPRUCE AND PINE.—A Milan agent desires immediate offers on spruce, white and red pine for railway car repair work.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Melita, Feb. 13 and March 12; Montcalm, Feb. 20; Montclare, Feb. 27; Montrose, March 5—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, Feb. 14 and March 13; Aviemore, Feb. 20; Incemore, March 17—both Furness Line; Manchester Exporter, Manchester Line, Feb. 8; Antonia, Cunard Line, Feb. 21 and March 21.

To London.—Beaverhill, Feb. 20; Beaverburn, Feb. 27; Beaverford, March 12—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, Feb. 15; Auranis, Feb. 29; Ausonia, March 14—all Cunard Line; London Corporation, Feb. 8; London Exchange, March 7—both Furness Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20; Manchester Citizen, March 5; Manchester Hero, March 9; Manchester Division, March 19—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 19; Pennland, Feb. 13; Westernland, Feb. 28—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 20 and March 26.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Feb. 25 and March 26.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Blankaholm, Feb. 22; Ragnhildsholm, March 20—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Feb. 9 and 23 and March 8; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 25 and March 10 and 24; Aviemore, Furness Line, Feb. 20; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Feb. 20 and March 5 and 19.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Feb. 14 and March 20; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 28; Lady Drake, March 6—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, Feb. 17 and March 16; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 2—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Fernebo, Feb. 10; a steamer, Feb. 24; Mathilde Maersk, March 9—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, Feb. 20 and March 26; Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), March 12—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Somers, Feb. 10 and March 9; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 17; Lady Rodney, Feb. 24; Cavellier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 2—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Cruiser, Canadian National, Feb. 27.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Melita, Feb. 12 and March 11; Montcalm, Feb. 19; Montclare, Feb. 26; Montrose, March 4—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverford, Feb. 12 and March 11; Beaverhill, Feb. 19; Beaverburn, Feb. 26; Beavertale, March 4—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, Feb. 18; Manchester Citizen, March 3; Manchester Division, March 17—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Feb. 13; Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Feb. 25; Dunaff Head, March 5—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Feb. 13; Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, Feb. 12; Beavertale, March 4—both Canadian Pacific; Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 19; Augsburg, Feb. 11; Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Augsburg, Feb. 11; Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—Tennessee, Scandinavian-American Line, Feb. 10 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluca, Feb. 29; Vallarsa, March 15—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—City of Kobe, Feb. 18; City of Hereford, March 28—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calgary, Feb. 25; Mattawin, March 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Feb. 17; Mathilde Maersk, March 2; Fernebo, March 16—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Feb. 10 and March 16; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 24; Lady Drake, March 2—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—Musa, Feb. 12 and March 4; Platano, Feb. 26 and March 18—both United Fruit Line.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Canadian-South American Line, Feb. 11.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Planter (also calls at Avonmouth), B. W. Greer & Son, Feb. 16; Sulairia (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Feb. 21.

To London and Middlesbrough.—Bienvenue, Canadian-American Shipping Co., Feb. 18.

To Liverpool, London, Hamburg and Rotterdam.—Trojan Star, March 14; Doric Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Gothic Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 15.

To London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Fresno Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 8.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.—Bordeaux Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., Feb. 8.

To Shanghai.—Tacoma, American Mail Line, Feb. 15.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, Feb. 28.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, March 1; Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29—both Blue Funnel Line.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27; Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 12; Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Feb. 26; Aorangi, March 25—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, Feb. 16; Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, Feb. 26.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Winnipeg, Feb. 20; Wisconsin, March 14—both French Line.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Delftdyk, Feb. 13; Nebraska, Feb. 28; Loch Gail, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 28—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—George Washington, Fred Olsen Line, Feb. 23 (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 12; Margaret Johnson, March 5—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Brynje, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about Feb. 10.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 15.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution".

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

- Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
 Czechoslovakia as a Market for Canadian Products (1927). (Price 25 cents.)
 Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
 Greece as a Market (1931). (Price 25 cents.)
 Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
 Lumber Market of Japan (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Map of the World showing Trade Routes. (1922 Edition.)
 Markets of British Malaya (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Central America (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Points for Exporters: Leaflets covering the following countries: Australia; Belgium; the Bahamas; Brazil; British Honduras; China; Colombia; Cuba; France; Germany; Hayti; Hongkong; India; Jamaica; Japan; Mexico; British Malaya and Siam; New Zealand; Panama; South Africa; British West Indies; Netherlands; and the United Kingdom. (Free.)
 Republic of Chile: Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Shipping to Argentina: Bank Draft Collections, Marine Insurance, Packing and Marking of Cases (1931). (Free.)
 Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Switzerland as a Market (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the New Countries of Southeast Europe (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Egypt (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Greece (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Yugoslavia as a Market (1930). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Spain (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930). (Price 25 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Census of Canada.

- Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce. Canada, 1930.
 Year Book of Canada.
 Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.
 Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.
 Trade (Internal), Prices, cost of living, capital movements, etc.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225 Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES, Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

L. D. WILGESS, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Exchange Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—S Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

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Italy

A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's, Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

Director, Commercial Intelligence Service: C. H. Payne

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1931

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

London, January 22, 1932.—A year of upheaval that was almost universal. In the United Kingdom the suspension of the gold standard, the introduction of the abnormal importations regulations, and the decision to consider the adoption of a scientific import tariff have made the year historic.

It will be recalled that in the beginning of 1931 the world was passing through a period of depression almost unsurpassed in intensity. The twelve months now elapsed have witnessed a series of events which have directly and disastrously affected the credit and commerce of practically every country. At the end, even the most optimistic are hard put to discover any definite proof or indication of improvement. On the contrary, the situation seems to have deteriorated in some directions.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the gigantic destruction and waste of material and other constituents of wealth which took place during the Great War undermined the prosperity of the world and disturbed the existing fabric to a degree which was seriously underestimated by those who originally undertook the task of restoration. Although war in the field nominally terminated with the declaration of an armistice and the withdrawal of the fighting forces, the economic struggle which has since continued to be waged without interruption

between nations has been hardly less bitter and in many ways equally catastrophic.

It is increasingly evident that the series of international conferences, discussions and negotiations, which have followed one another in rapid succession, have failed to find a remedy for the restoration of world prosperity, although the best brains have been employed in the task and all customary means and channels of negotiation and adjustment, diplomatic and otherwise, have been exploited.

A conclusion which is rapidly gathering weight is that the world continues to suffer from a lack of mutual confidence, the only real cure for which is the establishment of a greater measure of goodwill among nations.

As matters stand at the beginning of 1932, more than thirteen years after the declaration of peace, almost universal chaos prevails, and the immediate future of almost every nation depends upon the ability of two conferences which are about to be held to discover a solution or *modus vivendi*. The object of the earlier is to agree upon a readjustment of reparations and war debts which will extricate certain countries from the shackles of bankruptcy. The second conference aims at effecting an understanding between nations whereby armaments will be reduced to a level which will not only gradually minimize the risk of further outbreaks of war, but will also relieve countries of the huge expenditures which the maintenance of such armaments entails upon them.

Those who have closely followed the course of events should have appreciated that the gigantic burden which Britain was called upon to shoulder at the end of the war has been constantly added to by a series of unfavourable developments largely due to the misfortunes of other countries. Her own domestic troubles have been added to by crushing taxation and a steady shrinkage in the volume of the great and regular export trade—vital to her existence in order to provide payment for the vast quantities of food and raw materials which have to be annually imported from abroad—due partly to the poverty of former customers and partly to inability to meet international competition resulting from the high cost of production in her own factories.

Indeed, in April, 1925, when Britain decided to return to the gold standard, a very important minority was strongly opposed to this action, holding the opinion that the additional strain which it involved on the country's economic position outweighed the value of the advantages, partly academic, which would be gained.

WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

Then came the disasters of 1930, causing worldwide dislocation of trade, industry and credit, followed by universal depression and stagnation. The international settlements which followed the war had imposed a load of indebtedness on many of the combatants, which the progress of events had shown could only be met by the willingness of the creditor countries to accept, at least in part payment, products and materials. That form of settlement the creditor nations refused to entertain, and insisted upon payment through the medium of gold. As a result, by the beginning of 1931, the United States and France had accumulated almost 80 per cent of the world's visible supply, and the debtor countries were still under obligation to continue the payment of their regular instalments of reparations or war debts in gold, although their stocks of the precious metal were already exhausted.

As the year progressed, matters reached a crisis and several of the debtor nations were forced to default upon their foreign liabilities because gold was no longer procurable. Moreover, their commercial and economic depression was increased by the necessity of cutting down to the irreducible minimum the volume of their usual imports.

The collapse of Austria, closely followed by an acute financial crisis in Germany, reacted on the United Kingdom to such an extent, owing to the huge

proportion of her foreign investments, that she was obliged to borrow heavily from the United States and France. The knowledge of this indebtedness, coinciding with the revelation that the National Budget of the United Kingdom no longer balanced, caused what almost amounted to an international panic, and resulted in the withdrawal of foreign funds upon an abnormal scale from the United Kingdom.

ABANDONMENT OF THE GOLD STANDARD

This "run on the bank," so to speak, combined with the increasingly acute commercial and financial situation in the world, gradually rendered Britain's position untenable. Toward the end of September it was decided to abandon the gold standard for the time being.

This drastic and unexpected step was probably the most dramatic event of the year just concluded, and caused Great Britain to occupy the position of chief figure in the panorama of moving events which closely followed one another during the closing months.

The plunge was taken with characteristic courage, although at the sacrifice of greatly valued ideals. The faint ripples which so far have reached the surface afford no indication of how Britain will emerge from the test. Up to the present there has been some definite increase in industrial employment and some slight quickening activity in home trades, which was partly seasonal. Although export trade in December shows some faint sign of recovery, the burden of taxation under which the country has groaned has been further added to, and must, if continued over a long period, prevent a return to permanent prosperity.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

Indeed, the combined effect of the income tax, plus surtax, at the current unheard-of levels, together with the heavy death duties, is producing an inroad upon capital which must, if continued, sap the wealth and vitality of the country. At the moment those possessing large incomes are obliged to pay to the State, in income tax, amounts extending up to nearly two-thirds of what they receive annually. In the case of death duties, the sum demanded by the State upon the death of each successive holder of property may reach 50 per cent of the assessed value of the estate. The knowledge of this heavy liability must be a deterrent to saving and thrift generally.

Sufficient time, however, has not yet elapsed to warrant even the vaguest forecast of the probable course of events and of the prospects of achieving the restoration of prosperity which is aimed at. Indeed, the most important machinery has not yet been put in motion and some of the equipment is even still under construction.

One favourable feature which emerges is the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that the outcome of recent existing difficulties will be the increased consolidation of the British Empire and the welding together of its component parts.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS

For years past there has been a growing conviction among the countries which constitute the British Empire that its future greatness and prosperity can best be ensured by the adoption of some organized system for the purpose of consolidating mutual interests and resources. More recently it has been urged that, faced with the necessity of securing additional and considerable income, Britain must discover new and dependable sources of revenue. Reference has already been made to the present almost unheard-of high level of the income tax. The steady decrease in its actual yield in comparison with the estimate budgeted for, and similar reductions from other forms of direct taxation, indicate that such sources of revenue have been strained to the point of exhaustion. Moreover, it is evident that any attempt to levy higher rates would render intolerable

burdens which are already crushing the wealth-producing section of the population.

An import tariff therefore stands out as the most effective and simple available method of providing the bulk of the additional revenue required.

Its adoption would be accompanied by several other advantages besides the provision of revenue and protection for home industry. The levying of customs duties on foreign goods with reduced rates for Empire products would provide the opportunity for bringing into force a system of preferential inter-Empire trade agreements. The existence of the tariff would, moreover, supply the British Government with a weapon for bargaining with foreign countries, the absence of which is a handicap in its negotiations for trade treaties.

THE ABNORMAL IMPORTATIONS ACT

The possibility of the United Kingdom adopting a tariff is of extreme and almost vital importance to the future of Canadian export trade, and the progress of affairs is being followed in Canada with keen attention. As the adoption of abnormal importations duties has rather complicated the situation, and there is daily evidence that in Canada the temporary measure is being confused with the totally distinct issue of a permanent tariff, it seems useful to explain the existing position.

On November 20 the British Government brought into force, under the description of the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, a regulation valid for six months, imposing an import duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on a selected list of commodities when the products of foreign countries, from which duty the same commodities produced within the Empire (automatically including Canada) are exempt.

A schedule containing a list of the articles first selected was published, and has since been supplemented by two additional schedules. The object of the legislation is twofold: (1) to create additional and immediate employment in the United Kingdom by putting a stop to what is practically the dumping of the selected goods into the country at prices which, being frequently below the cost of production, have caused the closing of many British factories; and (2) to provide revenue towards balancing the Budget.

The qualification for free entry as Empire products continues to be 25 per cent labour and materials. Unless renewed, the Abnormal Importations measure expires in May. Incidentally, many persons in Canada as well as in Britain consider the retention of the Empire labour qualification at the low figure of 25 per cent as unwise, because it will offer opportunities for the mere assembling of particular goods of foreign manufacture in Empire countries instead of actual manufacture there. Canada has already raised the percentage for qualification to 50 per cent, and that of the other Dominions is as high and in some instances higher.

A point that should be emphasized is that the Abnormal Importations Act is a temporary self-contained measure adopted for a special purpose and quite independent of any scientific general tariff which the British Government may decide to bring into force later on. Consequently, there is no reason to suppose that inclusion of a particular commodity in the abnormal importations schedules will ensure its inclusion in any permanent tariff that may be established.

TARIFF ALTERNATIVES

In the meantime, a great deal is being written about the prospective tariff, and from a variety of points of view. One which seems to be of special interest discussed by an economic authority is the respective merits of conceding a uniform percentage of reduction from the full rate to all Empire products, as against granting varying rates to different items which, after full investigation and consideration of the interests of all the countries involved, will practically

guarantee a real preference to the particular commodity in competition with the foreign article.

The authority referred to favours the latter alternative as better calculated to realize the object in view. In this connection it has been conclusively proved from experience that while the existing preferential rates granted to the mother country have secured for her trade in the Dominions which otherwise would have been inevitably lost to foreign competitors, in part or whole, the flat reduction which suffices in the case of some articles is absolutely ineffective when applied to many other of the commodities. The position is similar as regards the flat preferential rates which Great Britain has to a considerably lesser extent granted to Empire countries. It would consequently appear that there is much to be said in favour of the alternative procedure, if supplemented by regulations necessary to prevent unfair dumping, because it would definitely ensure increased inter-Empire trade. Indeed, as it seems almost sure that when matters are sufficiently advanced, different parts of the Empire will be invited to submit selected lists of commodities on which preferential rates would be of practical value to their country, an opportunity will be provided automatically for investigating the respective advantages of the uniform and varying rates of preference.

The desirability of the fullest inquiry into this feature receives added importance resulting from the recent launching of another more or less new project for the further increase of inter-Empire trade and relations.

That development is aimed at the formulating of arrangements between groups of manufacturers operating the same industries in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and other Empire countries, for an improved and organized distribution and location of effort. In other words, is it practicable for those countries which have established, or intend to establish, new manufacturing industries, to discourage the inauguration in a particular country of minor industries the local demand for the products of which is insufficient to make the industry profitable or worth while, and leave it to Great Britain or other Empire country, where the particular industry is already operating upon a large scale, to supply what is required, in return for which the supplying country would agree to refrain from attempting to sell to the trade of the importing country certain products which are being manufactured upon an extensive basis in that country? This plan is correlated to preferential Empire trade and would similarly be vitally influenced by the operation of tariff arrangements. Although the problems which require solution are admittedly difficult, a definite commencement was made last spring, when a small but influential delegation representing the Federation of British Industries paid a visit to Canada. After holding a series of meetings with leading Canadian manufacturers, the delegates issued an encouraging report of their reception and experiences.

The Imperial Economic Committee, acting upon instructions, is at present conducting a special investigation into this important subject. In due course the results will be published in the shape of a report which will be laid before the next Imperial Conference.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

At present the position is so obscure that any conjecture as to the future must be mainly grounded on surmise. If permanent protection is provided in the shape of a tariff or similar measure, it is safe to hazard that increased production will take place in existing establishments, accompanied in many cases by overhauling and improvement in plant, as well as by a renewal of the movement towards rationalization and amalgamation which was checked temporarily by the recent all-round slump.

It seems equally probable that a certain number of new factories, and indeed industries which are practically new to the United Kingdom, will be established, partly by foreign manufacturers whose present methods of supply-

ing the British market are interfered with by the changed conditions, and partly by British manufacturers themselves, who will then be armed with a security which was previously lacking. Already there are rumours that particular United States and other foreign manufacturers are looking for factory sites. It appears probable that quite a number of new plants would be established following the adoption of permanent legislation which would render such a course profitable. Indeed, this action has precedent, because the levying of an import duty on motor tires promptly induced several important foreign manufacturers to erect factories in England, instead of supplying the country from their foreign factories as hitherto.

One feature that is definitely certain is that under any new arrangement competition will become keener than ever. United Kingdom manufacturers will secure new strength, because they will be better armed; and foreign manufacturers will not relinquish the firm foothold they have gained without a keen struggle.

That the new conditions should provide greater opportunities for Canadian producers and exporters of certain lines is exemplified by the keen interest which Canadian business men are already displaying in the march of events. The London office is receiving an uninterrupted flow of inquiries, and many manufacturers and exporters are laying their plans preliminary to paying personal visits if and when prospects develop satisfactorily. Indeed, quite a few have already arrived.

At this stage one can only repeat the opinion that Canadian producers who wish to secure a considerable and regular outlet in this market, and have satisfied themselves that they command the output capacity and other facilities necessary for profitable export trading, will be obliged to establish special export organization of a kind which has in the past been employed to a very slight extent in Canada in comparison with other countries which compete for the trade of the British Isles—which implies some of their most active competitors.

It will be found in certain cases that the machinery required will include the permanent availability of some type of resident selling organization, and also the carrying of adequate stocks in this country.

"BUY BRITISH"

Successive annual reviews emanating from the London office have chronicled the steady growth in the United Kingdom of the movement in favour of purchasing Empire products in preference to foreign. This campaign has been conducted jointly by the Empire Marketing Board and the officials of the different Empire Governments. Canada has played a very important part in the progress achieved during the several years which have passed since the Minister of Trade and Commerce established in London the special propaganda organization which represents the combined efforts of the Exhibition and Publicity Commissioners and the Trade Commissioner Service.

In 1931 the resources of Canada were again displayed to the best advantage in a specially selected number of representative exhibitions which were held in various sections of the British Isles. Excellent results were secured in spite of the very unfavourable conditions which prevailed almost throughout the country.

By one of those strange and unexpected movements of opinion, the disastrous sequence of happenings which have already been described elsewhere, and which resulted in the election of the National Government, led to the launching of a new "Buy British" campaign by the Empire Marketing Board—a campaign that has been successful beyond all precedent. To judge by the enthusiasm with which the slogan has been adopted by the general public, the psychological moment was selected. In fact it is reported that the consuming

public have responded to the call so wholeheartedly that the demand for so-called "British" products speedily exhausted stocks of Empire goods available and has created a real difficulty in so far that there seems little or no prospect of securing promptly the fresh supplies that are required from overseas.

It is feared that Canada has reaped less benefit than some of the other Empire countries because, as a result of the low and unprofitable level of prices which has been prevailing, comparatively small stocks of several of her leading exported food products were available in Britain. Just at the time when the scarcity was about to be remedied, the reduced value of the pound sterling created a fresh difficulty. However, the movement has been beneficial, if only that it has spread among consumers an increased familiarity with Canadian food products, and among the wholesale trade with the Dominion's natural resources and manufactured goods.

FINANCE

Further evidence of the financial depression and crisis which characterized the year is afforded by the phenomenal falling-off in the value of the new capital issues made in London. Moreover, the figures reflect the gradual deterioration in the world position which took place as the year proceeded. Whereas the total floated during the first six months exhibited a marked contraction in comparison with 1930, appeals for capital practically ceased completely during the later months as the crisis reached an acute stage.

The final result marks a reduction from £267,800,700 in 1930 to £102,144,300 in 1931, or 62 per cent, and while details of the destination of the new capital are given below, it is interesting to follow the downward course of events by stating the amounts of money subscribed during the individual quarters of 1931, as under:—

1931	Total	British Govt.	Foreign and Colonial Govt.	British Colonial and Foreign Corp'n. (£ Million)	Mines Finance and Exploration	Rubber and Oil	Balance (mainly Home Industry)
1st quarter.	45.2	6.1	14.5	2.7	5.6	0.1	16.2
2nd quarter.	44.0	4.1	14.9	3.5	5.9	0.1	12.7
3rd quarter.	9.0	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.7	...	2.6
4th quarter.	3.9	Dr. 1.8	...	1.3	...	...	4.4
	102.1	10.7	32.2	8.0	12.2	0.2	35.9

As will be learned from the following table, which covers the calendar years 1929 and 1930 as well as 1931, while United Kingdom issues fell to less than one-third of the quantity of last year, and foreign to nearly a quarter, capital destined for British possessions (mainly Government securities) contracted by only 28 per cent.

Destination of New Capital

	1929 £	1930 £	1931 £
United Kingdom—			
Government.. . . .	65,400,000	65,640,000	10,700,000
Other.. . . .	132,626,500	105,006,100	43,802,000
	198,026,500	170,646,100	54,502,000
British possessions—			
Government.. . . .	26,366,100	49,081,300	30,571,600
Other.. . . .	34,610,900	12,366,900	7,936,800
	60,977,000	61,448,200	38,508,400
Foreign countries—			
Government.. . . .	3,650,000	21,330,000	1,740,000
Other.. . . .	22,585,900	14,376,400	7,393,900
	26,235,900	35,706,400	9,133,900
Grand total.. . . .	285,239,400	267,800,700	102,144,300

Under conditions that have prevailed, the anticipated improvement in the Stock Exchange naturally failed to materialize. As matters turned out, 1931 was one of the most disappointing and disastrous years on record. Values continued to fall still further almost without interruption throughout the year until they ultimately reached a low level which was a record in most cases and from which little or no recovery has been experienced. Brokers have naturally suffered severely from the debacle, to the extent that business has been on a very restricted scale.

In illustration of the extent of the shrinkage which has occurred, the *Bankers' Magazine* for December publishes tables showing that the value of 365 representative securities fell during the last three years from £7,069,751,000 to £5,467,492,000, or rather more than 22½ per cent. During the year there were marked differences in the percentage of depreciation as between particular groups of investments, and moreover the experience of individual securities in these different groups also varied considerably. One section that has been particularly hard hit is railways (British, Dominion, and foreign). The fall in British Government stocks like the 5 per cent War Loan, the Conversion Loan, and the Consolidated Loan, averaged about 8 per cent. Upon the other hand, Indian 4½ per cent stock was marked down 19 points, and New Zealand 4½ per cents fell by 14½ per cent. In the case of foreign securities, Chile 6 per cent dropped 57 points, and Japanese 6 per cent by 22. The recession in a representative list of commercial and industrial ordinary shares of high standing was much less, being mainly fractional, but in most cases these securities had already suffered a heavy depreciation during 1930. As might have been anticipated from the present depressed commercial conditions, several of the principal copper and oil shares dropped by 50 per cent or more during the twelve months. The universal slump was extended to even more drastic dimensions in the case of purely speculative issues of the type which were the subject of so much gambling in the immediate past, and many of these have subsided to a level which threatens, if it has not already resulted in, extinction.

If further evidence of bad times were wanting, it is reflected in the figures issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House, reporting a decrease in the turnover of bills and cheques of 16·8 per cent in comparison with 1930, although, upon the other hand, according to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, while the number of bankruptcies exceeded those of 1930, the total for 1931 (4,322) fell short of the peak figure of the past decade by 712.

In spite of these difficulties, the banks have done better than was expected. The "Big Five" have just issued their annual reports, and although earnings in each case show a decline, and in most cases there has been a reduction in the rate of dividend declared, the final statements submitted by all, after providing for losses and shrinkage in investments, are considered to be satisfactory.

PRICES

An outstanding feature of the past few years has been the heavy fall in the wholesale price of practically every commodity. This steady reduction has gradually wiped off the whole of the abnormal advances which took place after 1914, and more recently quotations have sunk to a still lower level—often constituting an absolute record. During the year 1931 there occurred periods when the decline appeared to be checked, followed subsequently in some cases by a small recovery, but these movements have proved themselves to be temporary, and according to figures recorded by several of the recognized price index authorities, the price index figure for December 31, 1931, standing at 99·5, in comparison with 103·2 at the corresponding date in 1930, showed a further fall of 3·7 points.

Practically all economic authorities regard this price debacle as a foremost feature of the long-drawn-out depression in trade and industry, and some as its actual cause.

This view is indeed the subject of a memorandum on *The Crisis*, prepared by Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E., appearing as a supplement to the London *Economist*. Enunciating his belief that the maintenance of stable conditions depends upon an equilibrium in the distribution of national incomes, Sir Henry premises compliance with the following four points:—

- (a) The share of the national income falling to those who lend money must be great enough to induce them to save and lend, yet no greater than debtors are able to bear;
- (b) The share falling to the producing class (which includes services needed for production) must be great enough to meet their personal wants, maintain their productive equipment, pay wages, taxes and debt charges, yet no greater than the consumers of their production are able to bear;
- (c) The share falling to the wage-earning class must be great enough to induce them to hire out their labour, yet no greater than the producing class are able to bear;
- (d) The share falling to the State and other public authorities by way of taxation must be great enough to enable them to meet the expenses of administration (mainly in the form of wages, salaries, and other services), yet no greater than the taxpayers are able to bear.

As all these desiderata are at the moment, so to speak, out of gear, Sir Henry attributes the existing catastrophic condition of affairs throughout the world as due to disturbance and dislocation resulting from the disastrously low level to which prices of all kinds have fallen, and traces the cause to the impracticable and impossible methods which have so far been attempted for the settlement of reparations and war debts. Those who wish to pursue a theme which is elaborated in a masterly manner are recommended to study the complete article.

To revert to the course of wholesale prices in the United Kingdom in 1931. The customary procedure is being followed of quoting the figures collected by one of the several authorities in the United Kingdom who assemble and tabulate these details. Although these index systems differ to some slight extent, this is due to variation in some of the commodities which they select for treatment, and their general conclusions are similar. Certain of these authorities have now rather complicated their previous unanimity by abandoning their former method of basing comparison upon 1913, and substituting some post-war year.

As previous references to the question of prices in these reviews have adopted 1913 as a fixed basis, it has been decided advantageous to again reproduce tables published by the London *Times* as illustrative of prices of the leading groups of commodities at the beginning and end of 1931.

Group	Dec. 31, 1930	Dec. 31, 1931	Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
Cereals	87.6	91.2	+ 4.1
Meat and fish	129.4	106.0	- 18.1
Other food	116.0	124.6	+ 7.4
Total food	111.2	108.1	- 2.8
Iron and steel	115.8	106.0	- 8.5
Other metals and minerals	90.0	90.7	+ 0.8
Cotton	92.5	91.5	- 1.1
Other textiles	72.1	74.6	+ 3.5
Other materials	118.8	107.3	- 9.7
Total materials	98.6	94.6	- 4.1
Total all commodities	103.2	99.5	- 3.6

Reference to the course pursued during the year shows that after an immediate fall to 100.4 in January, prices remained steady until April, and subsequently experienced a further drop, although of a fluctuating nature, which had reached 94.5 in July. In September, and coincident with the suspension of the gold standard, a sharp recovery of 4 points took place to a level of 98.6, which has slightly, but continuously, risen since.

Experience indicates a curious absence of relationship between wholesale and retail prices. For years past the failure of retail prices to respond to reductions which were current in the wholesale trade created a gap between the two

which caused constant complaint upon the part of the consumer. The accelerated pace which set in in 1930 eventually had its effect by upsetting the equilibrium of retail prices, and they began to drop in a more direct ratio to the fall in wholesale prices.

The best available source of information on retail prices is usually held to be the returns collected by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of arriving at the cost of living. While the figures include, in addition to commodities, rent, fuel and light, they are generally considered to supply the most accurate means of gauging the incidence of retail prices.

According to the Ministry's returns, the cost of living, which on January 8, 1930, stood at 66 per cent over 1913, had receded to 55 by the end of December, 1930. Once having been dislodged, the movement gathered in momentum, and by September the percentage had further fallen to 45 per cent. Since then the fall in the international value of the pound sterling, which obviously must be affected by the quantity of foodstuffs imported, has not only stopped the flow, but caused reaction to the extent that by the end of December the cost of living index had turned in the other direction and increased to 48 per cent.

INDUSTRY

As a further drastic decline in the country's export trade during the earlier part of 1931 was one of the important causes which contributed to the suspension of the gold standard and subsequent events, it was taken for granted that the year must be again a bad one for United Kingdom factories. The growing plight of countries which were formerly her best and most regular customers still further restricted their individual purchasing powers, and the excessive cost of British production handicapped the United Kingdom in the keen struggle against rival producers which was waged for such business as offered. As the disappointing results are reflected in the figures relating to overseas trade which are reproduced in the second section of this report, and the present position of the heavy and other important industries is practically unchanged since last year, it has been decided not to repeat the elaborate review which was included in this report last year. In lieu are substituted the following brief references to the results in a few of the leading industries.

The consumption of coal was reduced by the curtailment of industrial operations which took place not only in the United Kingdom but in continental countries. The export of coal was, moreover, adversely affected by the surtax imposed by the French Government on the importation of British coal. That feature, together with acute price competition from other continental mines, caused a further decrease in the export of coal to 42,750,000 tons as against 54,874,000 tons in 1930.

The shipbuilding trades experienced one of the leanest periods in their history, particularly disappointing as giving the *coup-de-grâce* to the short-lived revival from which so much had been expected. Lloyd's figures show that the total launchings in Great Britain and Ireland in 1931 amounted to only 146 ships, representing a tonnage of 466,666, in comparison with the 479 ships and 1,488,150 tons of 1930. During the December quarter launchings sank to the low level of 70,000 tons. The outlook is rendered more disquieting by the fact that while the world production of shipping also experienced a marked decrease, the drop from 2,890,232 tons to 1,557,808 tons was only half as severe. Moreover, there was a steady decrease last year in the volume of shipping under construction in the British Isles, and the total of 400,505 tons associated with December 31, 1931, was not only the lowest figure since 1887, but included about 154,000 tons on which work was suspended.

The position is also unsatisfactory when contrasted with the figures of shipping under construction throughout the world, because while Great Britain and Ireland's present share only constitutes 28 per cent as against the 72 per cent being constructed abroad, before the war the average percentages were 57.2 for Great Britain and 42.8 for the rest of the world.

The important degree to which iron and steel enter into the production of other industries which were under a cloud last year promised ill for British output. As matters have turned out, the results are deplorably bad, the respective outputs of pig iron and of steel ingots and castings being 3,758,000 tons and 5,175,600 tons in 1931, as against 6,192,400 tons and 7,325,700 tons in 1929. Further, Britain, which at one time supplied the whole world with a substantial proportion of its iron and steel products, imported in the year 1930 nearly 1,000,000 tons more than she exported from her factories.

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Heavy Decrease in Building Trade at Sydney

Sydney, January 7, 1932.—The heavy decrease in the building trade in Sydney and the suburban area is revealed by the annual returns. The number of new buildings erected during 1931 was 1,621, and the outlay, including that for additions to existing buildings, amounted to £1,972,145. These figures, compared with 5,931 buildings valued at £9,201,109 for 1930, show a decrease of 4,310 buildings and of £7,408,964 capital outlay. The very considerable decrease in the number of new buildings reveals the severity of the economic depression with its consequent effect on the building trade.

The following figures show the movement in building operations since 1923:—

Year	No. of Buildings	Value
1923	10,450	£10,133,116
1924	12,189	14,346,071
1925	10,939	11,587,149
1926	10,844	13,128,722
1927	10,855	14,226,990
1928	11,378	16,100,173
1929	9,924	16,438,984
1930	5,931	9,201,109
1931	1,621	1,972,145

Shipping and Trade of the Port of Sydney

The whole of the wharfrage accommodation at Sydney is owned by the Government of New South Wales and is controlled by the Sydney Harbour Trust, consisting of three commissioners appointed by the Government.

SHIPPING

According to the annual report for the year to June 30, 1931, which has just been issued, the total number of vessels that entered the port was 5,982, with a net registered tonnage of 8,468,282 and a gross registered tonnage of 14,692,665—210 vessels under the preceding year and a decrease in gross tonnage of 717,382. The falling off in the oversea trade was due to the curtailment of imports and the revision of the customs tariff. The detailed figures for the year again reflected the increasing development of motor shipping.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imported goods (inclusive of transshipments) showed a decrease in quantity compared with last year—3,119,247 tons as against 4,035,466 tons for the year ended June 30, 1930. The oversea imports were valued at £25,095,799 as compared with £55,429,182 for the previous year. The total exports were approximately 2,523,559 tons, with a value of £30,299,201, as compared with £34,713,552 for the year ended June 30, 1930.

WHEAT EXPORTS

The total quantity of wheat exported during the year was 828,260 tons as compared with 327,422 tons, 500,817 tons, and 33,579 tons for the three preceding

years. Wheat loading is now concentrated at one centre instead of, as previously, at several centres. Elevators have been erected at the terminal with a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels, and vessels are loaded at the rate of 1,400 tons per hour. Bagged wheat for topping-up is loaded at the same centre without, as formerly, removal of vessels.

Australian Tobacco Industry

The Australian smoking public in seeking to economise has to a large extent turned towards the cheaper brands of tobacco, composed entirely or to a large extent of Australian leaf. Stocks of locally grown leaf which eighteen months ago appeared to be more than ample have not been sufficient to meet all demands, with the result that a system of rationing by the manufacturers of the cheaper brands has had to be introduced until supplies of the new season's leaf are available.

Tobacco growing has been extensively tried in Australia for many years, but has undergone marked fluctuations. In all the States in which its cultivation has been attempted, the soil and climate appear to be very suitable to the growth of the plant, and large sums of money have been spent by the various Governments and tobacco manufacturers. The quality of the leaf grown in many districts appears to be satisfactory; the main obstacle is the parasitic disease blue mould, which has not yet been entirely controlled. Recent experiments in an entirely new district in the State of Queensland, however, have been of a more satisfactory nature.

The high prices paid for the 1931 leaf have induced many new growers to enter the industry, and, with a view to preventing the cultivation of inferior leaf, an official warning has been issued stating that the successful stabilization of the industry depends on the production of light, bright leaf, obtainable only by skilled growers working along scientific lines in the proper natural environment, as in normal times the Australian smoker insists on good-quality tobacco.

One of the chief causes of the present abnormal use of locally grown tobacco is the present high cost of the imported product, due to heavily increased duties, excise, adverse exchange, and primage duty.

Business Conditions in 1931

The people of Australia may look back upon 1931 and its attendant trials with a sense of having met them courageously and successfully. At the close of 1930 the general feeling among Australians was that conditions in 1931 could hardly be less trying than those of the preceding year. That was the first reaction to the depression the existence of which at the end of 1930 many were unwilling to recognize. Its existence became a reality, however, as taxation, direct and indirect, increased to an extent which would previously have been regarded with incredulity, and when unemployment assumed dimensions hitherto unthought of for this sparsely populated continent.

The banks have maintained confidence and investment values to an admirable extent considering the severity of combined economic and political strains, and naturally have been very cautious in their advances. The Government Savings Bank of New South Wales closed its doors for some months, but has now amalgamated with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia with very satisfactory results. Only one other bank, a small one, in this State failed.

Imports have largely decreased owing to heavy additional customs duties, surtax, high exchange, and diminished purchasing power. Exports, on the other hand, have increased in quantity, but have hardly made up for the decreased prices obtainable. The wool market has undergone remarkable variations, but has recently steadied up. The same applies to wheat with its remarkable vagaries during 1931.

Fortunately, seasonal conditions have been uniformly excellent, and production of pastoral and agricultural products has been much above normal.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

M. B. PALMER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, January 19, 1932.—In Germany the severity of the depression becomes more acute. The fourth emergency decree regulating and affecting almost every phase of internal affairs in an endeavour to meet the situation both politically and economically, was issued by the Government on December 8. It is still too early to estimate the results, while from a broader view so much depends upon the outcome of the international developments now in progress.

The total number of unemployed in Germany at the end of December formed a new high record of 5,665,669, an increase of 605,896 over November and 1,042,189 over October, and compared with a total of 4,383,843 in December, 1930, and 2,850,849 in December, 1929. Bankruptcies in December numbered 1,178 and receiverships 864, as compared with 1,215 and 935 in November and 1,435 and 1,010 in October respectively. The total bankruptcies during the year numbered 18,850 and receiverships 8,600 as compared with 15,486 and 7,178 respectively during 1930.

PRICES, WAGES AND PRODUCTION

A report of the Reichskreditgesellschaft states that prices, so far as they can be measured by the wholesale price index, had fallen by the end of the year to the 1913 level, and the prices of goods particularly affected by the depression were more than one third below that level. With 1913=100, the wholesale price index at the end of December was 102·9 compared with 106·2 in November, 107 in October, and 117·8 in December, 1930. In contrast to wholesale prices, the cost-of-living index has not yet correspondingly fallen due to the fact that the cost of distribution, rents, fares, gas and electricity are substantially above the pre-war level. This index stood at 130·4 for December as compared with 131·9 for November, 133·1 for October and 141·6 for December, 1930.

Wages during the course of the year 1931 were reduced approximately 7 per cent. The average hourly wage for all industries for skilled workers at the beginning of November was 0·962 marks (1 mark=\$0.238 at par) and for unskilled workers 0·786 marks, as compared with 0·967 marks and 0·789 marks at the beginning of October.

The decline in industrial activity became more pronounced during the latter part of the year, and special emphasis was placed upon the fact that from July the consumption of rolled iron has been cut in half. The consumers' industries were in a somewhat better position, attributable to the fact that the greater the lack of confidence in the money and credit system the more savings are devoted to consumption.

INDICES OF PRODUCTION, 1928-1931

The latest report of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung (Institute for the Study of Business Cycles) gives the following indices of production when 1928=100:—

	Coal	Rolling Mills	Mach- ines	Cement	Tex- tiles	Shoes	China	Pro- ducers' Goods	Con- sumers' Goods
*1929	108.3	108.2	100.9	94.5	91.1	103.8	87.4	105.9	93.5
1930									
July	86.4	71.8	88.2	75.5	85.4	80.2	81.6	78.6	84.0
October	91.3	67.9	69.6	78.2	84.5	108.3	75.2	73.7	84.4
1931									
January	90.2	60.7	54.8	39.0	78.4	73.7	68.0	66.1	70.8
July	74.6	63.1	65.2	75.3	86.0	73.8	61.8	66.3	81.1
October	76.7	49.3	....	56.8	....	....	....	....	....

* Monthly average.

The average daily car loadings for Germany numbered 122,000 in November as against 125,400 in October and 138,200 in November, 1930. The average daily car loadings for the first week in December numbered 107,700; for the second week of December, 103,100; and for the third week, 98,300.

FINANCES

The emergency decree has restored the balance of the budget, and the Minister of Finance has announced that the following increases in income will result: reduction of official salaries, 50 million marks; increase of turnover tax, 120 million; profits from coinage and economies, 230 million, making a total of 450 million marks.

In spite of the large active balance of trade, the drain on the Reichsbank holdings of foreign exchange continues. The statement for the first week of January shows a satisfactory reversal of the year-end strain. Note circulation fell by 200,000,000 marks to 4,575,000,000 marks, and the total of Reichsbank credit fell by 516,400,000 marks to 4,130,800,000 marks. At the same time the bank had lost 4,900,000 marks in gold and 10,000,000 marks in foreign exchange, so that the total holding for cover purposes was reduced to 1,141,000,000 marks. On account of the reduction in note circulation, however, the nominal gold and foreign exchange cover rose slightly from 24·2 to 24·9 per cent. It is stated that all withdrawals are now attributable to repatriation of foreign funds—in consequence of the gaps in the Standstill Agreement—while domestic depositors have ceased to show uneasiness. There is evidence that the public spent freely during the Christmas week and at the New Year sales, putting into circulation fair quantities of hoarded notes.

The stock exchanges remain closed, and only a small volume of private telephone trading takes place at declining prices which are quite nominal.

FOREIGN TRADE

Official German trade statistics for November show a distinct change from the previous trend. The following figures illustrate the situation:—

Germany's Foreign Trade, 1928 to 1931

Period	Imports	Exports	
		Excluding Reparations	Repara- tions
	Value in Million Marks		
1928 monthly average..	1,167	968	55
1929 monthly average..	1,121	1,055	68
1930 monthly average..	866	944	59
1931 monthly average—			
January to June	634	753	41
July	563	792	35
August	454	777	26
September	448	812	23
October	483	866	13
November	482	738	10

It is seen from the above table that imports reached their lowest point in September, and the repetition in November of the October increase suggests that, notwithstanding the curtailment of German purchasing power, it was necessary to replace raw materials. The fall in exports is presumably in consonance with world conditions. The total export surplus (including reparations) for the eleven months of the year amounted to 2,607,000,000 marks, which was already far in advance of the total for the whole of 1930 which amounted to 1,642,000,000 marks.

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL AND IMPORT MEASURES IN SCANDINAVIA

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, January 18, 1932.—Following the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain on September 21 last, Norway and Sweden took the same course a week later, Denmark on September 29, and Finland on October 12. These measures, which at the time seemed precipitate, have since proved to be far-sighted, for the Scandinavian countries, which began to feel the effects of the world economic depression in 1930, were, just prior to the taking of this step, in a somewhat precarious position, which was accentuated by the action of Great Britain.

From April until September Norway had been industrially "tied up" as a result of a general strike and lockout in the pulp and paper, chemical and allied industries as well as in many others of less importance. Added to this difficulty her shipping, upon which she is so greatly dependent, was idle to the extent of about 25 per cent. Furthermore, the whaling fleet, owing to superabundant supplies of oil having been obtained the previous year and the market for it being very small, was forced to remain in home waters. The labour conflict, which involved about 85,000 men, in some measure assisted the basic pulp and paper industries, allowing the manufacturers to reduce large stocks which were on hand early in the spring, but prices in Great Britain and other markets were weak, and the demand had continued to fall.

Work in these industries had hardly been resumed when Great Britain, which is the most important market for all the Scandinavian countries, abandoned the gold standard. The fluctuating exchange and the rapid withdrawal of foreign currencies made it extremely difficult for exporters to carry on, while at the same time the Norwegian Government and the banks, foreseeing further financial troubles, decided to abandon the gold standard. This step may be attributed to the fact that Norway, as well as the other Scandinavian countries, is so closely bound up with Great Britain economically that it was essential that she should follow the example of the latter and retain as far as possible a parity with the pound sterling. In this all the Scandinavian countries have been fairly successful, and while from time to time there have been fluctuations, in the main Scandinavian currencies are "tied to the pound."

Labour unrest has also been prevalent in the other countries in this territory, while the basic wood, pulp and paper industries of Sweden and Finland during the past year have been seriously affected. The labour conflict in Norway reacted favourably on these countries, but with Norway back on a production basis Sweden and Finland, which were experiencing demands for payments from abroad and difficulties in the security market, as well as in the marketing of the products of their basic industries, were forced to take the same step as Norway.

Denmark, which depends in such a large measure upon the British market for the sale of butter and bacon (prices of which were extremely low), also experienced difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange, while at the same time demands from abroad were increasing, and immediately followed Norway and Sweden in abandoning the gold standard. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455, December 19, 1931, page 984.)

NORWAY

Each of the countries following the abandonment of the gold standard have adopted somewhat similar methods to retain their economic position and to keep their currencies as stable as possible in the markets of the world. Norway, however, save for the law proclaiming the abandonment of the gold standard, had

not taken any official action to curtail imports of either goods or services until January 13, 1932, when a new tariff was passed; but the "Made-in-Norway" campaign has reached its greatest heights during the past three months.

The effects of abnormal purchases by Norwegian importers, in anticipation of increased tariffs, and of the insistence on the part of foreign exporters upon immediate payment for goods delivered, resulted in the introduction of voluntary restrictive measures affecting foreign exchange and imports. As a result of conferences between importers, bankers, and Government officials, an arrangement was arrived at under which importers could obtain only such quantities of foreign exchange as were necessary to pay accounts outstanding, and for goods after receipt, for which payment was due. In this way the establishment of credit abroad has become practically impossible. Under this arrangement, also, bankers have advised importers that a curtailment in imports, especially for luxury lines, will be necessary.

Imports for the months of October and November, 1931, as compared with the corresponding months in 1930, are as follows:—

	1931 Kroner	1930 Kroner
October	68,230,000	100,517,000
November	85,463,000	97,604,000

As time goes on it is becoming increasingly difficult for importers to obtain foreign exchange to finance shipments, but with the adverse exchange rates and the scrutiny to which the banks subject invoices, the volume of imports can be expected to continue to decrease for some time. On January 13, 1932, an increase of 20 per cent over the present tariff rates in force was announced, coming into effect immediately. Under this new tariff law certain exceptions to the increase are made, namely: gasoline and oil-burning engines, electric motors and generators, power threshers and other agricultural machinery as well as parts for these articles; coffee and sugar bear an increased duty of 15 per cent.

The adverse conditions referred to above have had a marked effect on a number of Norwegian banks. Three of these, the assets of which were largely in shipping and whaling shares which have had to be written down appreciably, were on December 15 forced to suspend payments. The two largest—Den Norske Creditbank and Bergens Privatbank—were two of the largest joint-stock banks in Norway, and have been doing an aggressive commercial business both at home and abroad. Their suspension has had a serious effect upon the already diminishing import trade. A considerable number of importers had been doing business through these banks; and many exporters abroad are now insisting upon letters of credit being opened, which under present voluntary restrictions is practically impossible.

The Government, realizing the necessity for these banks to carry on if at all possible, granted a moratorium under the Bankruptcy Act of three months' duration, during which period the banks are to carry on with new business and endeavour to recapitalize. In the month just passed they have met with a considerable measure of success, for new accounts are being opened daily, and these deposits have a prior claim over all others against the bank. Foreign banking correspondents generally have been most sympathetic in assisting the banks to re-establish themselves, and new capital is being obtained with sufficient rapidity to indicate that these banks will be enabled to carry on when the moratorium expires. It is expected that at that time all the old depositors whose money is held during the moratorium period will be paid back, but stockholders stand to lose their entire investments.

SWEDEN

Sweden has had large investments abroad, mainly in central Europe. At the same time large borrowings from several of the greater Powers had, as a result of general economic depression both at home and abroad (particularly in

those countries where Swedish investments were placed), to abandon the gold standard on September 28. Since that time she has endeavoured to retain a measure of parity with the pound sterling and has met with a fair amount of success.

The bankers have also introduced coercive methods in their efforts to curtail foreign claims by placing restrictions similar to those in force in Norway upon the obtaining of foreign exchange. Generally speaking, importers can obtain this exchange, but it may be that a week may elapse before the money is forthcoming. At first, invoices were examined by the banks, which became hopelessly involved in the mass of detail and were forced to abandon the practice. Importers are becoming extremely careful about placing forward orders as they are not at all sure that the exchange will be forthcoming upon the arrival of the goods.

As in the case of Norway, the difficulties arising from the depreciated value of the Swedish krona, together with the scarcity of foreign exchange, have decreased the import volume during the latter part of 1931 as compared with the corresponding months in the previous year, viz:—

	1931 Kroner	1930 Kroner
October	129,791,000	150,755,000
November	131,373,000	133,622,000

The fall in the volume of trade is not as pronounced as in Norway owing in large measure to the fact that Sweden has been forced to import greater quantities of agricultural products in the latter months of 1931 than was the case in 1930, due to a lessened home production.

Owing to the drain on the gold supply from abroad which resulted in the abandonment of the gold standard, as well as claims from abroad arising out of the loans to Sweden, the supply of gold was not considered sufficient, resulting in the passage of a law on November 27 exempting the Swedish State Bank from its obligation to redeem its notes in gold until March 1 next. Provision is also made for the continuance of this period of exemption. Further efforts to curtail claims from abroad are seen in the law of December 14 prohibiting the export of Swedish Government, municipal, or joint stock companies' bonds.

It is expected that strenuous efforts will be made by the Government immediately after the opening of the Riksdag to balance its international trade; and it is the general opinion that a considerable increase in the tariff, somewhat along the lines of that just put into effect by Norway, will take place.

DENMARK

Closely following the numerous laws passed in Denmark subsequent to the prohibition of the export of gold on September 22, and the law suspending the gold standard of September 29, that country, by virtue of a law of November 18, has passed many regulations to enable it to cope with the unfavourable trade balance and the depreciated currency. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455 of December 19, 1931, page 984.) Under the law of November 18, providing for the protection of Danish currency, regulations were passed the same day restricting the importation from abroad of Danish shares to banks and members of the Copenhagen stock exchange; in such cases they cannot be given up without the sanction of the National Bank. Proceeds from such shares as are imported from abroad for foreign account, which may be sold for foreign account, must be placed in a closed account to the credit of the foreign seller who, however, cannot obtain the funds except with the sanction of the National Bank. The following day a further regulation restricting the export of currency was passed under which it was forbidden to export Danish kroner in the form of cash, cheques,

drafts, or bills of exchange without the sanction of the National Bank; usually sums of 400 kroner per week in payment of accounts are allowed under this law. Dividend warrants, etc., were also prohibited exportation except under sanction of the National Bank. It was also laid down that exporters in Denmark, upon receipt of foreign currencies, must deposit them and receive in return Danish kroner from their bankers. In this way the Government, through the agency of the banks, controlled the entire volume of foreign exchange available from day to day in the country.

Where it can be shown to be absolutely essential to obtain foreign exchange importers may do so, but the restrictions are carried out so strictly that imports are necessarily declining, particularly from those countries retaining the gold standard. When goods are delivered, importers, by presenting the documents to the bank on the due date, may after some days' delay obtain their requirements, but for many luxury lines long delays and absolute refusals have taken place. Tariff increases on automobiles, parts thereof, tires and tubes, rubber shoes, perfumery and articles for toilet use have been so materially advanced that except in certain cases their importation is almost impossible. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1462, of February 6, 1932, page 169.)

A further law was passed on December 5 to facilitate the settlement of the balance of payments abroad by enacting that all debts or credits due to or from foreign countries must be reported to the Department of Statistics.

Due to extremely low prices the farming community has been placed in a serious position, and steps have been taken by the Government to alleviate it. (See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455, of December 19, 1931, page 984.) These measures, however, do not appear to be sufficient to meet the case, particularly in the province of Jutland, and further steps have been proposed. Under laws of December 21 and December 22, the Jutlandish Land Mortgage Association (a large co-operative organization which has been in serious financial difficulties owing to the inability of farmers to meet their mortgage payments) has been granted a moratorium of one month from January 1 and the term may be increased if found necessary. Such action, although for only a short period, may give the association, which is a very important one in Jutland, a breathing space within which to rearrange for new or extensions of existing loans and thus carry on successfully, without being required to declare in bankruptcy, in which case farmers throughout that important part of Denmark would be in a serious position.

GENERAL

In general, it may be stated that importers in each of the Scandinavian countries are experiencing difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange, with perhaps the greatest difficulty taking place in Denmark. Sterling, however, is perhaps the easiest of the foreign exchanges to obtain, so that importers in many cases after procuring pounds sell them again in London, New York, or in the other main money centres for the currency which is required to meet the particular bills.

The various countries in this territory, although officially working independently of each other, have to a marked degree carried out the same measures, but until this present week Denmark was the only one which had raised its tariff. It is widely considered that the increase in the Norwegian tariff and the expected increase in Sweden are in a large measure due to the conference of Foreign Ministers from the three countries held in Copenhagen immediately after the opening of the New Year. Methods of combating the currency depreciation, foreign trade difficulties, and closer economic relations with Great Britain were the important points taken up at the gathering; this latter point will undoubtedly prove of considerable moment to Canadian exporters in the near future.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN EGYPT DURING 1931

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cairo, January 20, 1932.—In common with the other countries of the world, the year 1931 was an extremely disappointing one for Egypt.

During the first two months there was a slight undercurrent of optimism on the stock exchange and cotton markets, as well as in business generally, but this spirit soon disappeared with a resumption of the downward trend in commodity prices. In June news of the Hoover moratorium temporarily stimulated activity, but markets quickly resumed their dullness. The abandonment of the gold standard in the United Kingdom in September, causing an immediate increase in the pound sterling prices of raw cotton, had a favourable reaction in Egypt, this commodity being the principal export. The Egyptian currency being intimately linked with sterling, and fluctuating with it, Egypt consequently received a higher price for its cotton in relation with the depreciation of the British currency. The resulting improvement in the cotton situation in Egypt in the last quarter was therefore entirely artificial and is altogether dependent upon the exchange situation.

Prices of industrial stocks moved upwards in October in sympathy with the London market, following the protective policy embarked upon by the new British Government, but the year closed with a resumption of the general downward trend in all classes of commercial activity, this being contrary to the usual state of the market at this period.

While conditions in 1931 were most unfavourable and failures were more numerous than in the preceding year, none of this year's failures were outstanding.

DECREASED PURCHASING POWER

The general fall in commodity prices, especially raw materials, which was the chief characteristic of 1931, was particularly felt in Egypt, its economic life depending mainly on the production of raw cotton. Falling prices in this commodity, which forms over 90 per cent of Egyptian exports, are immediately followed by a decrease in the country's purchasing power and by a contraction in imports.

In the calendar year 1929, Egyptian exports of raw cotton were valued at ££41,361,000, and imports of goods of all kinds totalled ££56,275,000. In 1930, owing to a drop in the price of cotton due to world stocks being considerably in excess of demand, the value of Egypt's exports of cotton fell to ££23,788,000, while total imports decreased to ££47,488,000. With a further decline in cotton prices in 1931, exports of this commodity showed another reduction to ££19,688,069, while imports contracted to ££31,528,791, a decrease of 34 per cent compared to 1930 and of 44 per cent on the 1929 figures. The value of Egyptian cotton exports in 1931 would have been still less but for the fact that, due to the fall in the pound sterling last September, as previously mentioned, the price of cotton has increased proportionately to the discount in sterling (and of Egyptian currency) in New York.

EGYPTIAN AND BRITISH CURRENCIES

While the drop in sterling has had a favourable effect in Egypt, due to Egyptian cotton prices being raised, other interests have been adversely affected, and in some quarters there has arisen a demand for the severing of the existing ties between Egyptian currency and sterling, and the establishment of an independent Egyptian monetary unit. This, however, would involve the purchase of considerable quantities of gold and the gradual exchange against gold of the British Treasury bonds now held by the National Bank.

The view which appears to prevail is that the general advantages accruing from the present situation are greater than the disadvantages and that the moment is not propitious for breaking the fixed relation with sterling (the pound sterling is equivalent to 975 millimes, there being 1,000 millimes to the Egyptian pound), in particular because commercial transactions are made in the British currency.

The Egyptian Government, however, faced with the problem of paying the interest coupons on the Egyptian Debt either in gold or in paper, and having decided upon the latter as being less onerous, action is to be instituted in the courts. A few financial organizations being in a similar plight have provisionally adopted the same attitude as the Government in paying interest on obligations in paper, and the result of the proceedings against the Government is being anxiously awaited. Several months more will elapse before judgment will be rendered, and the decision will have an important effect on the monetary policy of the country and on the financial situation generally.

ASSISTANCE TO CULTIVATORS

The Government has come to the assistance of cultivators in a number of ways, by making new advances to growers or extending the period of repayment of advances previously made, and recently established a special Agricultural Credit Bank, with a capital of £E1,000,000 for this purpose.

With a view to checking the fall in the price of Egyptian cotton, and reducing the dependence of the country on this one particular crop, a decree was issued early in 1931 limiting the acreage to be sown under Sakellaridis (long-fibre cotton), while another decree issued in September considerably restricted the area to be sown under other varieties of cotton, such as Achmoudi.

Towards the end of the year, however, opinions were being expressed that this policy was a dangerous one, as it would, by raising prices, tend to reduce the growing demand which has sprung up during the year for Achmoudi cotton owing to the narrow price spread between it and American varieties, making Achmoudi relatively cheap at the present time.

It is hardly to be expected, in view of the very small percentage of the Egyptian cotton crop compared to world production, that any restrictions in the cultivation in Egypt could have any influence in the price of the Egyptian varieties, which are entirely governed by the price of the large American crops.

PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON AN INDEX

In the end, as the price of cotton is an index to the prosperity of the country, and the economic situation in Egypt improves with or is checked by an upward or downward trend in the price of American cotton, it is by the movement of American cotton that one can gauge the commercial situation in Egypt at any time.

PROTECTION BY IMPORT DUTIES

Realizing that restrictions on cotton growing would necessarily lead to an increase in the cultivation of other crops, the Government, with a view to encouraging this, raised the import duties on wheat and other cereals, flour and fruits on one or two occasions during 1931. There is, however, a limit to the effect of such protection with a view to increasing prices, and the danger is that a bountiful crop of wheat will result in supply exceeding the local demand, thus lowering prices and making such crops less profitable. It is very much to be doubted that Egypt can find more remunerative crops than cotton, which it is able to produce at a greater profit than is the case in the United States.

A prohibitive duty was also placed on refined sugar, the purpose being to make Egypt independent of foreign supplies. The Government entered into an agreement with the local sugar refinery whereby it fixes the price to be paid by the company for the sugar cane grown in the country, as well as the wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar, while it levies an excise duty on this product and also shares in the profits of the refinery.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

The question of balancing the budget has received special attention, and the Government has under consideration the levying of new taxes, such as stamp duties, patent duty, motor vehicle taxes, etc., to increase present receipts, which are mainly provided by land taxes and customs and excise duties. The imposition of these new taxes hinges on the situation in respect to the Capitulations, to which Egypt is still subject, one of the features being that no direct taxes can be levied without the consent of the Capitulatory Powers.

The receipts of the State Railways have fallen considerably and the Government is coping with the problem of improving the conditions at present handicapping railway transport of merchandise.

TOURIST TRADE

The tourist traffic, which also reflects the situation in Egypt, has decreased in the last few years, and while it is too early to give any figures for 1931-32, there can be no doubt that the present season will be still worse than the preceding one.

The following table shows the movement of visitors to Egypt during the last five years:—

Season	Cruise Passengers	Independent Travellers	Total
1926-27	13,300	5,000	18,300
1927-28	14,000	6,000	20,000
1928-29	13,000	7,500	20,500
1929-30	8,000	5,000	13,000
1930-31	4,500	2,500	7,000

FUTURE PROSPECTS

To sum up the position in Egypt at the present time, it may be said that any definite improvement hinges on the possibility of higher prices for raw cotton, this development depending chiefly on an increased demand for cotton products, and further restrictions being brought about in the area to be sown under cotton in the United States. The landed assets of Egypt have suffered a great depreciation, which has been aggravated by the fall in the pound sterling. Improvement in the value of the pound sterling is therefore a second essential. A third factor as regards trade is the fluctuation of the pound sterling, to which the Egyptian currency is bound, such fluctuations paralyzing commerce. When the pound sterling is stabilized, the position will be substantially improved. The uncertainty prevailing as regards the exchange situation in a number of countries must also be removed in order to bring back confidence in commercial centres.

That Egypt can recover is not to be doubted. The land is extremely fertile, and larger areas are being made available for a constantly increasing population (now 15,000,000). The fellah, or worker on the land, is sober and hard-working. The national debt (about £E7 per capita) is small compared with that of other countries, and the present Government is chiefly concerned with the economic welfare of the country.

PALESTINE: ITS AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRIES*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Agriculture

Less than half the size of Nova Scotia, possessing little timber, and with small possibilities of working on a commercial scale its known metallic minerals and oil deposits, Palestine may be said to be primarily an agricultural country. What manufactures exist (soap, olive oil and flour mills, wineries, tanneries) are almost exclusively concerned with the treatment of the produce of the soil. Agricultural products constitute approximately 90 per cent of the value of the country's exports and, with the citrus crop expanding, this percentage will increase during the next few years.

Owing to its geographical situation, the variety of its soils, its mountains, plains and the deep valley of the Jordan river, which give Palestine a wide range in climatic conditions, the crops grown in this small country cover the whole gamut of the products of the temperate and tropical zones: wheat and maize, peaches and apricots, watermelons and grapes; olives and oranges; figs and dates; bananas, sugar-cane and tobacco.

Field crops, with a number of exceptions, are still sown by hand and hand-cleaned, cut with the sickle and trodden out by cattle on the village threshing floor in Eastern fashion.

The cultivation of vegetables has been carried on up till now mostly in a primitive manner, except in a few localities, but more attention is being given to these crops, in particular to potatoes.

A rapid improvement in agricultural methods, however, is to be expected. Agronomists, soil chemists, horticulturists, stock-breeders, entomologists and farm accountants have been given definite tasks and meet periodically in committee to work out a comprehensive agricultural policy which is furthered by the Department of Agriculture.

Experimental farms, horticultural stations, stud-farms, forest nurseries and agricultural laboratories have been established, while primary and secondary schooling is being given in all these subjects. Progress in this direction is mostly due to the impetus given by the Jewish inhabitants.

Special methods of protection against harmful invasions by locusts have been devised, and the control of the other insect and animal pests which attack the trees and plants in Palestine is adequately assured.

The arable area, limited to about 2,500,000 acres, is being devoted to the growing of the most profitable crops, while encouragement is also provided by protective measures against importations. The production of cereals and of wheat flour, for instance, has been assisted by such means as restrictions on imports and increased duties.

The estimated total annual value of agricultural production (1928-29 figures) is £P6,000,000.

CROPS

Cereals cover the greatest part of the area under cultivation (3,350,000 donums† out of a total of 4,680,000). The winter crops of wheat and barley occupy about 2,200,000 donums, and the summer crops, durrah and sesame, 1,200,000 donums.

The production of grapes is carried on particularly in the old Jewish settlements of Zichron-Jacob and Rishon-le-Zion and other "Pica" colonies, and is being extended to lands which were formerly arid areas and moving sands.

Particular attention is being given to orange growing.

* This is the second of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in our last issue.

† 1 acre=4.4 donums.

Based on an average of eight years, from 1921-1928, tithed crops are as follows:—

Winter Crops Metric Tons		Summer Crops Metric Tons	
Wheat.. . . .	97,934	Melons	24,256
Barley.. . . .	44,592	Durrah	26,660
Kerseeneh	7,154	Fruits and nuts	11,352
Beans.. . . .	3,904	Grapes	6,673
Lentils	3,550	Olives and oil	4,755
Peas.. . . .	1,150	Sesame	3,232
		Vegetables	14,734
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158,284			

Grand total, 249,946 metric tons.

FRUIT TREES

Citrus Fruit.—The area under orange cultivation is estimated at 110,000 donums (about 25,000 acres) and is increasing. Of this total about one-half only is now producing fruit, and it is expected that in a very few years the output will be more than double the present crop of nearly 3,000,000 cases. The further development of orange growing depends chiefly on the extension of irrigation facilities.

The orange district is situated in the coastal plain, especially around Tel-Aviv. The "Shamouti" or "Jaffa" orange is considered the best for export. This particular variety is not produced outside Palestine, and has no competition on the European markets. Its quality is excellent, and its thick skin affords considerable protection against injury during shipment.

Apart from oranges, which are the chief article of export of Palestine, citrus fruits are not largely cultivated. The production of grape-fruit is increasing, Italian lemons are fairly common, mandarines and limes are rare.

Apricots.—The apricots grown are of good quality, and there are some possibilities for the production locally of dried or preserved fruits or kernels.

Peaches are not extensively cultivated.

Apples.—Apples and pears are grown in gardens throughout the country and are consumed locally. The methods of cultivation require great improvement, and it is not anticipated that these fruits will assume any importance for exportation.

Olives.—The most important fruit tree in the hill country is the olive. A large number of trees were destroyed in the Great War but replanting is receiving attention.

Almonds.—Excellent almond plantations exist and almond trees are common in the hills. Walnuts grow quite well.

Carobs.—The carob-tree, which provides a fodder for which a demand exists in European countries, is not cultivated as extensively as it might be.

Figs.—Figs are cultivated everywhere. The most common variety, however, is more suitable for local consumption than for export. About 7,087 metric tons are produced annually.

Dates.—Date palms are cultivated along the coast as far north as Jaffa, the best being those produced in the neighbourhood of this town. There is room for improvement in the quality generally.

Bananas.—Banana trees are found in scattered clumps, and a number of groves have been planted in recent years.

TOBACCO

Tobacco cultivation has been extended considerably in recent years. Over 20,000 donums (about 4,600 acres) are now planted annually with tobacco by 2,400 growers, and the yield in 1930 was 954,000 kilograms (2.2 pounds) as compared with 1,194,000 kilos in 1929.

The tobacco and tombac (a variety of tobacco) crops (in kilograms) for the years 1926-1929 were as under:—

	Tobacco	Tombac	Total
1926	526,448	25,700	552,148
1927	494,590	52,152	546,742
1928	334,455	7,381	341,836
1929	1,183,195	10,748	1,193,943

Most of the Palestine tobacco is manufactured and consumed locally.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The standard of live stock is not high. The Arab steer has poor fattening qualities, and the sheep produce wool which is only fit for carpet-making. Local horses and mules are few, while donkeys have been imported from Cyprus and Syria.

An enumeration of live stock in Palestine made in 1930 in connection with the World Agricultural Census gave the following figures: 146,397 cattle, 252,773 sheep, 440,132 goats, 5,247 buffaloes, 13,825 horses, 5,304 mules, 76,858 donkeys, 25,341 camels, and 1,161,576 head of poultry.

It is believed that some 40,000 head of cattle and 500,000 head of poultry were not returned by owners, who suspected the census to be a preliminary to the imposition of fresh taxation.

Live stock is subject to periodical outbreaks of contagious disease, and testing of cattle prior to purchase is becoming more general. The quality of cattle and goats is being improved by the importation of pedigreed stock.

Milk of good quality is produced, while large quantities of butter and cheese and cream are made and distributed by co-operative and other organizations.

BEE-KEEPING

The total number of modern beehives is approximately 6,000, with an annual production of about 100,000 kilos. There are about 20,000 native hives, the output of which amounts to some 20,000 kilograms of honey of poor quality. Some 21 metric tons of honey valued at £P1,223 were exported in 1930.

COST OF LAND

The value of land varies greatly according to nature, situation and productivity. In 1929, it was calculated that, according to Land Registry records, agricultural land was worth on an average £P4 per donum (0.23 acre).

During 1930 there were 51,065 donums of land sold by Arabs representing a total value of £P554,486 and 24,516 by Jews of a total value of £P680,190. On the other hand, Arabs bought 31,261 donums of land for £P422,778, while Jews purchased 43,882 donums worth £P817,260. Most of the land sold by Jews was acquired by Jewish colonization or urban development agencies (the Jewish National Fund purchased 16,950 donums in 1930, increasing its holdings to 276,000 donums), while the greater part of the land bought by the Jews was rural land.

FORESTS

Out of a total area of nearly 9,000 square miles, 3,300 square miles are occupied by Beersheba and Southern Gaza, where desert conditions begin and trees are conspicuously absent.

Reserved forests amount to 350 square miles, while waste land unfitted for agricultural development is estimated at from 800 to 1,200 square miles. Taking into consideration privately owned woods and plantations, the total area which might be devoted to forestry could be placed at 2,200 to 3,000 square miles.

The scarcity of forest trees in Palestine is due to centuries of neglect of the application of even the most elementary principles of scientific forestry, deforestation of accessible localities in favour of meagre cereal crops, and wholesale destruction for military purposes during the Great War.

The hill forests, of natural origin, are mainly confined to the central plateau and northern half of Palestine. They contain few straight trees suitable for sawing into planks, but are important in so far as they provide fuel and rough timber and arrest soil erosion. In a few localities there are small groups of isolated specimens of *Pinus halepensis* or Aleppo soft pine, a useful species for afforestation, while the commonest species is the *Quercus coccifera*, a scrub evergreen oak yielding small hard timber used for making native ploughs. Its root bark is employed in the tanning of water-skins.

The sycamore is grown particularly in gardens on sandy soils along the coast and at Jericho in the Jordan valley. It attains large dimensions and yields a timber which is used for water-wheels and beams. The tamarisk tree occurs mostly in the coastal zone.

The Jordan Valley contains forests forming a belt of tropical trees, too crooked or diseased, however, to be of value other than for fuel or grazing purposes. The species most common in this region are the poplar, acacia, liquorice and "Jujube" trees.

Reafforestation.—During 1930 the Forest Service raised 1,300,000 plants; 1,445,000 were used in afforestation schemes departmentally, 103,440 were distributed gratis for amenity purposes, and 13,050 were sold. Approximately 500,000 timber and shade trees were planted by private agency.

Four forest reserves embracing 1,284 donums were proclaimed, bringing the total number to 202, and the total area to 679,556 donums (about 350 square miles).

WATER SUPPLY

Water is obtained in Palestine chiefly from springs, wells, and rock cisterns. The impounding of water at the head of ravines has not as yet been practised. There are evidences of covered reservoirs having been constructed in olden times, but the cisterns excavated many centuries ago in soft chalk areas such as the Judean wilderness were more important.

In the hill country the springs are generally of small size compared to those of the Jordan plain. In Western Palestine the largest springs are those that disgorge from the hills on to the plain, which in certain cases are planted in orange groves. Investigations are being made as regards the possibility of supplying Haifa and even Jerusalem (by means of a long inclined pipe which would involve pumping at intermediate points) with the extremely pure water of these springs.

Underground wells have existed in Palestine from pre-Patriarchal times. Many of the wells which were built in the Roman period exist to the present day. The only region where there has been intensive development of underground water in recent years has been along the coastal plain, largely a sand formation in which profit from orange growing has encouraged the sinking of wells.

A long ridge of calcareous sandstone running north to south separates the coastal plain into two sections. West of this ridge water is obtainable at from 3 to 6 feet above sea-level and is usually pumped by suction from a bore-hole (60 feet or more in depth) at the base of the shaft well. Some of these wells give as much as 3,500 cubic feet an hour, but generally the amount varies from 700 to 1,400 cubic feet. East of the ridge there is a belt in which water is obtained at depths varying according to altitude, but usually from 90 to 120 feet below the surface. Results, owing to the irregularities in the strata, are not uniform.

In the Beersheba-Asluj-Auja al Hafir region and in the plain of Esdraelon water has been proved and the Government is effecting experimental bores.

The reconstruction of the irrigation system at Jericho in the Jordan valley with a view to ensuring the better use of water available is in hand, and similar work is to be undertaken at Wadi Fara'a and Baisan.

Plant has been ordered for deep-well borings and for tests of strata in a number of localities where the existing water supply is inadequate, with a view to discovering sources of increased supplies.

Water supplies are in all cases administered by the municipal or local council concerned.

FISHERIES

Owing rather to lack of enterprise and initiative than of supplies, conditions obtaining a few years ago in the sea and lake fisheries were in a non-progressive state, but a steady improvement is now reported to be taking place in methods of fishing and marketing.

About 3,000 tons of fish are consumed annually in Palestine, two-thirds of which are of foreign origin.

The local catch of sea fish in 1928 was approximately 500 tons, with a value of £P30,000. The inland catch was about equal in quantity and value to the sea catch.

Some 1,161 fishermen, employing 400 boats, were engaged during the season from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, and the fishing industry returned a net income of £P90,000 during this year, this figure representing the first price of fish taken in local waters.

INSECTICIDES IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDES

Batavia, Java, December 24, 1931.—The imports of insecticides into the Netherlands East Indies are classified under two distinct headings, namely those imported in small packages for retail sale and those imported in large containers. Of these two classes imports under the first are by far the more important, amounting in value to \$269,424 in 1930 as against \$297,790 in 1929 and \$266,560 in 1928.

China and Japan are first in importance among the countries of origin. A punk-like substance made in coils and known generally throughout the Middle East as *obat nyamuk* (literally medicine for mosquitoes), is the chief article imported from these countries. This insecticide is made from a compressed compound of sandalwood, resin and other ingredients, the whole being wrapped in a coloured paper. It burns slowly, giving off a pungent incense which drives away the mosquitoes and other insects. Packing is two coils in an envelope, five envelopes to a cardboard box, 300 boxes to one export case. The retail price ranges from 8 to 12 cents (Canadian) per box, depending on the quality. Because of this very low price and the easy method of application, this article enjoys a good sale.

Practically no use is made of sticky fly paper, either the pad or suspension type. However, there is no reason why such an article could not be introduced provided extremely low prices were quoted. One or two importers have already signified their interest in such a line and their willingness to attempt to introduce it.

Well over 75 per cent of the imports from the United States consist of the well-known oil by-product "Flit" or similar preparations. Imports from Great Britain, Germany and Holland consist largely of miscellaneous disinfectants which are also included under this heading. Australia's sales consist chiefly of spray preparations with oil bases. Imports from Hongkong, Singapore and Penang are largely transhipped stocks. Singapore and Penang are large suppliers of the island of Sumatra, one of the Outer Possessions of the Netherlands East Indies.

Imports of these household insecticides in small retail packages are as follows:—

Country of Origin	1928		1929		1930	
	Kilos	Fl.	Kilos	Fl.	Kilos	Fl.
China	273,161	224,433	213,794	157,945	190,214	118,592
Japan	213,220	134,254	62,457	36,739	372,375	208,273
United States	82,295	118,190	94,345	134,279	87,977	128,106
Singapore	83,159	87,714	102,976	99,457	103,936	75,313
Penang	49,413	43,885	56,395	47,171	57,840	48,481
Germany	14,337	16,939	5,261	12,404	12,273	18,319
Holland	15,155	15,312	10,516	14,182	10,361	15,231
Hongkong	18,099	15,295	42,749	31,136	41,404	26,590
Australia	7,310	5,477	10,125	3,410	12,600	10,608
Great Britain	1,058	1,253	4,217	3,560	17,450	16,754
Other countries	3,056	3,550	207,455	204,194	8,597	6,293
Total	760,213	666,402	910,290	744,477	915,027	673,560
Values in Canadian dollars		\$246,561		\$297,791		\$259,424

NOTE.—One guilder=40 cents Canadian at par.

The statistics below, dealing with insecticides packed in large containers, show Japan as by far the most important source of supply. Imports from that country consist chiefly of camphor and the bulk powder in boxes for manufacturing the so-called *obat nyamuk* locally. Imports from the other sources consist for the most part of the same insecticides that are imported for household use. The larger packages in this case are used on estates. Statistics covering imports in large containers are as follows:—

Country of Origin	1928		1929		1930	
	Kilos	Fl.	Kilos	Fl.	Kilos	Fl.
Japan	52,305	43,192	35,431	28,516	144,409	134,364
Great Britain	96,071	43,395	134,278	25,445	90,370	33,727
Germany	55,010	38,443	14,264	14,774	24,312	20,142
United States	22,144	18,847	18,253	12,687	8,762	8,473
Holland	41,188	34,590	3,536	8,281	3,058	6,014
China	18,003	1,999	20,852	2,663	19,747	7,485
Australia	5,943	3,787	15,665	5,198	.....	.....
Other countries	177,549	41,014	6,812	30,614	54,955	16,202
Total	428,024	225,267	249,291	128,178	345,613	226,407
Values in Canadian dollars		\$90,107		\$51,271		\$89,563

AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES

The household use of insecticides is, generally speaking, of more importance than the agricultural. Although there are several estate cultures in Netherlands India which are subject to the ravages of insect pests, the use of chemical repellents is limited in scope, and might be said to be still in an experimental stage as far as most crops are concerned. Even experimentation with insecticides is greatly curtailed at the present time with prices for all estate produce at such low levels. Should the prices improve, however, there is no doubt that serious efforts would be made to destroy the many insects which prey on the crops. The several experimental stations maintained by governmental and private interests have discovered combatants which are believed to be effective, and these will no doubt be put into general use when conditions improve. The following comments with regard to each branch of estate culture in Netherlands India indicate the type of insect or other pest which must be combated, and the chemical or other repellent which has been found to be effective.

The coffee plant is attacked by an insect known as the white louse. It has been found experimentally that an emulsion of petroleum soap, a solution of calcium oxide (lime) or carbolineum are effective weapons. Bordeaux pap is sometimes used to counteract various fungous diseases. None of these is generally applied at the present time.

The most serious enemy of the rubber tree is mildew, which is combated by dusting sulphur powder. The same substance is used to protect nursery

stock against mites. To prevent infection, tar and carbolineum are used to treat the open wounds of the tapping surface. All these have a very limited application at the time of writing due to the condition of the rubber-producing industry.

In tea culture the greatest pest is an insect known as the *helopeltis*. It is claimed that experimentation over a period of fifty years has produced an effective chemical weapon, but that the price of tea must be considerably higher than it is at present to warrant the use of this discovery. Meanwhile a soap solution is used on some estates to curtail the destruction wrought by this insect. Other tea-plant pests such as lice and mites are combated by the use of sulphur and carbolineum.

In the Java sugar culture practically no use is made of insecticides.

The tobacco culture is the only one in which chemical insecticides are used to any extent. Arsenate of lead is applied on some considerable scale to combat caterpillars. Experiments have been tried with calcium arsenate and other compounds of arsenic, but due to their high price they have not replaced lead arsenate particularly at the present time. Against lice and other insects a number of chemicals are occasionally used. These include derris root, petroleum soap solution, sulphate of copper with unslaked lime, and nicotine. Carbon-disulphide is sometimes used to ward off the attacks of a beetle which feeds on the fermented or cured leaf of the tobacco.

The one large native crop, rice, is treated in no way against insects nor, generally speaking, are any of the other native cultures.

IMPORT STATISTICS

Import statistics of the insecticides, mentioned in the above notes concerning the various cultures, are not available in every instance. Figures for the ones specially mentioned appear hereunder:—

Carbolineum: imports, 1930, \$31,727; 1929, \$46,863; 1928, \$28,207. The sources of supply are Holland and Germany.

Small quantities of refined sulphur (approximately \$15,000 worth annually) are imported from Europe and Japan. Java itself is dotted with active and extinct volcanoes from which most of the sulphur used on estates in Netherlands India is obtained.

Copper sulphate comes chiefly from Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. Imports in 1930, 1929 and 1928 were valued at \$36,424, \$65,808 and \$59,136 respectively.

Imports of arsenate of lead are quite large, most of the supplies entering the ports of North Sumatra where tobacco production is chiefly centred. Values of imports in the three years were respectively \$154,775, \$224,933 and \$269,421. The countries of origin are the United States, Germany, Japan, and Great Britain.

Canada has practically no share in the imports of any of the insecticides used in Netherlands India.

PACKING

Carbolineum is packed in metal drums of various capacities ranging from 25 to 100 kilograms; lime in previously used metal containers of 12½ kilos; lead and calcium arsenate in sheet iron drums of 50 or 100 kilos; carbon disulphide in drums of 25 kilos; petroleum soap in tins of 18 litres; sulphate of copper in wooden kegs of 50 kilos.

METHOD OF SALE

Insecticides for household use are imported by firms dealing in general provision lines. Those articles originating in Japan and China are imported by Chinese and Japanese firms who have a wide distribution through their connections with the retail trade, which is mainly in the hands of Chinese. Agricultural insecticides are imported by firms specializing in estate supplies.

The estates purchase from these importers through their estate agents located in the main cities of Netherlands India. One large American chemical company is represented by one of the oldest and largest general import firms, which has a special department to handle these products. The British interests are fairly well under the control of the Imperial Chemical Industries, which has a subsidiary company with branches in the Netherlands East Indies.

DUTY

The duty on most insecticides entering the Netherlands East Indies is 6 per cent with a statistical duty of one-quarter per cent. Dating from January 1, 1932, there will be a further surtax of 20 per cent, instead of 10 per cent as at present, upon the total assessment.

MARKET FOR COLOURED PRINTS IN ARGENTINA

R. G. C. SMITH, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[One Argentine gold peso equals 96.5 Canadian cents at the par rate of exchange]

Buenos Aires, January 15, 1932.—Imports of coloured prints into Argentina have fallen off to a marked degree, in common with nearly all imported articles, during the last year. The following statistics show the imports of prints up to fair quality for the calendar years 1928, 1929, and 1930. Before 1928 coloured prints were not classified separately, so it is impossible to make a comparison prior to that year:—

	1928 Kg.	1929 Kg.	1930 Kg.
Total..	33,364	47,042	31,052
Germany	13,910	21,215	12,804
Italy	5,580	11,163	8,925
United States	4,397	5,771	4,212
United Kingdom	1,304	4,689	1,796
France	2,787	1,551	1,367
Switzerland	3,772	2,237	1,325

A large number of other countries, mostly European, also shipped prints to Argentina, but in lots so small as to be insignificant. Canada is shown as sending 50 kilograms in 1929 and 2 kilograms in 1930. During the first six months of 1931 total shipments were only 9,951 kilograms as against 17,620 kilograms for the same period in 1930. In addition to the imports of prints of fair quality, there is also shown a small importation of prints of fine quality, amounting to 106 kilograms in 1930.

The falling off in imports is no doubt attributable to the increase in local production protected by high customs duties, and to the unstable state of exchange. Many dealers have been forced to abandon the use of imported prints in favour of those of local production. The local industry is not yet turning out work of the same quality as the imported article, but it is in a position to supply the demand for the cheaper lines at prices that defy competition.

TARIFF

In the Argentine tariff schedule imports from all countries receive equal treatment; no preferential duties are granted. Duties are assessed on an official valuation, which is set forth in the schedule for each class of goods in the tariff; the invoice value is not regarded for the purpose of assessment unless the article in question is not classified separately. Imported coloured prints are officially valued as follows:—

	Per Kg. Legal Net Weight Gold Pesos
Prints in colours, on cardboard or paper—	
Up to fair quality	3.20
Of fine quality	8.00
Prints on cloth base	2.00

On October 6, 1931, a decree was issued increasing all duties by 10 per cent, to take effect from that date and to remain in force for a maximum period of one year. Coloured prints are dutiable regularly at 47 per cent of the values shown above, but at the present time they are entered at 57 per cent in accordance with this decree.

It will be noticed that the duty is assessed on weight. As German and other European prints are produced on a very light paper, they are able to undersell any similar article from the United States. Prints from the United States are well received because of the excellence of the work and the pleasing subjects presented, but on account of the heavier weight of the paper the final price to the dealer is considerably higher than that of European competition.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Canadian prints have probably been imported in larger quantities than is indicated in the statistics, as several dealers are familiar with them. Recently representative samples shown to the trade were favourably commented on, but the paper used was much too heavy. It was estimated that the Canadian prints, size 10 by 7½ inches, weighed about 15 kilograms to the thousand, whereas similar American prints weighed about 10 kilograms to the thousand. Canadian prices were also too high, being about 10 to 15 per cent above American quotations.

Although the present rate of exchange places Canadian prints on an equality with those of the United States, unless Canadian manufacturers can produce prints on a light paper there is little chance of success in Argentina. There is no doubt that the quality of Canadian work is equal to or better than any on the market, but it is imperative that a considerably lighter paper be used—even if a certain amount of quality in the printing is sacrificed by so doing.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

Coloured prints are imported direct by dealers or sold through a resident agent. The latter method is obviously the best, as the agent can continually visit the trade with new samples; this is particularly important since new orders depend directly upon the appearance of the article.

The market requires prints in vivid colours, either of landscapes or of girls' portraits. Dull and sombre prints should not be sent, nor should scenes peculiar to Canada be offered. It should be remembered that Argentina is Latin in its tastes, so that only gay and bright pictures are popular, while Canadian hunting or winter scenes are not appreciated. Only the very latest prints should be offered to Argentina, as the market is well informed of the most up-to-date offerings from the United States. Any attempt to dispose of old stock immediately prejudices buyers against the manufacturer.

PACKING

All prints must be sent by freight and not by parcel post, as goods coming in by this latter method pay 25 per cent of the appraisal over and above the ordinary duties. Prints are packed in wooden cases, after being wrapped in strong brown paper. Where the shipment is large it would be advisable to wrap separately every one or two thousand prints.

RUBBER'S WORST YEAR

For the rubber plantation industry 1931 was a disastrous year, and as the result of a mistaken economic policy left producers hoist by their own theory. In an endeavour to earn profits on a constantly falling market (writes a Mincing Lane correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*) growers concentrated on obtaining the highest possible crop at the lowest cost. This policy has resulted in record low producing costs for most companies, but at the same time an unrequired expansion in production. During the year consumption continued to decline, especially in America, the principal consumer, where for the concluding month of the year the monthly total was the lowest ever recorded, at 21,400 tons. The estimate of world consumption last year is about 670,000 tons, against 715,000 tons for the year before and 800,000 tons in 1929. Production showed an expansion in all countries except Ceylon, where exports declined from 75,600 tons in 1930 to 64,800 tons for last year. Total production from all sources amounted to about 800,000 tons, which compares with 820,000 tons for 1930 and 865,000 tons for 1929.

It will be seen that a surplus of over 130,000 tons was shown, which had to be taken into the already excessive stock positions. Stocks in all centres have reached record totals, with 126,000 tons in the United Kingdom, against 121,000 tons last year, and 322,800 tons in America, compared with 202,200 tons at the end of 1930. World stocks are estimated at about 618,000 tons, against 480,000 tons the year before, being equal to a year's requirements.

LOWEST PRICE ON RECORD

The price of the commodity declined from the highest of 4½d. at the beginning of the year to 2⅓d. in September, which was the lowest ever previously recorded. The average daily spot price for the year was only 3½d., against 5½d. for 1930 and over 10d. for 1929 and 1928. During the last quarter of the year a recovery took place in the sterling price by the depreciation in sterling, but producers in the Dutch East Indies have been adversely affected and are receiving about 1d. below the London quotation, while costs of production, being in guilders, have appreciated. From time to time rumours of restriction have been in circulation and so kept speculative interest alive, and at present discussions are again taking place between British and Dutch interests for a scheme to regulate supplies, but very slow progress is being made and meanwhile the statistical position becomes worse.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

New 10 Per Cent Preference in the United Kingdom

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, cables that a new Import Duties Bill was introduced in the United Kingdom on February 4, proposing a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all imports except those already taxed and excepting also wheat, meat (including bacon), raw cotton, raw wool, and tea.

The British Dominions are exempted from the new tax until the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, and also from additional luxury and other taxes which are to be considered by the new Tariff Advisory Committee.

Respecting the position of Empire countries in connection with this change in the British fiscal system, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in moving the Ways and Means Resolution in connection with the new Import Duties Bill said: "We have decided so far as the Dominions are concerned (and in this arrangement we shall include India and Southern Rhodesia also), neither the general nor the additional duties shall become operative before the Ottawa Conference

has been concluded. The Conference and its results can be embodied in whatever modification of these duties may have been agreed upon."

McKenna duties, duties under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, and all other existing duties remain in force on the present basis.

The McKenna duties, established in 1915, consist of a rate of 33½ per cent ad valorem on motor cars, musical instruments, clocks and watches, with a reduction of one-third for Empire products of this class, also specific rates on cinematograph films, on which there is also a one-third preference for Empire goods.

The Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act was passed on November 20, 1931, providing for issuance of orders imposing duties on manufactured goods when of non-Empire origin. Lists of goods affected appeared in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of December 12, 1931 (page 951); and December 19, 1931 (page 991), and January 9, 1932 (page 56).

Under the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act passed on December 11, 1931, certain fruits, vegetables, and flowers were made dutiable at specific rates, Empire goods being exempted.

There are also some duties in force in England under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, applicable only to non-Empire products.

Even with recent additions to the dutiable list in Great Britain, the tariff has been limited in scope up to the present time. Consequently, the proposed imposition of 10 per cent ad valorem on imports, with the few exceptions named, is an important tariff development in the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom Duty on Imported Tomatoes

With further reference to the notice published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1445 (December 19), page 991, the Ministry of Agriculture have issued a second order under the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, 1931, which imposes duties as follows on imports into the United Kingdom of foreign-grown tomatoes:—

Duration	Amount of Duty
June 1 to July 31 (inclusive)	2d. per pound
August 1 to October 31 (inclusive)	1d. per pound

Empire-grown tomatoes are exempt from these duties.

New Zealand Export Licences

The New Zealand *Gazette* of December 17, 1931, contains an Order in Council prohibiting exportation from New Zealand to any destination of all goods whether the produce of New Zealand or not, save in accordance with a licence issued by a Collector of Customs at a port from which the goods are to be exported in the case of particular licences. Application for a general licence may be made to the Secretary of Industries and Commerce. The effect of the new regulations, it is stated, will be to compel exporters to pass their bills for exchange through the banks operating in New Zealand, and the New Zealand Government will thus have first call on the resulting overseas exchange.

Portuguese Wheat Import Authorization

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date January 19, 1932, that the Portuguese *Diario do Governo* of January 14, 1932, publishes a decree which fixes at 1,350,000 kilograms (2,970,000 pounds) the quantity of wheat authorized to be imported into the district of Ponta Delgada (Azores) for milling during the current cereal year.

DIRECT PARCEL POST SERVICE TO BRAZIL TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED

Owing to the lack at present of direct sailings to Brazil, parcels until further notice are not being accepted by the postal authorities for transmission by the direct route to that country. All parcels for Brazil should in the meantime be properly prepaid to go via New York, and sent to Montreal to be included in the mails made up by that office for New York.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 8

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending February 8, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending February 1, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 1	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 8	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1627	\$.1641	8
Belgium	Belga	.1605	.1618	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0085	.0085	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0341	.0343	6
Denmark	Krone	.2187	.2209	6
Finland	Markka	.0184	.0191	8
France	Franc	.0453	.0456	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2728	.2757	7
Great Britain	Pound	3.9746	4.0063	6
Greece	Drachma	.0149	.0149	12
Holland	Guilder	.4634	.4675	3
Hungary	Pengo	.2015	.2030	7
Italy	Lira	.0576	.0605	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0206	.0207	7½
Norway	Krone	.2158	.2183	6
Portugal	Escudo	.0402	.0377	7
Roumania	Leu	.0069	.0069	8
Spain	Peseta	.0925	.0892	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2227	.2250	6
Switzerland	Franc	.2246	.2264	2
United States	Dollar	1.1512	1.1600	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2993	.3016	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0748	.0754	—
Chile	Peso	.1381	.1409	6
Colombia	Peso	1.1052	1.1136	6
Mexico	Peso	.4496	—	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3223	.3248	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1726	.1769	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5151	.5191	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1504	1.1607	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2935	.2969	—
India	Ruppee	.3036	.3059	7
Japan	Yen	.4104	.4129	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4628	.4651	4½
Shanghai	Tael	—	.3944	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4720	.4682	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8404	.8468	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.0293	4.0600	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8404	.8468	—
Martinique	Franc	.0453	.0457	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0453	.0457	—
Australia	Pound	3.1781	3.2034	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.0765	4.1090	—

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

77. DRIED APPLES.—A commission agent in Rotterdam wishes to represent Canadian exporters of dried apples.

78. FISHMEAL AND OTHER ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS.—Dutch firm are desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of fishmeal and other animal feedstuffs.

Miscellaneous

79. INSECTICIDES.—Cairo firm wish to hear from Canadian exporters of disinfectants and insecticides for cereals, rice, cotton, citrus fruits, potatoes and ground crops. Full particulars, with details regarding sprayers or other apparatus, required, and prices c.i.f. Egyptian ports.

80. BATHING CAPS AND RUBBER STOCKINGS.—Agent in Amsterdam desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bathing caps and rubber stockings.

81. TANNED LEATHER.—Agent in Turin is desirous of importing tanned leather (calf, kid, goat, sheep, lamb).

82. PAPER.—Dutch firm wish to represent Canadian exporters of waxed paper, coloured tissue paper, and newsprint for the Dutch East Indies.

83. MAPLE.—A London firm of timber agents seek a connection with Canadian exporters of maple.

84. BIRCH.—Agent in Milan wishes to import curly birch logs, prime quality, for veneer. Offers c.i.f. Genoa per cubic metre, or per ton, landed weight.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montcalm, Feb. 20 and March 19; Montclare, Feb. 27; Montrose, March 5; Melita, March 12—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, Feb. 14 and March 13; Avimore, Feb. 20; Incemore, March 26—both Furness Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, Feb. 21 and March 21.

To London.—Beaverhill, Feb. 20; Beaverburn, Feb. 27; Beaverford, March 12; Beaverbrae, March 19—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, Feb. 15; Aurania, Feb. 29; Ausonia, March 14—all Cunard Line; London Corporation, Feb. 8; London Exchange, March 7—both Furness Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, Feb. 20; Manchester Citizen, March 5; Manchester Division, March 19—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Feb. 15; Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 19; Westernland, Feb. 28; Pennland, March 27—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 20 and March 26.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Feb. 25 and March 26.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Blankaholm, Feb. 22; Lagaholm, March 9; Ragnhildsholm, March 23—all Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Feb. 23 and March 8; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 25 and March 10 and 24; Avimore, Furness Line, Feb. 20; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., Feb. 20 and March 5 and 19.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, Feb. 14 and March 20; Lady Hawkins, Feb. 28; Lady Drake, March 6—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, Feb. 17 and March 16; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 2 and 30—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Feb. 24; Mathilde Maersk, March 9; Fernebo, March 23—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, Feb. 20 and March 26; Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), March 12—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), Feb. 17 and March 16; Lady Rodney, Feb. 24 and March 23; Cavalier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 2; Lady Somers, March 9—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Cruiser, Feb. 27; Canadian Challenger, March 26—both Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montcalm, Feb. 19 and March 18; Montclare, Feb. 26; Montrose, March 4; Melita, March 11—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverhill, Feb. 19; Beaverburn, Feb. 26; Beaverdale, March 4; Beaverford, March 11; Beaverbrae, March 18—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, Feb. 16; Manchester Citizen, March 3; Manchester Division, March 17—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Feb. 25; Dunaff Head, March 5; a steamer, March 25—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverdale, March 4; Beaverbrae, March 18—both Canadian Pacific; Grey County, Feb. 19; Hada County, March 5—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, Feb. 19 and March 25; Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, March 5 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluca, Feb. 29; Vallarsa, March 15—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Rangoon and Calcutta.—City of Kobe, Feb. 18; City of Hereford, March 27—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calgary, Feb. 25; Mattawin, March 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Feb. 17 and March 30; Mathilde Maersk, March 2; Fernebo, March 16—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Feb. 24 and March 30; Lady Drake, March 2; Lady Nelson, March 16—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—San Bruno (also calls at Belize), Feb. 18; San Gil, March 3—both United Fruit Line.

To Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Korsholm, Canadian-South American Line, Feb. 16.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Planter (also calls at Avonmouth), B. W. Greer & Son, Feb. 16; Sulairia (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Feb. 21.

To London and Middlesbrough.—Bienvenue, Canadian-American Shipping Co., Feb. 18.

To Liverpool, London, Hamburg and Rotterdam.—Trojan Star, March 14; Doric Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.—Gothic Star, American Mail Line, Feb. 15.

To Shanghai.—Tacoma, American Mail Line, Feb. 15.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, Feb. 28.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., Feb. 15; Golden Eagle, Dingwall Cotts & Co., Feb. 28.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, Feb. 28; Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29—both Blue Funnel Line; Hiye Maru, Feb. 25; Heian Maru, March 24—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27; Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 12; Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26—all Canadian Pacific; Tacoma, Feb. 25; Margaret Dollar, March 9; Seattle, March 26—all Tacoma Oriental SS. Co. (call at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Bellingham, Feb. 19; Melville Dollar, March 19—both Tacoma Oriental SS. Co. (call at Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Feb. 26; Aorangi, March 25—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Bintang, Silver-Java Pacific Line, March 5.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, Feb. 16; Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Feb. 26; Waihemo (also calls at Napier), March 26—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Pioneer, Feb. 20; Pacific Trader, March 5—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Winnipeg, Feb. 20; Wisconsin, March 14—both French Line.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Nebraska, Feb. 28; Loch Gail, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 28—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—George Washington, Fred Olsen Line, Feb. 23 (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, Feb. 17; Margaret Johnson, March 8—both Johnson Line.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 15.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

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**CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE
 AND COMMERCE**

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution."

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

- Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
 Czechoslovakia as a Market for Canadian Products (1927). (Price 25 cents.)
 Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
 Greece as a Market (1931). (Price 25 cents.)
 Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
 Lumber Market of Japan (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Map of the World showing Trade Routes. (1922 Edition.)
 Markets of British Malaya (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Central America (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Points for Exporters: Leaflets covering the following countries: Australia; Belgium; the Bahamas; Brazil; British Honduras; China; Colombia; Cuba; France; Germany; Hayti; Hongkong; India; Jamaica; Japan; Mexico; British Malaya and Siam; New Zealand; Panama; South Africa; British West Indies; Netherlands; and the United Kingdom. (Free.)
 Republic of Chile: Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Shipping to Argentina: Bank Draft Collections, Marine Insurance, Packing and Marking of Cases (1931). (Free.)
 Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Switzerland as a Market (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the New Countries of Southeast Europe (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Egypt (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Greece (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Yugoslavia as a Market (1930). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Spain (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930). (Price 25 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

- The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Census of Canada.
 Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce.
 Canada, 1930.
 Year Book of Canada.
 Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.
 Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.
 Trade (Internal), Prices, cost of living, capital movements, etc.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES, Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

L. D. WILGRESS, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Exchange Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—Con.

Italy

- A. B. MUDEIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

Director, Commercial Intelligence Service: C. H. Payne

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Ottawa, February 20, 1932

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NEW BRITISH GENERAL TARIFF

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, February 5, 1932.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, last night introduced into the House of Commons, amid surroundings and under circumstances worthy of the historical occasion, the plans of the Government for the adoption of a permanent scientific tariff. A special sentimental interest attached itself to the event in so far that the whirligig of time had enabled the Chancellor to put into practice the proposals introduced thirty years ago by his distinguished father, Joseph Chamberlain, who incidentally made the first public announcement of his policy at a dinner held by the Canada Club in London.

After a review of the series of events which led up to the present unfavourable financial and economic position of the country, the Chancellor summarized as follows the various reasons which have determined the Government to adopt the policy of protection which is represented by the Trade Bill, the introduction of which was the object of his speech:—

First of all desire to correct the balance of payments by diminishing our imports and stimulating exports.

Then we desire to fortify the finances of the country by raising fresh revenue by methods which will put no undue burden upon any section of the community.

We wish to effect an insurance against a rise in the cost of living, which might easily follow upon the unchecked depreciation of our currency.

We propose by a system of moderate protection, scientifically adjusted to the needs of industry and agriculture, to transfer to our own factories and our own fields work which is now done elsewhere, and thereby decrease unemployment in the only satisfactory way in which it can be diminished.

We hope by the judicious use of this system of protection to enable and to encourage our people to render their methods of production and distribution more efficient.

We mean also to use it for negotiations with foreign countries which have not hitherto paid very much attention to our suggestions, and at the same time we think it prudent to arm ourselves with an instrument which shall at least be as effective as those which may be used to discriminate against us in foreign markets.

Last, but not least, we are going to take the opportunity of offering advantages to the countries of the Empire in return for the advantages which they now give or in the near future may be disposed to give to us.

At this early stage, when there are so many features left for further consideration, it is only possible here to briefly enumerate the main points of the new legislation, which, subject to its adoption by Parliament, is to come into operation from March 1.

The Government proposes to impose a customs duty of 10 per cent ad valorem upon all imports into the United Kingdom with the exception of those that already pay customs duties under the various existing forms of legislation. From this tax there is specially exempted wheat in the grain, meat including bacon, fresh fish of British taking, raw cotton and wool. Tea is also excluded. It is incidentally mentioned that the future of tea would be considered at the same time as the existing duties on coffee and cocoa in connection with the forthcoming Budget. There may possibly be some other exemptions, but upon application we are informed that it is impossible to obtain any information on the point until the Bill is published, probably on the 11th inst.

For the purpose of administering the new tax and consideration of additional duties which it is proposed to impose upon certain luxuries and other goods, the Government has decided to appoint a new body entitled the Advisory Tariff Committee.

The Chancellor stated that in furtherance of the universal desire, which he shared, to increase and consolidate trade within the Empire, the Dominions would be exempt from the new 10 per cent import tax until after the holding of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, when it is understood that the question of Imperial trade relations will be discussed exhaustively.

Incidentally, this decision is of the deepest concern to Canada in so far that it means the free entry of Canadian flour into the United Kingdom, while flour supplied from foreign countries will be subject to the new 10 per cent duty. The concession also affects a number of other important Canadian products, notably timber and rubber footwear.

Strong representations were made upon behalf of Canada for a continuation of the policy of Imperial preference in connection with this new duty, and the concession of total exemption granted by the British Government in consequence will be welcomed by Canadian business men, and augurs well for the success of the subsequent discussions at Ottawa.

In the case of the Colonies, Protectorates, and the Mandated Territories, whose export trade consists entirely of natural products and resources, exemption from the new 10 per cent duty appears to be granted permanently.

It was further announced that similar exemption up to the time of the Imperial Conference would be extended to the Dominions in connection with the additional duties on luxuries and other commodities already referred to.

In conclusion, it was mentioned that existing tariff or restrictive legislation will remain in force for the present, and will be operated on the present basis. Such legislation includes, in addition to the Abnormal Importations Act and

Horticultural Products Act, the McKenna duties, Safeguarding duties, and Key Industry duties.

[See page 242 for further exemptions and duration of preference cabled on February 12.]

Although general trade continues to be quiet and restricted, the new legislation introduced by the Chancellor will not only assist in balancing the Budget, but infuse a feeling of confidence, which in any case should promote the restoration of increased activity in the United Kingdom.

From a Canadian point of view the development opens up fresh opportunities of export trade to the United Kingdom. It is hoped that our manufacturers and merchants who are in a position to take advantage of the opportunities will follow them up, preferably by sending over qualified representatives to call upon importers, where knowledge of the prospects of securing definite business warrants the adventure. The five Trade Commissioner offices in the United Kingdom will, as usual, be only too happy to render all possible co-operation to both visitors and correspondents.

REVIEW OF TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1931

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Overseas Trade

The returns of the 1931 overseas trade of the United Kingdom under the different categories are reproduced by values in the following table, which, for purposes of comparison, includes similar statistics for the years 1929 and 1930:—

	1929	1930	1931
Imports	£1,220,765,300	£1,043,975,261	£ 862,174,709
Exports (British)	729,349,322	570,755,416	389,163,817
Re-exports	109,701,828	86,835,409	64,035,347
	£2,059,816,450	£1,701,566,086	£1,315,373,873

The abnormally heavy decrease under each classification which took place during the twelve months, after making allowance for the drop in wholesale prices, is disappointing, although expected. A more serious feature, however, is the continued decline in the volume of British exports, and especially of fully manufactured goods, because this contributes a further increase to the already top-heavy adverse balance which represents the excess of imports over exports. The total of this unfavourable item attained in 1931 the very high figure of £409,000,000, which is an increase of £22,000,000 over the results of 1930, which were themselves £5,000,000 higher than those in 1929.

The significance of this result is better appreciated when reference is made to the returns for the year 1913, the year before the war. Although that period was rather a poor one, the excess of United Kingdom imports over exports was then no higher than £134,000,000. Moreover, the so-called "adverse balance" has in the past been more apparent than real, because the preponderance of imports was actually more than fully covered by the payments made annually to Great Britain from abroad for services rendered in the form of income from foreign investments, shipping, etc., and similar items falling under the description "invisible exports." The value of that income has unfortunately greatly decreased since the war. Indeed, a very full investigation conducted by the Board of Trade authorities only last year showed that the falling-off had reached a figure that was below the amount required to balance the 1930 trade budget as offsetting the visible excess of the value of the country's imports over exports. The deficit for 1931 will be still greater, and provides a situation that adds to the general anxiety.

Another feature directly pointing to the very unfavourable conditions at present existing is the marked contraction in the quantities of raw materials

imported to keep British factories employed, notable cases being raw cotton, rubber, and iron ore. If any additional features were necessary to render the diagnosis unfavourable, it is provided by the alarming shrinkage in the exports of British manufactured goods, the value of which descended from £440,000,000 in 1930 to £290,000,000 in 1931.

Reference to the summaries adopted by the British Customs and reproduced hereafter shows the totals under each classification.

Although the total value of the imports of food, drink, and tobacco marks a reduction of some 12 per cent, this is to a great extent covered by the lower prices which prevailed in comparison with 1930.

As regards "raw materials," there was a decrease under practically every heading. Timber (down by £13,500,000) was a considerable contributor to the decline, in addition to the factory raw materials already mentioned.

In "wholly manufactured goods" the shrinkage would undoubtedly have been greater had it not been for the systematic dumping of certain commodities which took place towards the end of the year and in anticipation of the imminent adoption of a tariff. While this bolsters up the figure, an unsatisfactory feature is that the importation of such abnormal quantities of particular articles must to a large extent discount for some time ahead any advantage which British manufacturers of such goods must reap from increased export trade.

Similarly, with the exception of the cessation of coal shipments to the extent of £11,000,000, as already referred to, the year's exports of "food" and "raw materials" were not far from being in keeping with price contraction.

The abysmal drop in "wholly manufactured articles," amounting to no less than 34 per cent, has already been referred to and contrasts with the comparatively insignificant reduction in the value of imports of foreign manufactured goods. A reference to details shows that the loss applied to practically every item, particularly heavy shrinkages taking place in iron and steel products from £51,250,000 in 1930 to £30,500,000 in 1931, machinery from £47,000,000 to £33,000,000, cotton yarns from £87,500,000 to £56,500,000, woollens and worsteds from £37,000,000 to £25,000,000, and vehicles (including ships) from £51,000,000 to £28,500,000.

TABLE OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS ACCORDING TO THE BOARD OF TRADE CLASSIFICATION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929, 1930, AND 1931

(a) Imports, Value c.i.f.

	1929	1930	1931
Food, drink and tobacco	£ 535,474,835	£ 475,116,083	£416,999,105
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	339,576,992	250,458,815	173,366,726
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	334,361,564	307,417,875	261,972,398
Animals, not for food	3,527,125	3,679,927	3,330,070
Parcel post, non-dutiable articles	7,824,784	7,302,561	6,506,410
Total	£1,220,765,300	£1,043,975,261	£862,174,709

(b) Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Value f.o.b.

	1929	1930	1931
Food, drink and tobacco	£ 55,656,069	£ 48,218,552	£ 35,529,330
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	78,900,638	63,760,498	47,091,637
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	573,799,489	440,041,779	290,573,079
Animals, not for food	2,025,272	1,502,029	1,092,774
Parcel post	18,967,854	17,232,558	14,876,997
Total	£ 729,349,322	£ 570,755,416	£389,163,817

(c) Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Value f.o.b.

	1929	1930	1931
Food, drink and tobacco	£ 26,012,567	£ 23,756,229	£ 20,162,581
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	54,292,732	38,369,355	25,767,483
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	28,897,295	24,074,733	17,497,206
Animals, not for food	499,234	635,092	608,077
Total	£ 109,701,828	£ 86,835,409	£ 64,035,347

Imports from Canada

It is always necessary to explain that the figures reviewed in this section are confined to those selected imports of food products, raw materials and certain manufactured goods, relative to which the Department of Customs of the United Kingdom issues returns each month.

From the fact that Canada's leading export products to Great Britain continue to be food, the list includes the chief cereals and dairy products. There are a few notable omissions, however, such as apples and canned goods.

Taking into account the unsatisfactory general conditions which prevailed, and which in certain instances were particularly inimical to imports from Canada, the results are fairly satisfactory. If, upon the whole, no important increases were recorded, the falling-off in certain items was more or less checked, and a few recoveries took place.

Concerning *wheat*, while quantities imported from Canada (27,000,000 cwts.) recovered to the 1929 level, and marked a gain of 1,000,000 bushels over 1930, the Dominion had to yield priority of place to the Soviet Union, which headed the list with nearly 29,000,000 cwts. This figure represents an increase of 10,000,000 cwts. over 1930, when the Soviet recommenced exporting, and alone accounts for the bulk of the additional 15,000,000 cwts. imported in 1931. It will also be noted that the growth of 11,000,000 cwts. in Australia's shipments practically balances the drop in United States supplies.

Imports of *barley* were practically the same as in 1930. Canada's share rose from 347,000 cwts. in 1930 to over 1,000,000 cwts., or nearly the same as in 1929. It is understood that the Soviet also contributes a substantial proportion of the barley included under the description of "other countries" amounting to 9,500,000 cwts.

There was a slight falling-off in *oats*, but Canadian shipments went up by 1,000,000 cwts.

It has again been a very difficult year for *flour*. Imports from Canada fell by 600,000 cwts.; there was a total drop of 1,000,000 cwts. In this case also Australia's gain has been made at the expense of the United States.

Last year and before, attention was specially directed to the heavy and continuous decrease in the imports of the chief dairy products, of which at one time Canada was a leading supplier to the United Kingdom.

The position in *cheese* was indeed more satisfactory, because while the total imports of the United Kingdom fell away by 10 per cent, supplies from Canada went up from 678,294 cwts. in 1930 to 706,725 cwts. last year.

Simultaneously, serious attempts were made to revive the at one time considerable Canadian *butter* trade. Although the quantity (78,106 cwts.) is only a fraction of the total, it exceeds anything recorded for some years past. As in the case of bacon, business was adversely affected by the unfavourable exchange. Incidentally, a considerable recovery took place in the receipts of Soviet butter, which rose to 404,369 cwts., although this is insignificant compared with the pre-war figure.

The same circumstances, but to a lesser degree, were experienced in the case of *eggs*.

Some of the figures are again very disappointing, notably *bacon*, which aggregated only 49,500 cwts., a decrease of 50 per cent in comparison with 1930 and a mere fraction of the 1,266,861 cwts. which Canada supplied as recently as 1925. This time there are, however, extenuating circumstances to a certain extent, in so far that the plans of packers to revive shipments upon an increased scale were countered by the suspension of the gold standard and consequent drop in the value of the pound sterling.

Quite a recovery occurred in *canned salmon*, for although United Kingdom receipts receded by over 100,000 cwts., Canadian shipments shot up by 70,000 cwts. A notable feature of the year was the severe drop in Soviet supplies.

An outstanding event was the phenomenal revival of the shipments of Canadian *cattle* to Great Britain. After an interregnum which was only broken in 1930 by the shipment of 5,193 beasts, no less than 26,991 head were shipped last year, and the quality of the animals was highly spoken of.

Another subject for congratulation is the growth of *tobacco* export to the United Kingdom. The year 1931 witnessed an unusual drop in imports of unmanufactured tobacco, decreasing from 237,000,000 pounds in 1930 to 194,000,000 pounds in 1931. Imports from Canada, however, during the period increased by one-third, the weight rising from 4,040,625 pounds to 6,277,755 pounds.

Turning to importations of *wood* and *timber* under its various classifications, the Soviet continued to be the most important contributor of softwoods generally. Although shipments from Canada underwent a shrinkage out of proportion to the general contraction, the systematic investigation of the timber resources of British Columbia and other parts of Canada by important United Kingdom consumers promises well for future developments of an important nature.

The year 1931 recorded a falling-away in United Kingdom purchases of overseas *newsprint*. Although there was some diminution of Canadian supplies, shipments of 2,034,914 cwts. in 1931, compared with 2,477,094 cwts. in 1930, may be regarded as satisfactory.

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS, ETC., INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1930 AND 1931

	1930		1931	
	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £
<i>Wheat—</i>				
Total imports	104,774,738	43,064,163	119,374,471	30,345,157
Canada	26,178,553	11,370,653	27,095,958	7,687,899
Soviet Union	18,717,260	5,751,955	28,934,088	6,594,333
Australia	12,712,993	5,645,775	23,248,312	6,028,845
Argentine	15,188,752	6,788,152	20,733,061	5,074,101
<i>Wheat Meal and Flour—</i>				
Total imports	11,728,234	6,646,207	10,751,669	4,037,212
Canada	4,488,382	2,725,498	3,894,610	1,639,683
United States	3,175,752	2,010,459	2,078,783	905,853
Australia	1,709,630	947,502	2,559,691	876,435
<i>Barley—</i>				
Total imports	15,207,759	4,593,812	15,456,316	4,143,413
Canada	347,169	111,557	1,023,466	239,868
United States	3,617,808	1,524,448	3,257,289	1,289,873
Roumania	2,213,888	538,827	1,039,945	221,339
Australia	66,353	29,576	327,533	115,746
<i>Oats—</i>				
Total imports	9,631,091	2,409,111	8,766,247	1,925,696
Canada	206,138	38,902	1,298,973	327,703
Argentine	2,234,835	329,564	3,665,198	701,897
Irish Free State	381,723	107,251	134,239	38,603
<i>Peas, not Fresh—</i>				
Total imports	1,360,142	1,039,786	1,706,928	1,144,141
Canada	4,617	8,060	3,699	5,198
Netherlands	390,767	340,606	551,329	459,132
Japan	347,595	274,904	346,618	287,898
<i>Bacon—</i>				
Total imports	9,191,182	41,151,972	11,137,829	33,135,887
Canada	99,298	488,759	49,555	151,453
Denmark	6,117,866	27,635,729	7,339,095	22,393,206
Netherlands	842,309	3,756,644	1,000,880	2,885,497
Irish Free State	330,679	1,738,499	296,841	1,155,183
Sweden	550,278	2,418,473	578,423	1,710,984
<i>Hams—</i>				
Total imports	1,003,126	4,960,335	831,149	3,217,422
Canada	84,034	448,244	72,488	297,895
United States	820,404	4,059,803	600,631	2,381,476
<i>Cattle—</i>	Number		Number	
Total imports	840,561	14,332,302	766,523	12,615,945
Canada	5,193	122,077	26,991	553,749
Irish Free State	834,962	14,200,326	738,967	12,048,496

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS, ETC., INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1930 AND 1931—*Con.*

	1930		1931	
	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £
Butter—				
Total imports	6,821,620	46,869,697	8,071,167	46,357,997
Canada . . . . .	.....	.....	78,106	411,396
Denmark	2,318,525	17,102,544	2,466,038	15,639,576
New Zealand	1,564,436	10,785,724	1,935,033	10,825,309
Australia	950,582	6,017,014	1,558,638	8,353,782
Irish Free State	521,963	3,275,412	381,028	2,111,488
Argentina	414,050	2,574,220	374,925	2,052,352
Cheese—				
Total imports	3,112,316	12,602,974	2,884,757	9,059,599
Canada	678,294	2,699,918	706,725	2,322,269
New Zealand	1,960,901	7,821,634	1,731,641	4,944,523
Italy	144,650	692,022	131,783	637,034
Netherlands	183,076	673,741	168,219	573,934
Eggs in Shell—				
	Gt. Hunds.		Gt. Hunds.	
Total imports	26,541,280	16,377,646	25,920,308	13,768,338
Canada	15,052	10,214	46,486	26,342
Denmark	6,728,383	4,698,356	7,548,245	4,405,757
Irish Free State	4,781,096	2,711,038	4,575,107	2,269,568
Netherlands	3,680,696	2,634,118	3,835,698	2,268,094
Belgium	2,333,656	1,545,282	2,072,937	1,154,915
Canned Salmon—				
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Total imports	931,965	4,557,364	828,937	3,824,958
Canada	101,779	495,268	172,081	822,977
Soviet Union	536,240	2,652,323	367,418	1,717,243
United States	195,279	985,706	188,437	884,180
Canned Lobsters—				
Total imports	21,745	300,725	29,320	328,864
Canada	17,648	244,061	23,574	269,803
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	1,115	14,249	1,657	17,425
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy—				
Total imports	1,169,613	636,063	1,097,859	512,050
Canada	104	417	181	876
Czechoslovakia	637,727	341,908	686,926	307,837
United States	184,274	100,840	198,693	95,293
Netherlands	292,001	160,523	153,038	78,420
Tobacco, Unmanufactured—				
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Total imports	237,027,857	14,642,327	194,139,637	10,403,518
Canada	4,040,625	281,593	6,277,755	463,936
Nyasaland	12,810,101	764,799	11,118,259	629,390
S. Rhodesia	3,625,673	232,729	5,921,166	318,578
British India	13,640,807	456,719	9,350,012	304,512
United States	197,764,709	12,376,819	157,188,102	8,338,813
Asbestos, Raw, Fibre and Waste—				
	Tons		Tons	
Total imports	25,187	727,341	21,131	493,081
Canada	5,544	85,426	2,651	38,302
Rhodesia	9,252	354,956	7,994	220,230
Copper, Ore—				
Total imports	46,823	1,805,145	35,651	1,231,093
Canada	22,386	1,040,671	18,325	830,311
Spain	12,531	613,279	9,523	319,844
Leather, Undressed—Hides—				
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Total imports	557,942	3,938,960	449,202	2,495,610
Canada	5,376	44,839	4,453	34,413
British India	259,002	2,074,935	188,893	1,139,501
Germany	85,340	536,395	63,662	390,927
United States	69,246	271,793	67,207	235,594
France	34,600	342,994	22,361	204,458
Leather, Dressed, Patent, Varnished, Japanned and Enamelled—				
Total imports	20,475	5,826,213	7,312,808	5,115,835
Canada	3,271	134,377	6,799	237,358
United States	11,471	492,757	18,245	664,100
Germany	2,060	82,869	3,676	129,365

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS, ETC., INTO THE
UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1930 AND 1931—*Con.*

	1930		1931	
	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £
<i>Paper, Printing, not Coated, and Writing Paper in Large Sheets—</i>				
Total imports	7,859,734	5,826,213	7,312,808	5,115,835
Canada	2,477,094	1,732,383	2,034,914	1,378,577
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	2,099,924	1,505,527	2,323,853	1,536,570
Finland	1,195,638	854,532	1,345,593	822,573
Norway	1,070,368	791,541	602,855	460,375
Germany	219,877	273,372	302,837	339,113
<i>Paper, Packing and Wrapping, including Tissue Paper—</i>				
Total imports	3,702,955	3,699,047	4,189,185	3,700,050
Canada	44,627	43,745	19,358	17,450
Sweden	1,741,494	1,655,365	2,142,117	1,784,322
Germany	475,364	506,690	719,981	669,129
Norway	689,603	702,893	491,555	461,114
Finland	475,066	435,215	497,697	401,978
<i>Photographic Appliances—</i>				
Total imports .. . . .	.....	1,379,987	.....	1,302,518
Canada .. . . .	.....	397,344	.....	487,393
United States .. . . .	.....	438,468	.....	321,010
Germany .. . . .	.....	239,989	.....	246,174
France .. . . .	.....	207,698	.....	143,497
<i>Wood and Timber, Hewn, Hard, other than Mahogany—</i>				
	Cub. Ft.		Cub. Ft.	
Total imports	4,019,859	857,962	2,479,182	468,989
Canada	283,854	68,977	257,241	52,784
United States	622,871	118,784	428,098	73,049
British India	213,626	112,940	16,726	7,281
<i>Wood and Timber, Hewn, Soft—</i>				
	Loads		Loads	
Total imports	496,070	1,422,549	392,514	1,091,726
Canada	15,659	89,070	13,342	66,607
Soviet Union	271,815	452,567	222,428	329,919
United States	42,960	293,135	32,852	195,898
Norway	39,716	181,867	33,636	140,516
Sweden	33,016	117,667	19,630	80,027
<i>Wood and Timber, Sawn, Hard, other than Mahogany—</i>				
	Cub. Ft.		Cub. Ft.	
Total imports	31,251,140	7,187,887	25,871,538	5,033,468
Canada	3,648,907	550,074	3,359,042	439,553
United States	18,008,514	3,881,470	14,164,273	2,589,685
British India	1,522,841	809,742	961,771	478,569
Poland	1,707,956	280,805	2,026,398	303,251
<i>Wood and Timber, Sawn, Soft—</i>				
	Loads		Loads	
Total imports	4,849,159	20,662,712	4,266,746	14,691,868
Canada	230,884	1,184,454	146,518	705,201
Soviet Union	1,751,143	7,423,242	1,700,431	5,689,575
Finland	1,105,702	4,275,821	1,020,910	3,235,036
Sweden	674,111	2,675,051	514,375	1,737,280
<i>Wood Pulp, Mechanical, Wet—</i>				
	Tons		Tons	
Total imports	874,771	2,821,857	834,964	2,588,044
Canada	35,581	131,925	35,573	111,616
Norway	477,038	1,475,269	390,282	1,225,941
Sweden	240,645	815,168	244,839	740,699
<i>Lead, Pig and Sheet—</i>				
Total imports	335,299	6,214,000	309,988	4,113,718
Canada	42,854	798,694	39,139	518,947
Australia	103,611	1,896,845	110,208	1,438,810
United States	103,712	1,906,823	55,177	718,336
<i>Zinc, Crude—</i>				
Total imports	135,384	2,458,998	145,506	1,846,002
Canada	38,997	682,397	63,373	802,254
Australia	10,272	199,153	27,698	339,445
Germany	31,119	558,269	16,463	199,110
United States	16,458	285,518	12,080	152,436

SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, January 13, 1932.—Business generally in South Africa continues to be restricted owing to exchange difficulties and fluctuations, and there are no signs of any early improvement. All branches of trade and industry have been severely affected, particularly export business. The premium on South African currency in terms of British sterling has fluctuated during the past few weeks around 30 per cent, and under such circumstances, the 10 per cent export bounty recently offered by the Government on exports of primary products has not been sufficient to counteract the exchange position. The Natal coal trade has been seriously affected, and only about 30 or 40 per cent of offerings of wool are being accepted at the sales at various ports. Owing to the depreciation of the currencies of countries from whom South Africa imports, the Government has, as a measure of protection, imposed an exchange dumping duty upon articles the importation of which is considered detrimental to the interest of domestic industries. The goods on which the duty is levied include biscuits, confectionery, blankets, carpets, boots and shoes, leather, stationery, and matches. It remains to be seen how effective these new duties will be.

With reference to agriculture, prospects for the present summer season are uniformly favourable, but rain is needed in the Natal high veld and parts of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Winter grain crops threshed during November have returned record yields, particularly in wheat. The diversion of overseas orders for wool to Australian suppliers has seriously affected the position of South African sheep farmers. At the end of November approximately 193,000 bales of wool were held unsold at South African ports, whereas advices from Australia would indicate that practically all offerings are being taken up at prices which, on a paper basis, are nearly double the values realized here on a gold basis.

The deciduous fruit export season is now under way. Crop prospects are favourable, pears being especially promising. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of market prospects owing to the exchange position, and efforts are being made to increase local sales.

The Union's manufacturing industries are, without exception, very quiet. The majority of the boot and shoe manufacturers of the Eastern Cape Province closed down at the middle of December and are only now recommencing operations. The engineering industries of the Witwatersrand, which have hitherto been fairly active, are now finding business dull due to the falling off in orders from the mining companies and the railways in both the Union and Rhodesia.

MINING

An output of 900,510 fine ounces of gold, valued at £3,825,123, for November, 1931, is reported by the Transvaal gold mining industry, as compared with 884,753 fine ounces, valued at £3,758,192, in November of the previous year. The output for the first eleven months of 1931 was valued at £42,268,276, or £592,658 more than for the corresponding period of 1930. The quantity of coal produced during the month of November by the Natal coal industry was about 100,000 tons less than in November of the previous year. Coal bunkered and coal exported during the month show substantial declines, this business being greatly handicapped by the exchange position, as ships are now arriving at South African ports with bunkers full of English coal.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

Trade remains quiet in Southern Rhodesia, particularly as far as native business is concerned. Climatic conditions favour the pastoral industry, but whereas in 1930 the colony exported 61,000 head of cattle, representing a value of £333,000, none have been exported in 1931 owing to the restrictions imposed following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The position of tobacco producers appears to have improved to some extent, as the carry-over of stocks from recent seasons has at last been disposed of in the United Kingdom market and the latest crop has enjoyed a ready sale.

An improvement in conditions in Northern Rhodesia is expected in the near future, as it is understood that a number of the most important copper-mining companies are to carry out their full programs. Their limited operations during recent months have naturally had serious effects upon the turnover of merchants in the territory.

With the exception of Kenya, bazaar trade throughout East Africa remains dull. Reduced coffee yields are expected from all districts in Kenya. The harvesting of cereal crops in this colony is now well under way, and where they have escaped damage by locusts good returns are anticipated. Weather conditions in Uganda remain favourable to the cotton crop, and estimates recently published indicate that a yield of between 200,000 and 220,000 bales is expected. Reports regarding shipments of coffee and sisal from Tanganyika are very satisfactory, and in response to the increased prices now being received for the latter sisal estates at Tanga are working at high pressure. The quality of the season's coffee is good and it is hoped that favourable prices may be obtained for shipments now going forward.

TRADE OF INDIA, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1931

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, January 8, 1932.—The trade returns of British India for the eight months ended November 30, 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, disclose that there was a decrease in the value of imports as compared with the corresponding period of 1930 by Rs.270,000,000 or 24 per cent; the total was Rs.850,000,000. Total exports, including re-exports, dropped by Rs.550,000,000 or 34 per cent to Rs.1,050,000,000. Exports of Indian merchandise showed a falling off of Rs.550,000,000 or 35 per cent, and re-exports a drop of Rs.1,500,000 or 4 per cent. The grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports amounted to Rs.1,900,000,000 as against Rs.2,730,000,000, or a decrease of 30 per cent or Rs.830,000,000. Imports of treasure, private and Government, decreased by Rs.145,900,000 to Rs.55,100,000. Imports of gold bullion fell by Rs.47,300,000 to Rs.9,400,000, and of sovereigns and other British gold coin by Rs.52,800,000 to Rs.10,400,000, and of other coined gold by Rs.1,300,000 to Rs.300,000 only. The value of silver imported also showed a decrease of Rs.43,500,000 to Rs.34,800,000, while imports of currency notes dropped by Rs.1,100,000 to Rs.200,000. On the other hand, exports of treasure increased by Rs.199,700,000 to Rs.223,900,000.

For the period under review the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs.357,600,000 in favour of India as compared with Rs.309,400,000 in the same period of the preceding year.

It is interesting to note that the best figures of India's balance of trade during the last ten years occurred in March, 1925, when the record for exports showed a value of Rs.453,000,000, imports in the same month totalling Rs.198,500,000, but the visible balance of trade in favour of the country amounted to

only Rs.83,400,000 as imports of treasure were valued at Rs.171,100,000. The most prosperous balance of trade appears to have been in March of the preceding year, when exports were valued at Rs.413,700,000 and imports at Rs.193,000,000, while the most unfavourable position occurred in August, 1920, when exports were valued at Rs.208,100,000 and imports at Rs.343,300,000, leaving an adverse balance of trade of Rs.135,200,000. This was due to the rupee having been well above two shillings during the previous nine months, thus encouraging excessive imports.

Since September last the exports of gold from India have been very heavy, and it is likely that they will continue to be so for some time, but it is the considered opinion that the high figures of the October gold exports will not recur. With the seasonal export trade of the country immediately ahead, the actual figures of merchandise exported should improve from month to month, so that by the end of the present financial year (March 31) the favourable balance of trade should prove sufficient to enable the Government to obtain increased sterling accommodation in the open market.

POLISH CROP REVIEW

M. B. PALMER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, February 1, 1932.—The figures available regarding the grain crops and the areas under cultivation, together with the returns of the population census taken in December, afford a general idea of how Poland will be supplied with bread grains during the present year.

According to the provisional figures of the census, the population of Poland is approximately 32,000,000, an increase of 5,000,000 since the last census in 1921. This represents a percentage increase greater than that of any other country in Europe with the exception of Russia. The effect of this large increase in population on the consumption of bread grains is quite positive, while, moreover, in periods of depression there is a greater consumption of bread, particularly in agricultural countries.

The following statistics illustrate the development in Poland of the areas under cultivation and the wheat and rye crops for various years:—

Year	Wheat		Rye	
	Area in	Crop in	Area in	Crop in
	1,000 Hectares	1,000 Met. Tons	1,000 Hectares	1,000 Met. Tons
1909-13..	1,353	1,678	5,087	5,711
1922	1,222	1,274	5,367	5,169
1927	1,360	1,663	5,764	5,887
1928	1,390	1,612	5,341	6,110
1929	1,427	1,793	5,798	7,010
1930	1,646	2,241	5,895	6,958
1931	1,819	2,200	5,772	5,660

1 hectare=2.47 acres.

It is seen from the above figures that the 1931 wheat crop in spite of the increased acreage fell below the record crop of 1930. It is estimated that the annual per capita consumption of wheat in Poland is 45 kg. (99 pounds), making a total consumption of 1,450,000 metric tons, which, together with allowances for seeding, etc., leaves approximately 400,000 metric tons of the 1931 crop available for export. Rye per capita consumption is estimated at 160 kg. (352 pounds), or a total of 5,110,000 metric tons, which, after making allowances for seeding, etc., is considered to leave a shortage in the requirements of about 300,000 metric tons.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND SEVEN MONTHS ENDING, JANUARY, 1921, 1930, 1931 AND 1932, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of January				Seven Months ending January				United States Tariff	
	1921	1930	1931	1932	1921	1930	1931	1932	7 m. end. Jan. 1921	7 m. end. Jan. 1930
Animals (exc. for improv't. of stock)—										
Cattle.....No. \$	11,166 807,290	6,223 293,326	194 17,029	979 42,974	246,246 19,167,856	160,600 8,607,163	15,925 539,636	15,004 498,023	Free.....	Less than 1,050 lbs. 13c. per lb., heavy; 24c. per lb., heavy; 3c. per lb., heavy; Up to \$150 \$30; Up to \$150 \$20; valued higher 20% ad val.
Horses.....No. \$	223 40,324	16 3,300	328 5,881	714 12,998	1,792 436,368	72,373	3,987 72,823	5,034 85,832	10%.....	Up to \$150 \$30; Up to \$150 \$20; valued higher 20% ad val.
Poultry.....No. \$	41,079 48,171 14,747 142,175	34,458 30,943 4	3,366 3,877	11,686 11,783	658,887 723,305 179,039 1,649,597	553,181 474,905 2,705 27,297	58,018 44,991 32 237	39,119 53,460 132 826	1c. per lb.....	3c. per lb..... \$2 per head..... \$3 per head.
Fruits—										
Apples, green or ripe.....Brl. \$	888 5,619	3,212 17,272	1,129 3,970	2,958 11,544	24,348 105,436	100,275 473,260	42,432 217,953	14,001 52,359	10c. bush, 50 lbs.....	25c. bush, 50 lbs..... 2c. per lb..... 11c. per lb..... 20c. bush, 48 lbs.....
Apples, dried.....Lb. \$										
Berries, fresh.....Lb. \$	1,980			21,420 1,071	369,784	4,439,316 483,157	6,010,888 573,723	2,301,921 207,493	1c. per lb.....	11c. per lb..... 20c. bush, 48 lbs.....
Grains—										
Barley.....Bush. \$		50	28,485		128	88,217	610,600	7,947	15c. bush, 48 lb.....	20c. bush, 48 lbs.....
Beans.....Bush. \$	696	40	10,385		128	89,753	223,173	2,593	1c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....Bush. \$	2,053	2,696	12,789	2	2,403	43,855	3,064	2,236	25c. bush, 60 lb.....	10c. per 100 lb.....
Oats.....Bush. \$	56,314	19,263	22,260	75	10,295	539,012	11,643	2,978	Free.....	25c. per 100 lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush. \$	63,207	16,406	14,724	37	142,718	109,177	411,443	20,215	15c. bush, 32 lb.....	16c. bush, 32 lb.
Peas, split.....Bush. \$	179,882	1,243	211	87	173,307	96,294	280,321	13,868	1c. per lb.....	11c. per lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush. \$	111,134	870	63	39	596,345	4,798	788,964	37,859	1c. per lb.....	24c. per lb.
Peas, split.....Bush. \$	10,439	2,658	683	6,391	479,661	3,888	152,951	37,697	20c. bush, 60 lb.....	15c. bush, 56 lb.....
Rye.....Bush. \$	62,703	9,788	4,358	14,219	136,886	35,811	11,869	60,346	1c. per lb.....	42c. bush, 60 lb.....
Wheat.....Bush. \$	14,424				437,383	99	20	32	Free.....	10% ad val.
Wheat.....Bush. \$	22,683				766,516	45	26	13	Free.....	15% ad val.
Wheat.....Bush. \$	4,049,702	2,000	101,006	17,34	5,159,178	8,951,005	4,508,241	4,508,241	Free if wheat products, otherwise 15% ad val.	\$1.04 per 100 lb.....
Grain Products—										
Bran, shorts and middlings.....Cwt. \$	94,679 148,355	11,552 13,922	103,520 85,356	109,736 83,819	520,730 949,719	980,153 1,294,063	2,598,766 2,498,396	1,327,495 727,366	7 1/2% ad val. if from wheat; otherwise 15% ad val.	10% ad val.
Wheat flour.....Brl. \$	174,846 1,630,537	3 19	1 6		741,814 7,940,114	289 1,736	364 1,909	385 1,083	Free.....	\$1.04 per 100 lb.....
Meats—										
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt. \$	124 6,106	1,891 74,727	835 34,900	1,398 35,570	3,871 139,549	12,043 484,566	6,190 270,883	7,534 235,893	2c. per lb.....	34c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt. \$	20,777 320,784	10,428 156,112	279 3,961	4,05 4,325	217,789 3,282,139	190,308 2,943,059	5,887 104,735	2,253 23,258	Free.....	6c. per lb.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	883	7	1	24	57,435	2,919	11	32	Free.....	Mutton 2½c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	22,366	141	26	238	68,312	68,312	171	292	Free.....	1c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	17,916	1,336	53	971	2,356	18,440	2,515	6,665	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	17,916	36,669	1,964	13,271	191,158	323,349	71,499	108,212	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	Lb.	75,370	5,300	838	1,143	191,085	864	4,808	3,780	Free.....	10c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats, but excluding extracts.....	Cwt.	15,082	2,622	547	233	15,423	27,911	5,443	1,788	Free.....	6c. lb. but not less than 20% ad val.
Milk and milk products—											
Butter.....	Cwt.	384	17	22	94	43,873	156	689	6,170	24c. per lb.	12c. per lb.
Cheese.....	Cwt.	18,928	722	105	1,999	2,267,907	6,323	16,539	140,109	20% ad val.	5c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Cream.....	†Gal.	2,504	9,071	4,507	7,700	35,666	6,235	13,500	163,973	Free.....	30c. per gal. †
Milk, fresh.....	†Gal.	27,458	48,501	16,086	4,596	109,309	813,739	104,082	47,108	Free.....	3½c. per gal. †
Milk, condensed and evap.....	Cwt.	40,769	83,875	21,115	9,411	917,947	1,487,185	1,322,329	86,049	Free.....	1c.—1½c. lb.
Milk powder.....	Cwt.	68,862	132,041	55,144	1,443	513	2,087,310	7,022,550	198,939	Free.....	3c. lb.
Seeds—											
Clover seed, alsike.....	Bush.	10,388	10,538	135	20,713	59,690	478,340	90	5	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	Bush.	127,952	84,393	1,585	274,054	478,340	600	1,445	2,390	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	Bush.	9,428	.....	.....	9,838	6,639	2,253	263	11,872	Free.....	1c.—3c. per lb.
Flaxseed.....	Bush.	127,023	7	150	1,291	369	217,538	456,818	509,253	20c. bush., 56 lb.	56c. bush., 56 lb.
Grass seed.....	Bush.	266,238	17	148	3,307	766	594,855	518,888	573,709	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Vegetables—											
Potatoes.....	Bush.	229,421	500,326	248,351	17,000	6,938	3,399,502	2,252,670	931,846	Free.....	75c. per 100 lb.
Sugar beets.....	Ton	174,618	568,571	174,972	5,886	1,543	3,922,325	1,556,923	317,310	5%.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Turnips.....	Bush.	255,612	551,874	200,018	313,593	103,175	241,860	288,346	33,198	15%.....	25c. per 100 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—											
Eggs.....	Doz.	18,460	402	82	441	168,075	59,219	375	1,046	Free.....	10c. per doz.
Hay.....	Ton	6,834	5,414	9,934	2,210	82,601	16,398	159	1,339	Free.....	\$4 ton, 2,240 lb.
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	151,709	46,863	90,420	15,343	9,906	332	148,138	9,906	Free.....	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931).
Tallow.....	Cwt.	39,120	38,897	.....	1,218	4,222,216	5,291,442	29,987	1,001,808	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Wool.....	Lb.	1,544,502	454,238	22,491	29,363	6,115,303	4,012,697	2,325,381	861,362	Free.....	24c.—37c. per lb.
T total value of above comm.....	\$	12,655,257	1,977,873	687,584	392,473	12,338,983	35,104,462	17,171,575	6,872,430	Free.....	Some wools free in bond for certain manufacturing.

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

*Swiss or Emmentaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½% ad val.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ITALY

R. W. MCBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—Conversions in this report have been effected at the rate of 1 lire = \$.0526 Canadian. Owing to currency fluctuation, however, the values given are necessarily approximate. The Canadian dollar at present suffers considerable depreciation in respect to the lira.]

Milan, February 1, 1932.—Economic conditions in general during the late fall and early winter showed few indications of early improvement. Wholesale prices, after a sharp upward trend in the first half of November, again resumed a downward course. Business, both domestic and foreign, continues to be extremely slow, and it may be said that the closing months of the year mirrored the general conditions which marked its beginning.

AGRICULTURE

Weather conditions during November and the first half of December were generally favourable to agriculture. The fall sowing was successfully carried out and the subsequent periods of rainfall and clear weather were declared ideal for successful germination. The olive crop was good, though the amount harvested was less than in former years. The sugar-beet crop is estimated at 48,400,000 quintals for the year, the largest crop on record since the industry was introduced.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A sudden increase in the number of unemployed occurred in November. For this month the official figure is given as 878,267 as compared with 799,744 in October and 757,764 in September. For the corresponding months of 1930 the numbers were: November, 534,356; October, 446,496; and September, 394,630. The increase in November would seem to be seasonal in nature, as large increases were noted in the cases of agricultural workers, sailors and fishermen, and construction workers.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

During the months from July to October the general index figure for all business, based on stock market quotations, followed a steady downward course, illustrating the way in which business was slowing to a standstill. The lowest point was reached in October, when the figure was 71.92, having dropped from 84.31 in July. In the latter half of November, however, a slight rise occurred, the figure for that month being 72.38. The improvement was chiefly in the groups comprising hotels, restaurants and theatres; commercial enterprises, mechanical industries, the agricultural and foodstuffs group, the automobile industry, the textile industry, and the aqueduct, mineral waters and baths group. Against this improvement conditions were decidedly worse in the extractive, chemical and metallurgical industries. The improvement in conditions is largely attributed to the reorganization of the affairs of the Banca Commerciale, previously reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455 (December 19, 1931).

BANKING

The amount of paper money in circulation at the end of November was given as 14,254 million lire, a reduction of 187 million lire in respect of the previous month, which indicates a continuation of the policy of currency deflation referred to in previous reports. During the same month the bank increased its gold reserve by 56 million lire, bringing the percentage of gold cover from 38.57 per cent in October to 39.4 per cent. Assets other than gold were decreased from a value of 2,551 million lire in October to 2,361 million lire at the end of November.

The discount register of the bank showed an increase in November as compared with October, the figure for that month being 3,927 millions, an increase of 216.7 millions of lire in respect of the previous month. Bank advances, however, dropped from 1,504.7 million lire in October to 1,182 millions in November after a steady advance in August (1,178 millions) and September (1,464 millions). Investment corporations are stated to be undergoing a period of reorganization.

TRANSPORTATION

(a) *Railway*.—Figures issued by the State Railway management show a marked decrease in freight movement generally. Merchandise carried in November of 1931 totalled 3,806,529 tons as compared with over 4,500,000 tons in the preceding month, and over 4,600,000 tons in November, 1930. Merchandise imported by rail amounted to 373,372 tons as compared with 495,091 tons in November, 1930, while exports by rail showed a very slight increase, 217,689 tons in November, 1931, and 217,182 tons in November, 1930.

(b) *Shipping*.—A considerable decrease is noted in shipping at the leading Italian ports both as regards arrival and departure, though complete figures are available only to the end of October.

At Genoa, with the totals for the first ten months of the year showing 4,188 ships arriving and 4,125 departing, the decreases were 257 and 258 respectively in comparison with the January-October period of 1930. Merchandise unloaded, amounting to 4,855,495 tons for the period under discussion, was 398,058 tons less than in 1930, and merchandise shipped, amounting to 8,413,259 tons, showed a decrease of 346,992 tons.

At Venice, arrivals for the January-October period totalled 3,334, an increase of 42 over the corresponding period of 1930, but merchandise unloaded, totalling 1,977,696 tons, showed a decrease of 165,916 tons for the period. The number of ships leaving the port during the ten-months period was 3,269, a decrease of 37 in respect of 1930, and merchandise shipped, amounting to 3,536,862 tons, was 57,427 tons less than in the January-October period of 1930.

At Naples 4,202 ships, carrying 1,731,248 tons of merchandise, arrived at the port up to October 31, registering a decrease of 113 ships but an increase of 38,953 tons of merchandise. Departures, numbering 4,198 ships carrying 9,038,790 tons of merchandise, similarly showed a decrease of 116 in the number of ships but an increase of 113,415 tons of merchandise.

FOREIGN TRADE

Preliminary figures for the month of November indicate that imports for the month were valued at 765 million lire and exports at 808 million lire, as against 790 million lire and 825 million lire respectively in October. According to these figures, the external trade of Italy for the first eleven months of 1931 as compared with the same period of 1930 was as follows:—

	Jan.-Dec., 1931	Jan.-Dec., 1930	Difference
	Millions of Lire		
Imports	10,662.6	15,715.9	—5,053.3
Exports	9,046.9	11,070.5	—2,023.6
Balance	1,615.7	4,645.4	—3,029.7

The more favourable balance shown during the year is said to be due chiefly to markedly decreased imports (10,663 million lire in 1931 as compared with 15,716 million in 1930), since a decrease in exports was also shown for the period, though considerably smaller, 9,047 million lire as against 11,070 million

lire. Another factor which reacted favourably upon Italy's international trade balance was the fluctuation of world prices. An average decrease of 22 per cent was shown in prices paid for imports, while the decrease in prices received for exports was only 19 per cent.

TRADE WITH CANADA, JANUARY TO OCTOBER

Complete statistics concerning the trade of Canada with Italy are available only to the end of October, 1931. For that period, imports from Canada were valued at 193,868,505 lire (\$10,197,483) and exports from Italy amounted to 51,066,720 lire (\$2,686,109).

These figures indicate a considerable reduction in Canadian-Italian trade as compared with the corresponding period of 1930, when imports from Canada were valued at 491,955,962 lire (\$25,876,883) and exports to Canada at 60,604,776 lire (\$3,187,811). This decrease, however, is in line with reduced shipments to and from all countries with which Italy regularly carries on trade. Imports from the United States, for example, for the same period amounted to 1,139,966,522 lire (\$59,962,239) as compared with 2,207,682,627 lire (\$116,124,106) in the previous year. Similarly, exports from Italy to the United States amounted to 841,600,934 lire (\$44,268,209) for the ten-months' period of 1931, as against 1,129,093,302 lire (\$59,390,307) in the corresponding period of 1930.

Canadian shipments of both hard and soft wheat to the Italian market showed considerable reductions. In the case of hard wheat, while the Dominion was the principal source of supply, imports from Canada totalled 172,520 tons in the January-October period of 1931 as against 321,330 tons in the 1930 period. Imports of wheat from all countries fell from 504,288 tons in the 1930 period to 332,379 in the first ten months of 1931.

A similar, though less marked, decrease was shown in Canadian shipments of soft wheat, the figure for the 1931 period being 101,509 tons as against 194,973 tons in the first ten months of 1930.

Shipments of Canadian canned salmon were considerably reduced in the period under review. Out of a total importation in the 1931 period quoted at 16,184 quintals, Canada was credited with 15,074 quintals valued at 5,337,367 lire (\$280,745). In the corresponding period of 1930, out of a total importation of 28,467 quintals, Canada was credited with 27,983 quintals valued at 13,758,583 lire (\$723,701). The decreased importation may be attributed to lowered prices for meat, which seriously affected the market for canned salmon.

An increase was noted in shipments of Canadian dried codfish during the January-October period—35,562 quintals as against 33,089 in 1930. A serious slump in prices for Icelandic cod, however, so affected the market that the total value of the 1931 shipments was less than that for 1930—11,499,232 lire (\$604,859) as against 13,707,432 lire (\$711,010).

There was a marked decrease in shipments of Canadian automobiles to this market, only 15 being credited to Canada as compared with 317 in the previous year. A corresponding decrease is noted in shipments from the United States, only 576 being shipped in the January-October period of 1931 as against 4,287 in the corresponding period of 1930. These decreases are attributed to the existence of a high protective tariff. Another factor is the high price of gasoline in Italy. Canadian and American cars are considerably higher-powered generally than the European cars, with a corresponding increase in gasoline consumption, so that, in addition to high initial prices resulting from heavy duties, the operating costs are also extremely heavy for Canadian and American makes of cars.

Other decreases were registered: in the case of lumber, 529 tons as against 1,047; asbestos, 12,429 tons as against 28,169 tons; and cellulose, 21,682 as against 39,056 tons. These decreases reflect the reduced activity of the industries utilizing these products.

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 metric tons equals 2,205 pounds; 1 florin equals \$0.402 Canadian at par]

Rotterdam, January 30, 1932.—The tobacco, cigar, and cigarette industry has long been one of the most important in Holland. The big business is in Java and Sumatra leaf from the Dutch colonies, although fair quantities also come from the United States and Turkey. Imports are supplemented by a small domestic production which, however, is steadily decreasing owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions and the pressure of competition from abroad. The present estimate of domestic production is about 1,000,000 pounds per annum, chiefly of the Manila varieties, which is used principally for pipe smoking and to a small extent for exports to neighbouring countries.

Small quantities of Brazilian, Cuban, and Manila tobaccos are also imported, while seedleaf is used to a certain extent as a filler.

Local importers are not keenly interested in Canadian tobacco. It is possible that it might be used as a substitute for Burley, but this would be the case only if there was a considerable price difference in favour of the Canadian product.

CONSUMPTION OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCO

Cigars are by far the most important tobacco product, consumption amounting to 1,369,650 thousand valued at 94,067,641 fl. in 1930, as against 1,346,089 thousand valued at 92,703,070 fl. in 1929.

The principal varieties of tobacco utilized in the manufacture of Dutch cigars are Java, Sumatra, and Borneo; in the better qualities a certain amount of Brazilian, Cuban, and Manila tobacco is used. Prices per 1,000 retail range from \$2 up.

Cigarettes have been gaining steadily in popularity in recent years, the total consumption amounting to 3,589,552 thousands valued at 61,673,361 fl. in 1930, compared with 3,179,577 thousands valued at 53,651,098 fl. in 1929. Cigarettes are produced by a number of factories, and in addition there are substantial imports. Such American brands as "Chesterfield" and "Camel" are common on the market, and are sold retail for the equivalent of 16 cents a package. The retail price range of cigarettes is from \$2 per 1,000. Cigarettes are made principally from Virginia, Turkish, and Macedonian tobacco.

Smoking tobacco is made from Java, Maryland, Kentucky, and Burley, while small quantities of Turkish tobacco are also used. Chewing tobacco is chiefly manufactured from dark Kentucky and Paraguay. The total consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco during 1930 amounted to 11,577,000 kilos valued at 27,295,923 fl., as against 11,299,000 kilos valued at 26,670,707 fl. in 1929.

IMPORTS

Imports of all kinds of tobacco totalled 33,439 metric tons valued at 34,143,000 fl. in 1931, as against 31,631 tons valued at 36,778,000 fl. in 1930. The principal sources of supply in 1931 were: Java, 10,121 tons (7,931,000 fl.); Kentucky, 6,013 tons (6,773,000 fl.); Virginia, 3,934 tons (2,732,000 fl.); Brazil, 3,455 tons (2,688,000 fl.); Sumatra, 2,572 tons (7,684,000 fl.); Turkey, 2,061 tons (2,668,000 fl.); Paraguay, 1,132 tons (484,000 fl.); Greece (including Macedonia), 726 tons (1,057,000 fl.); and Cuba, 721 tons (535,000 fl.).

EXPORTS

Exports of cigars declined considerably in 1931. Long-established outlets were lost through tariff action, while exports to China have become impossible owing to the political and financial difficulties prevailing in that country and to the depreciation of the pound sterling, which was the currency on which basis orders for China were executed.

The total number of cigars exported from Holland amounted to 32,123,000 valued at 2,245,000 fl. in 1931, as against 51,084,000 valued at 3,300,000 fl. in 1930. The principal countries of destination in their order of importance were: Dutch East Indies, Belgium, Argentina, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Curacao, and Great Britain.

Exports of smoking and chewing tobacco amounted to 4,505 metric tons valued at 7,853,000 fl. in 1931, as compared with 5,712 metric tons valued at 11,496,000 fl. in 1930. The chief consumers in their order of importance were: Dutch East Indies, British East Africa, Denmark, and Germany.

The total number of cigarettes exported was 37,843,000 valued at 289,000 fl. in 1931, as against 44,745,000 valued at 395,000 fl. in 1930. The principal countries of destination were the Dutch East Indies, Sweden, and Denmark. Competition with Egyptian products has become more difficult both in the Netherlands and abroad since Egyptian currency has depreciated, while it is reported that after the increase of the excise duties, sales on the domestic market fell to a certain extent as well.

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY

A recent investigation has shown that, aside from an increase in the demand for cheaper, and a decrease in that for more expensive kinds, tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories have not been seriously affected by the crisis so far. Unemployment among cigarmakers is comparatively small, and the larger factories particularly, which produce the better-known makes, have been receiving gratifying orders. In the Southern provinces, where the cigar industry has recently been concentrating, there is even a shortage of labour, so that German and Belgian labourers have had to be engaged. Unemployment in this industry is due not so much to a falling off in sales as to increased mechanization. The past two years have witnessed so many improvements in manufacture that in some instances reductions in labour as high as 30 per cent have been effected, while production has remained constant.

For enterprises which are unable to finance large advertising campaigns, and do not produce well-known makes, conditions have not been favourable as the result of a restricted export demand and the slow payments of small buyers. Wages in the industry vary from the equivalent of \$4 to \$16 a week.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

RUBBER FOOTWEAR; SLIDER FASTENERS; FLUSH PIPES

Referring to notices published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1452 (November 28), No. 1455 (December 19), and No. 1458 (January 9), the Board of Trade announce that on February 2 draft orders were laid before Parliament which, when confirmed, will require the following imported goods to bear an indication of origin on sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:—

- (1) Slider fasteners.
- (2) Flush pipes of iron or steel, whether galvanized or not.
- (3) Boots, shoes and slippers made of rubber or with rubber soles; rubber overshoes, with or without heels; and rubber footholds.

The draft order relating to rubber footwear also requires these goods to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation.

PALESTINE: ITS NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

MINERALS

Under a mining ordinance published in 1925, the various mineral resources of Palestine are in principle the property of the Government, and they may only be exploited under licence by private individuals or corporations.

Up till now, of the mineral wealth of the country only the non-metallic minerals have been exploited commercially, mainly gypsum and limestone. A few other non-metallic minerals exist and a beginning has been made in their utilization, the most interesting development being the extraction of potash and bromine from the Dead Sea. A promising field has also been discovered in Southern Palestine where manganese, malachite, and copper ores may be mined.

Phosphate.—Beds of phosphate exist in many parts of Palestine. In the area around Nebi Musa and Jebel Karmun there lies a deposit of about 40 square miles containing about 100,000,000 tons, the quality varying from 30 to 55 per cent tricalcic phosphate in samples taken from exposed faces. Due east of Bethlehem in the same syncline lies another important supply.

These deposits form a source of cheap fertilizer for the country, experiments having been successfully carried out for the utilization of the rock as ground powder, as well as the conversion of phosphate into superphosphate by the use of sulphur. The possibility of exporting rock sulphate is also being investigated.

In 1930 there were thirty-two prospecting licences granted in the Nebi Musa area to the Palestine Mining Syndicate for rock phosphate and bituminous limestone.

Bituminous Limestone.—Overlying the phosphate deposits above mentioned there are occurrences of bituminous limestone.

Towards the east, where it is thickest, the bed reaches 30 feet. In the Karmuni region the deposits are estimated at not less than 25,000,000 tons, and there are doubtless other beds to the southwest. Bituminous limestone also occurs in the Judæan and Samaritan hills and other localities.

This limestone, when heated, gives off petroleum oils and gas, leaving a residue of lime carbonate and carbon which, on further combustion, assisted by some of the volatile products, yields quicklime.

While numerous licences have been granted to exploit this material, the low price of fuel oil in Palestine and the high percentage of sulphur in the crude oil does not make its economic exploitation possible at the present time.

Gypsum.—The most important deposit of gypsum is in the area of Ghor, south of Lake Tiberias. This mineral, which is widespread, is being mined for use in the manufacture of cement and for making plaster of Paris.

Sulphur.—Sulphur occurs mostly as a product of the reduction of gypsum. It is found throughout the diluvial deposits of the Red Sea, where it is sparsely distributed. On the seacoast, in the southern part of the country, it has been proved in economic quantities which are likely to be worked in the future. This particular deposit has the nature of a solfatara.

Bitumen.—Palestine has been known as a source of bitumen from ancient times. This bitumen, however, is not usually in a form which allows of its being used readily without purification.

* This is the third of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462 (February 6); and the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463 (February 13).

The main occurrences are: (1) bitumen floating to the surface of the Dead Sea, near Engedi, and which is used for varnishes; (2) bitumen grits and conglomerates in the Wadi Mahawit; (3) the seepage behind Masada.

Petroleum.—There are a number of areas in Palestine where petroleum exists, the most promising area lying around the southern end of the Dead Sea, where seepages of bitumen and exudations of oil occur in considerable quantity.

The long-debated question as to whether oil is present in commercial quantities in Southern Palestine is to be settled by means of a complete geological and geophysical survey to be undertaken shortly.

Coal.—While coal exists in thin seams associated with Nubian sandstone around the Dead Sea, no beds of any commercial value have yet been found in Palestine.

Potash and Bromine.—The extraction of potash and other mineral salts from the waters of the Dead Sea, the concession for which had long been discussed, was finally realized following the signing of a contract between the High Commissioner for Palestine and the Palestine Potash Company Limited, on January 1, 1930, for a period of seventy-five years.

The nominal capital of the company, which is incorporated in England, is £P400,000. The machinery required for the plant was purchased in England.

The area of the concession is about 1.6 square mile. By the end of 1930 about one-quarter of this area had already been formed into pans for the evaporation and concentration of the waters of the Dead Sea. (The total area of the Dead Sea is about 370 square miles.)

After evaporation in the pans, carnalite is obtained, from which potash and other salts, such as magnesium, are separated, large quantities of common salt being obtained as a by-product. The liquor remaining after the removal of the carnalite contains 1.25 per cent bromine, and the Dead Sea will become the richest source of bromine in the world. Potash, however, will for a long time be the principal product of the concessionaires.

The most important salts in the Red Sea are potassium chloride and magnesium bromide. This body of water contains 24 to 26 per cent of mineral matter (1 to 1.5 per cent of potassium chloride, 0.5 to 0.7 per cent magnesium bromide, 11 to 17 per cent magnesium chloride, and 7 to 9 per cent sodium chloride).

The density of the brine and the amount of salts increase with the depth. At the surface there is salt, 7 per cent; potassium chloride, 1 per cent; magnesium bromide, 0.45 per cent; magnesium chloride, 11 per cent; at 250 feet the amounts are 8.5, 1.5, 0.7, and 17 per cent respectively. The total amount of potash is about 2,000,000,000 tons; of magnesium bromide, 900,000,000 tons.

Rock Salt.—Massive beds containing enormous quantities of rock salt are found in Jebel Usdum, and its purity is such that it is mined, ground, and put on the local market without further preparation.

Mineral Springs.—There are many mineral springs in the Ghor and along the shores of the Dead Sea.

The thermal springs are highly sulphurous and some are extremely saline, while most of them are also radioactive. The most important hot spring in Palestine is that of Tiberias, which, though small in volume, was famous for its curative properties in Roman days. It is likely to become the winter spa of the Near East.

The non-thermal springs of Palestine are small and of little importance.

Metallic Minerals.—The known occurrences of metallic minerals have so far been of little economic importance.

Iron ores are found associated with certain limestones, but they are mostly of a poor quality and their extent is limited. In the Carmel area decomposed basalts occur which give rise to iron ores of poor grade.

The most promising area appears to be Southern Palestine. In 1930 an examination of part of the country from near Jebel Ghudrian southwards to the Sinai frontier confirmed the presence of granite and crystalline masses traversed by porphyry and basaltic dykes, the flat eroded surfaces of which received a deposit of a bright red sandstone containing quartz pebbles.

This formation is overlain by black sandstone and shale, the latter containing extensive deposits of *manganese* ore. Both the underlying sandstones and particularly the white sandstones above contain widespread impregnations of *malachite*, but the valuable ore occurs in veins of cuprite and malachite containing 50 per cent *copper*, which generally traverse the series in a vertical direction. This ore was worked by the ancients and there are many old slag heaps to be seen.

In 1930 four prospecting licences for manganese and four for copper were issued in the area of Wadi Meneiaieh (South Palestine). Seven prospecting licences were issued for copper and manganese in areas farther south, besides one for mica and one for garnets and non-precious minerals.

INDUSTRIES

Until the Great War the only industries which were of any importance in Palestine were the wineries of Richon-le-Zion, established in 1892 by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and the native soap industry established for centuries in Nablus and Jaffa, but carried on under the most primitive conditions.

Among the small (home) industries which have been common in Palestine may be mentioned the weaving of carpets, mats, Arab cloths and headgear, textile dyeing, and needlework. There were also a few small pottery and glass-making, tanning, shoemaking, and milling establishments.

After the Great War, with the immigration of the Jews, a number of large industrial enterprises were begun.

The new town of Tel Aviv may be specially cited for its rapid growth and industrial progress. It manufactures, among other articles, chocolates, biscuits and confectionery, oils, cement, silicate bricks, tiles, artificial teeth, leather bags, pocketbooks, hosiery, alcohol, perfumery, cigarettes, wooden ice chests and furniture. A number of these commodities are exported to Syria, Egypt, and other countries.

The total capital invested by industry in land, buildings, and machinery in Palestine in 1928 was estimated at £P3,700,000, and the net annual output at £P3,886,000. Since 1928 a number of new industries have been established and the capital invested at the beginning of 1930 exceeded £P4,500,000. A total of nearly 20,000 persons, including owners and technical personnel, clerks and wage-earners, are now engaged in industry. There are actually about 4,000 factories and workshops, over half of which were founded since the Great War.

During 1930 twenty-five new Palestine companies and eleven foreign companies were registered. Among the former were a farmers' bank with a capital of £P10,000; an Arab bank with a capital of £P50,000; a hotel company with £P50,000 capital; a fruit products concern with £P10,000; a tobacco and cigarette company with £P25,000; a flour-milling establishment with £P50,000. A branch of the Imperial Chemical Company with a capital of £P175,000 was established. The aggregate capital of Palestinian companies registered during 1930 was £P210,000 approximately, compared with £P770,000 in the previous year.

The early months of 1930 were marked by building and industrial activity, but were followed by a general depression due to falling prices, with resulting industrial disputes, bankruptcies, and increased unemployment. A few small industries were forced to close down during the year owing to the fall in world prices, but, on the other hand, the position of several factories improved and additional undertakings, including the manufacture of mineral waters, floor tiles,

knitted goods, and mirrors, were started. The year 1931 just ended brought further depression in Palestine as a consequence of falling prices, depreciated currencies, decreased purchasing power, and other factors adversely affecting the world generally.

The industrial and general development of Palestine (still in an early stage, and temporarily retarded by the prevailing depressed world conditions) may be appreciated from the following table, showing imports of benzine (gasoline or petrol), kerosene (coal oil or paraffin oil), and crude petroleum since 1922:—

Year	Benzine and Other		
	Motor Spirit Litres	Kerosene Litres	Fuel Oils Met. Tons
1922..	2,412,234	15,059,897	466
1923..	3,806,946	16,176,916	1,743
1924..	3,222,060	20,129,549	2,526
1925..	5,556,464	23,032,837	4,125
1926..	8,446,215	27,789,148	3,860
1927..	7,381,455	30,851,643	5,370
1928..	11,266,347	35,548,631	6,086
1929..	13,901,760	38,333,707	7,426
1930..	16,346,625	37,655,680	16,537

The continuous increase in the above-mentioned imports is due to an expanding demand for these products following progress in motor transport, agriculture, and industry. The increased output and use of electricity is also exerting a favourable influence on the country's development as a whole.

The following brief notes on a few of the chief industries will throw further light on Palestine's industrial activities:—

Olive Oil and Soap.—Early in 1931 there were 477 olive oil presses and 42 soap factories in Palestine. The total value of soap produced exceeds £P350,000. This article is mainly produced in Nablus in a primitive manner. Higher grade soap and toilet soap are produced at Haifa and Tel Aviv.

In 1930, a record year, 5,945 tons of soap were exported, mainly to Egypt and Syria.

Flour Milling.—There are about 200 flour mills, of which only four, however, operate on a large scale. This industry is protected by duties and import restrictions, with the result that local flour is being consumed in increasing quantities.

Confectionery and Sweets.—There are quite a number of small establishments producing sweets of poor quality. In Tel Aviv one large plant manufactures chocolates and sweets, while another factory in Jerusalem produces biscuits of fair quality.

Wines and Spirits.—At the beginning of 1931 there were thirty-five wine factories and distilleries in Palestine, producing wine, arak, alcohol, and liqueurs.

The largest wine cellars are those at Richon-le-Zion and Zikhron Ya'agov. The production of wine in 1930 amounted to 42,509 hectolitres, compared with 35,814 hectolitres in 1929. Exports in each of the years 1929 and 1930 totalled about 10,500 hectolitres. Lack of export markets restricts the production, which could be considerably greater.

Pure alcohol is produced in sufficient quantities to meet the entire local demand. There are small exports of cognac and other liqueurs.

Tobacco and Cigarettes.—The cultivation of tobacco and manufacture of cigarettes in Palestine date from 1921. This is one of the most firmly established industries in the country.

Early in 1931 there were thirteen cigarette and tobac factories, employing over 1,000 persons. The invested capital in 1928 was about £P350,000, part of which is British. There were 487,587 kilograms of cigarettes produced in 1930 compared with 531,887 kilograms in 1929.

Matches.—A match factory was established in 1926 in Acre with a capital of £P25,000, and it has almost entirely captured the local demand. It employed 100 hands in 1928, and in 1930 its production was 153,457 gross of matches.

Textiles.—Immigrants from Poland in the year 1924, well versed in the textile trade, established a number of small textile factories in Palestine, of which the principal was that of Lodzia, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stockings. It has a capital of £P38,000, and in 1928 employed over 160 hands. This commodity is now exported into Syria and other countries to the extent of £P20,000 yearly. There are altogether seven factories employing 250 hands, mostly girls, the five principal ones being at Tel Aviv.

Several small plants for the manufacture of ready-made clothing and undergarments have also been built and are operating successfully.

Leather Goods.—A large leather-tanning establishment was erected in 1924 in Tel Aviv and another in 1928 at Yazur, near Jaffa, with a combined capital of £P40,000. They produce sole and upper leather.

There are over 500 shoemakers in Palestine, but of these only six establishments use motor power.

A factory for the manufacture of fancy leather goods was recently established at Tel Aviv, and is progressing. Fancy leather goods for office use are produced in Jerusalem.

Cement, Bricks, and Tiles.—There is only one cement factory in the country. It is located near Haifa and has a capacity of 70,000 tons per annum. In 1928 this plant employed over 300 labourers. It is assisted by a protective import duty. Local cement sold late in 1930 at £P2·7 mils per ton at Haifa, £P3·1 mils at Jerusalem, and £P2·9 mils at Jaffa.*

The manufacture of bricks and tiles is progressing only slowly, cheap fuel being lacking and the clays used being rather unsuitable.

Wood Industries.—Modern furniture of wood of good quality is manufactured. In Tel Aviv refrigerators are being made for the local market.

Motor car bodies, especially for buses and trucks, are made in a number of workshops, the chassis being imported.

Steel and Iron Products.—During the last decade factories and workshops producing various kinds of utensils, spare parts and articles, ranging from nails and tools to wire netting and iron pipes, bedsteads and oil stoves, have been established in Palestine.

Building.—Building operations have been particularly active during the last three or four years, especially in the larger towns. The total approximate value of new constructions in Palestine in 1930 was £P2,450,000, as compared with £P1,750,000 in the previous year.

Investments in new buildings in Jerusalem in 1930 amounted to £P1,857,000, compared with £P1,293,000 in 1929; in Haifa, £P193,000 against £P166,160 in 1929; in Tel Aviv, £P175,000 against £P120,000 in 1929. Entirely new shopping centres have sprung up in these three towns, and merchants are gradually moving to the new areas. In Jaffa, building permits issued in 1930 represented an expenditure of £P79,500, compared with £P40,000 the previous year.

Rents are still fairly high, but with falling prices for building materials and other commodities, the trend in rents is downward.

LABOUR

Owing to racial diversity, the conditions under which labour is employed vary considerably, and labour legislation in Palestine does not therefore follow quite the same lines as in European countries.

The present labour legislation, which is being revised, includes a Workman's Compensation Ordinance and a Women's and Children's Industrial Ordinance, the former applying to a few selected trades and its scope being meant to be extended as conditions may require.

The eight-hour working day is the rule in the larger industrial establishments, in the Jewish building trade, and in Jewish agriculture. The hours are longer in the smaller workshops.

* The Palestinian pound, which is equivalent to the £ sterling, is divided into 1,000 mils.

the object primarily of stimulating a demand for electrical energy, and later incorporating them as an integral part of an electric transmission throughout the country. These units generate electricity at 6,300 volts a.c. and are stepped down in substations to 380/220 volts. The power-house in Tel Aviv generates 6,000 h.p., that in Haifa 1,200 h.p., and in Tiberias 150 h.p.

Jordan River Scheme.—The Jordan river, certain characteristics of which have been described in a previous chapter, has an average annual flow of about 700 cubic feet a second below lake Tiberias, and during flood season this flow is increased as much as fourfold. The main controlling influence is lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), which during the summer has an enormous evaporation.

The exploitation of the river provides for the construction of artificial storage lakes to regulate the flow, of power and irrigation canals, and of hydro-electric stations on the Jordan and its principal tributaries—the Yarmuk, Yab-bok, etc. The lakes of Huleh and Tiberias are utilized for the formation of regulating reservoirs. While the whole annual rainfall of the upper reaches of the Jordan, amounting to 48 inches, falls during the winter season only, the snows of Mount Hermon, subterranean sources, and the two lakes just mentioned still cause a considerable flow of water even towards the end of the dry season. The dry summer flow in the Jordan and Yarmuk drops to as low as 280 cubic feet per second.

The first stage of the scheme centres around Lake Tiberias, which, with an area of 66 square miles, forms the basis for regulating the flow of the Jordan. The work just completed consisted in the utilization of a part (the lower 80 feet) of the 150-foot fall between the lake and the confluent of the Jordan and Yarmuk, at Jisr Majamieh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south; the station erected on this site is constructed for four generating units of 8,500 h.p. each at full development, and the total energy annually available at the power-house will be about 60,000,000 kilowatt hours, which will be transmitted along high-tension lines to Haifa and Jaffa at a pressure of 66,000 volts on trunk and 22,000 volts on secondary lines.

As from January 1, 1932, the maximum price of the current is fixed at 30 mils per kwh. for light, 15 mils for power, and 10 mils for irrigation. The scale of charges is further reduced to 4 mils per kwh. for the larger consumers.

When the load at the first power-house will have reached a certain figure, a second station will be erected at Abadiyah, three miles down the Jordan from Lake Tiberias, with the same power characteristics as the first, and in order to take advantage of the considerable flow of the Yarmuk in winter, this river will be diverted from its actual bed into Lake Tiberias.

Finally, as the demand for power increases, a third station to the north of Lake Tiberias will utilize part of the 690-foot fall between Lakes Huleh and Tiberias, thus completing the first group of works included in the general scheme.

Jerusalem Concession.—The concession of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation Limited is for the generation and distribution of electrical energy within a radius of twelve miles of the city of Jerusalem.

The power station in Jerusalem was equipped provisionally with three oil-driven generating sets of 275 kw. each, and space was provided for the installation at a later date of two larger units. Current is generated at 6,600 volts and transmitted to three substations which transform the current down to 380 volts three-phase, and 220 volts single-phase, for domestic use.

In 1930 the company was supplying 2,800 consumers at prices of 50 mils per kwh. for light and 25 mils for power, special rates being given to large consumers of power and for agricultural purposes.

The electrification of Bethlehem forms part of the Jerusalem system.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Further Exemptions: Duration of Preference

Mr. Harrison Watson cabled on February 12 that additional exemptions to the tariff against non-Empire goods include newsprint, wood pulp, live animals, iron ore except chrome, scrap iron, hides and fur skins, pit props, and linseed, also that the period for which exemption will be allowed products of the Dominions has been extended to November 15, 1932, the tariff after that date to depend on the results of the Imperial Conference to be held in Ottawa beginning July 18, 1932.

Revision of Irish Free State Bacon Tariff

With reference to the notice in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1462 (February 6, 1932), page 168, concerning Irish Free State duties on bacon, the Irish Free State Minister of Agriculture has issued the following order of certified prices for imported bacon, effective on and after January 30, 1932:—

Country of Origin	Certified Price Cwt.	Rate of Duty Cwt.
Denmark.. . . .	51s.	25s.
Sweden	49s.	30s.
Holland	48s.	30s.
Poland	39s. 6d.	40s.
Esthonia.. . . .	44s.	35s.
Latvia	41s. 6d.	35s.
Lithuania.. . . .	38s.	40s.
United States	63s.	15s.

Canadian bacon enters the Irish Free State free of customs duty provided it is accompanied by the requisite certificates of origin.

Increase in German Butter Duty

M. B. PALMER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, February 1, 1932.—A decree of the German Government dated January 19, 1932, amends tariff item 134 regarding fresh, salted, or melted butter effective January 23, 1932, as follows:—

Tariff Item	New Duty Per 100 Kg. (220 Lbs.) Reichsmarks	Previous Duty
134 Butter, fresh, salted or melted produced in Australia, Canada, Poland.. . . .	170	50
Produced in other countries	100	50

NOTE.—For butter produced in Argentina, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the general rate of duty of R.M.100, as well as any likely treaty rates, is increased 15 per cent of the value of the butter. The amount of R.M.240 per 100 kg. is fixed as the value of butter.

The German-Finland Treaty fixes a conventional rate of R.M.50 per 100 kilos for a special annual quota of 5,000 tons. With the increase of 15 per cent of the value, this rate is now R.M.86 per 100 kilos.

The same decree also increases as from February 1, 1932, the customs duty under tariff item No. 135 for soft cheese made from skim milk and on milk albumen from R.M.6 to R.M.17 per 100 kilos.

[NOTE.—1 R.M.= 23.82 cents at par]

French Quota on Canned Vegetables

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, cables that a decree of February 4 established an import quota for certain preserved vegetables from January 1 to March 31. For canned tomatoes, Italy is given a quota of 2,820 quintals, and other countries 180 quintals. For canned peas and green beans, there are quotas of 2,700 quintals for Belgium, 780 quintals for Italy, and 300 quintals for other countries. (The quintal equals 220 pounds.)

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 20 Per cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1462 (February 6, 1932), page 169, regarding an increase from 3 per cent to 10 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that, under a French decree of February 10, this percentage was increased to 15 per cent and under a decree of February 13, applicable immediately, this percentage has been further increased to 20 per cent.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

85. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—Agent in St. Michael's, Azores, wishes connections.
86. CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY.—Agent in St. Michael's, Azores, desires connections.
87. HONEY.—A West of England firm of produce brokers desire offers of Canadian amber honey. Quotations c.i.f. Avonmouth or delivered Bristol, in sterling, to be submitted.
88. FLOUR; POTATOES.—A commission agent in Havana wishes to represent Canadian exporters of flour and potatoes, on a commission basis.

Miscellaneous

89. BREWERS' OATS.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires would like to obtain brewers' oats from Canada. Samples, c.i.f. prices and terms should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by sample post in packages weighing less than 1 pound.
90. TOILET ARTICLES AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.—Agent in St. Michael's, Azores, wishes connections.
91. CANVAS GLOVES.—An Antwerp importer desires to receive c.i.f. Antwerp quotations on canvas gloves.
92. PAPER.—A commission agent in Havana wishes to represent Canadian exporters of paper of all kinds, more especially waxed paper for wrapping butter and cheese.
93. BOX FLINT PAPER.—A West of England firm desire quotations for box flint paper in 26-inch width reels, 20 by 30 basis, double crown. Sample on application to Department.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TIRES IN PALESTINE

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo, writes on January 25 that under an ordinance signed on January 19, 1932, modifications effective on that date have been made as follows in the Palestinian tariff:—

Item 277.—Tires and tubes, including inner containers for mechanically propelled vehicles, new rate of duty 50 mils (1 shilling) per kilogram, substituted for the old rate of 60 mils per kilogram.

Item 281.—Vehicles mechanically propelled of all kinds and tractors and parts and motor cycles and parts thereof: new rate of duty 25 per cent ad valorem substituted for the previous rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending February 15, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending February 8, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 8	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 15	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1641	\$.1629	8
Belgium	Belga	.1618	.1601	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0085	.0084	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0343	.0340	6
Denmark	Krone	.2209	.2181	6
Finland	Markka	.0191	.0184	8
France	Franc	.0456	.0452	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2757	.2729	7
Great Britain	Pound	4.0063	3.9666	6
Greece	Drachma	.0149	.0148	12
Holland	Guilder	.4675	.4643	3
Hungary	Pengo	.2030	.2008	7
Italy	Lira	.0605	.0598	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0207	.0205	7½
Norway	Krone	.2183	.2158	6
Portugal	Escudo	.0377	.0372	7
Roumania	Leu	.0069	.0068	8
Spain	Peseta	.0892	.0902	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2250	.2224	6
Switzerland	Franc	.2264	.2207	2
United States	Dollar	1.1600	1.1468	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.3016	.2953	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0754	.0745	—
Chile	Peso	.1409	.1393	6
Colombia	Peso	1.1136	1.1010	6
Mexico	Peso	—	.4479	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3248	.3211	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1769	.1835	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5191	.5132	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1607	1.1460	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2969	.2964	—
India	Ruppee	.3059	.3024	7
Japan	Yen	.4129	.4059	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4651	.4639	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3944	.3910	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4682	.4644	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8468	.8429	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.0600	4.0484	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8468	.8429	—
Martinique	Franc	.0457	.0453	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0457	.0453	—
Australia	Pound	3.2034	3.1716	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.1090	4.0683	—

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montclare, Feb. 27 and March 25; Montrose, March 5; Melita, March 12; Montcalm, March 19—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, March 13; Incmore, Furness Line, March 26; Antonia, Cunard Line, Feb. 21 and March 21.

To London.—Beaverburn, Feb. 27; Beaverford, March 12; Beaverbrae, March 19; Beaverhill, March 26; Beaverdale, April 2—all Canadian Pacific; Aurania, Feb. 29; Ausonia, March 14—both Cunard Line; London Exchange, Furness Line, March 7; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, March 5; Manchester Division, March 19; a steamer, April 2—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 19; Westernland, Feb. 28; Pennland, March 27—both Red Star Line.

To Rotterdam.—Beemsterdyk, Holland-America Line, Feb. 22.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 26.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, Feb. 25 and March 26.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Blankaholm, Feb. 22; Lagaholm, March 9; Ragnhildsholm, March 23—all Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, Feb. 23 and March 8 and 22; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, Feb. 25 and March 10 and 24; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., March 5 and 19 and April 2.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Feb. 28 and April 3; Lady Drake, March 6; Lady Nelson, March 20—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 2 and 30; Calabria, March 16—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Feb. 24 and April 6; Mathilde Maersk, March 9; Fernebo, March 23—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), March 12; Canadian Skirmisher, March 26—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Rodney, Feb. 24 and March 23; Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 2 and 30; Lady Somers, March 9; Catcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 16—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Cruiser, Feb. 27; Canadian Challenger, March 26—both Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montclare, Feb. 26 and March 24; Montrose, March 4; Melita, March 11; Montcalm, March 18—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverburn, Feb. 26; Beaverdale, March 4; Beaverford, March 11; Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverhill, March 25; Beaverdale, April 1—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, March 3; Manchester Division, March 17; a steamer, March 31—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Feb. 25; Dunaff Head, March 5; a steamer, March 25—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Feb. 27; Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Hada County, County Line, March 5.

To Antwerp.—Beaverdale, March 4; Beaverbrae, March 18—both Canadian Pacific; Hada County, County Line, March 5.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 25; Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Hagen, Feb. 25; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, March 5 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Valleluca, Feb. 29; Vallarsa, March 15—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Corinth, American and Indian SS., March 28 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calgary, Feb. 25; Mattawin, March 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, March 2; Fernebo, March 16; a steamer, March 30—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Feb. 24 and March 30; Lady Drake, March 2 and April 6; Lady Nelson, March 16—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—San Gil, United Fruit Line, March 3.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Sulairia, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Feb. 21.

To Liverpool, London, Hamburg and Rotterdam.—Trojan Star, March 14; Doric Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, Feb. 28.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Eagle, Dingwall Cotts & Co., Feb. 28.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, Feb. 28; Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29—both Blue Funnel Line; Hiye Maru, Feb. 25; Heian Maru, March 24; Hikawa Maru, April 7—all Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), Feb. 27; Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 12; Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9—all Canadian Pacific; Tacoma, Feb. 25; Margaret Dollar, March 9; Seattle, March 26—all Tacoma Oriental SS. Co. (call at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Melville Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 19 (calls at Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Feb. 26; Aorangi, March 25—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Bintang, March 5; Salawati, April 6—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15; Golden Cloud, April 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth), Feb. 26; Waihemu (also calls at Napier), March 26—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Trader, Furness (Pacific) Ltd., March 5.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, French Line, March 14.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Nebraska, Feb. 28; Loch Gail, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 28; Dinteldyk, April 12—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—George Washington, Fred Olsen Line, Feb. 23 (cargoes accepted for all United Kingdom, Scandinavian, Baltic and Finnish ports).

To Scandinavian Ports.—Margaret Johnson, March 8; Balboa, April 5—both Johnson Line.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 15.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

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Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

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GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MANCHURIAN MARKET

PAUL SYKES, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—The Dairen office has only recently been opened. Time has not permitted a close survey of the market for many individual commodities. The general statement given below may be of interest or value to exporters to the Orient.]

I

Introductory

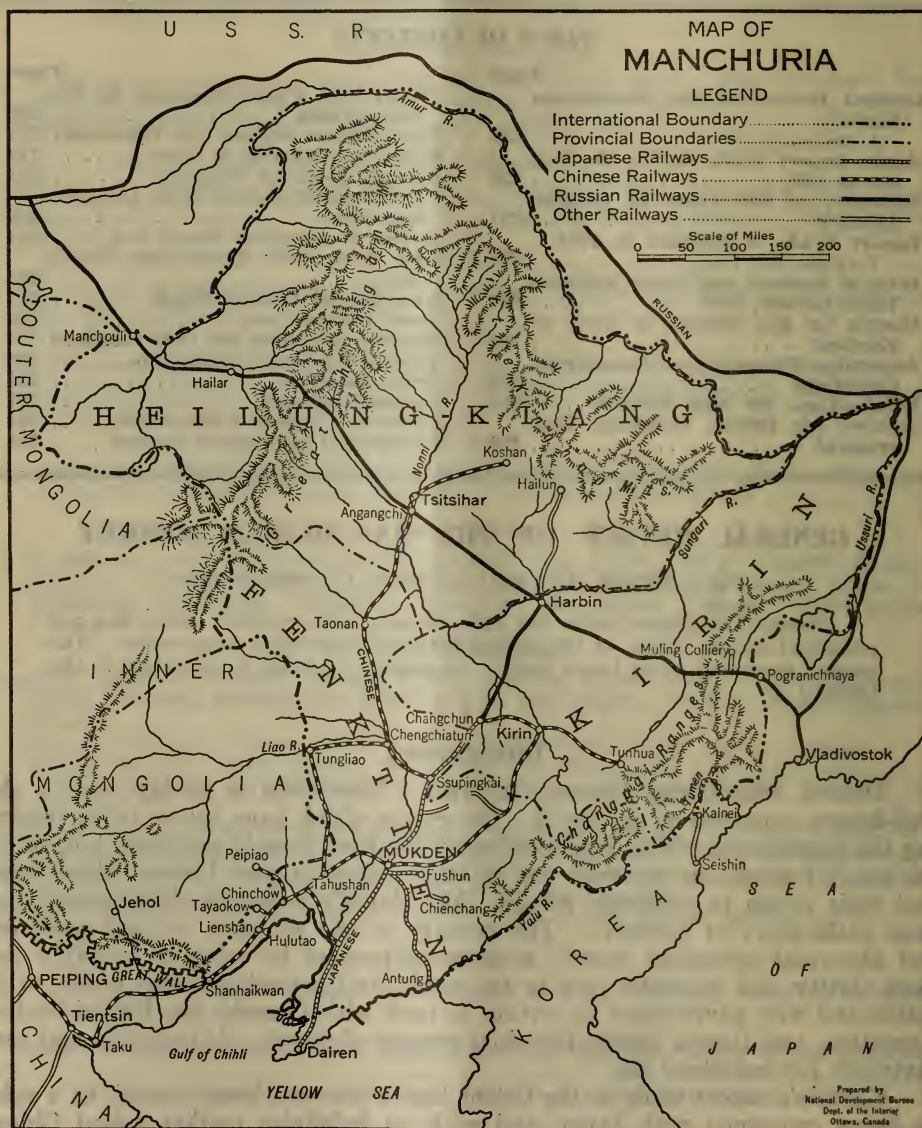
Dairen, Manchuria, January 20, 1932.—Manchuria is to-day one of the well-known countries of the world. The events which have led up to its receiving the prominence which it now enjoys have been largely political, but, as in the case of numerous political and military crises in past history, these have had their origin in economic affairs. Manchuria's economic development has been little short of meteoric. The country is one of great natural resources and abnormal industrial growth, a territory peopled by what is probably the most thrifty and energetic race in the world and a territory also which, with stable and wise government, is certain to rank with Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Russia among the chief sources of supply of foodstuffs and raw materials for industrial use.

Canada's export trade to the Orient has in the past been treated, as a rule, as being concerned with Japan and with an indefinite market called China.

China, it should be understood, is a country of several distinct parts. As a market it may be said to comprise Hongkong and the South China territory as distinct from Central China and the Yangtze Valley and again from North China, the area centering on Peking and Tientsin. Manchuria also, and to a greater extent both geographically and politically, is a distinct division of the Oriental market for Canadian exports, and should be considered as such by manufacturers and other exporters. The following general review of local conditions may be of some value in enabling an understanding of this statement and of some of the problems encountered in trading with these parts.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area.—Manchuria is a territory with an area of some 382,000 square miles, lying to the northeast of the Republic of China. It is bounded by the Yellow Sea, the Gulf of Pechihli and by Korea on the south, by China and Mongolia



on the west, and by the Siberian frontier on the north and east. It lies roughly between the 40th and 52nd parallels of North latitude and between 116 degrees and 132 degrees East longitude. Topographically, it may be described as a large plain, bordered on its northern half by mountain ranges and by another range along its southeastern limits. The country is rich in natural resources, outstanding among which are agricultural lands, mines, and forests.

Climate.—Climatically, this country is very similar to central and eastern Canada. Although in its southern extremities the mild weather of the Mediterranean or of the southern United States might be expected, this is not experienced and, with comparatively little variation, the climate is truly temperate, one of low precipitation and of quite extreme differences between summer and winter seasons. In the north winter temperatures of F. —35 degrees are not uncommon, but in the southernmost districts the climate is slightly less severe. Summer temperatures reach 85 degrees and 90 degrees in the height of the season.

Population.—It is probably the case that the growth in Manchuria's population during the last twenty years has been only less remarkable than that of Canada and Australia. Although the absence of one stable and central government has rendered impossible the taking of an accurate census, it is estimated that the population has grown from some 15,000,000 in 1907 to 33,700,000 as at July, 1930. The indigenous peoples are Manchus and Mongols, but 90 per cent of the present population are Chinese, who have immigrated in great numbers during recent years. Of other races, there are some 750,000 Koreans, 250,000 Japanese, 150,000 Russians, and a few hundred each of various other nationalities.

POLITICAL HISTORY AND DIVISIONS

The political history of Manchuria has been little short of kaleidoscopic, and a detailed review of the fortunes of its governments and of its systems of government would be of little present value. Suffice it to say, briefly, that until three centuries ago Manchuria and China were distinct political units, and that in 1644 the Manchus established in Peking the monarchy which ruled over China until 1912, Manchuria itself, during most of these years, being cut off from China by laws prohibiting the emigration of Chinese to the country from which their rulers had been derived. Russia and Japan have, during the last forty years, figured prominently in Manchuria's political affairs. The Sino-Japanese war of 1894 led to the cession to Japan and its return under the pressure of European powers of a territory including what is now the Kwangtung Leased Territory, the granting to Russia under lease of the Liaotung Peninsula (approximately the same territory), as well as various rights to railway construction, the extension of Russian influence in Korea and its decisive termination with the military and naval successes of Japan's forces in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. Since this conflict Japanese influence, among those of all other countries, has dominated Manchuria's development, and has been only less marked in political than in economic spheres, a result, of course, of her intimate association with Manchuria's material welfare and the necessity of safeguarding heavy capital investments as well as ensuring that business may flow freely between the two territories.

Manchuria was formerly known as the "Three Eastern Provinces," these being Amur, Kirin, and Fengtien. Quite recent changes in administrative policy have led to the establishment of a fourth province, Chengtieh (or Jehol), and the renaming of one other. The territory at present therefore can be described as the "Four Northeastern Provinces" and includes Heilungkiang (formerly Amur), Kirin, Fengtien (or Liaoning), and Chengtieh (formerly one of the "Special Administrative districts").

These provinces are, for the time being, governed separately, and there is no clearly defined plan of co-operation between them or of any federation under a common authority. It seems possible that a central government may be created, but this is entirely a matter of conjecture and depends on the outcome of the present Sino-Japanese dispute. To-day therefore Manchuria's four provinces are individual political entities, owing allegiance to no flag or central or superior authority.

Apart from the four principal political divisions of Manchuria is the Kwangtung Leased Territory and the Railway Zone, a comparatively small area held under lease by Japan and administered by the Japanese authorities. This territory comprises the tip of the Liaotung peninsula, an area of 1,337 square miles, and a narrow strip of land running from its border northwards to Changchun and again southeastwards from Mukden to Antung, which may be said to be the right of way of the South Manchuria Railway Company and over which this concern operates its railway lines. The main line of the railway is 438 miles in length and branch lines 253 miles, while the total area of the Railway Zone is 101 square miles.

CITIES

The principal cities of Manchuria are Dairen, port and business centre of the Kwangtung Leased Territory and on a tonnage basis the second largest port in the Orient; Mukden, the capital of Liaoning province and the most important railway and distributing centre in the territory; Harbin, the third largest city; Kirin, Tsitsihar, Changchun, and the two minor ports of Antung and Newchwang. Dairen is the only port of considerable importance, although extensive movements of goods are made through the two subsidiary shipping centres.

Dairen, among the various cities of Manchuria, merits particular attention. Its name is comparatively unknown except as a port, its history has been brief, yet it is a splendid modern city, with a population of over 250,000, is well equipped with water, streets, sewers, lights, trams, telephones, and affords, in its modern appearance, a striking contrast to most cities in the East.

Mukden, owing to the influence of foreigners and the interest of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has now its modern district, although, of course, the large and somewhat primitive Chinese city still exists. Changchun and Harbin are also on the road to development as up-to-date centres. Outside of Newchwang and Antung, which as seaports are subject to foreign influence, the remaining cities are typically Chinese and, according to Western standards, are primitive and undeveloped.

TRANSPORTATION

For a country which is yet in the very early stages of industrial growth and which only thirty years ago was absolutely undeveloped in any way, Manchuria is now excellently served with railways. The South Manchuria Railway, taken over by Japan from Russia following the war between these two countries, operates from Dairen to Changchun and from Mukden to Antung, a total mileage, including small branch lines, of 691. Chinese railways, commencing with the Peking-Mukden line and the Chinese Eastern Railway, permit of passenger travel and the shipment of goods to or from Shanghai, Tientsin, and other southern points and to or from Europe via Siberia. Other lines extend from these arterial routes to secondary centres of population and business, and extensions of the network now in operation may be expected. Water transportation is little used, except in the case of the lumber industry. Roads, although of indifferent quality, extend over wide areas of country and are essential to the transportation of agricultural products and agriculturists' supplies.

INDUSTRIES

Manchuria's industries are directly allied to her natural resources. Agriculture is predominant, and whereas not many years ago it was concerned with odd cereals and miscellaneous crops, the industry is concentrating in increasing degree on soya bean production, the discovery of the commercial value of these beans and of Manchuria's adaptability to their growth having, in fact, been the essential urge which led to the rapid industrial development of this whole territory. So important is the soya bean industry that of Manchuria's exports through Dairen (these being the bulk of total exports) soya beans, bean cake, and bean oil alone make up well over 50 per cent of total shipments to overseas countries. The agricultural industry is concerned also with the production of kaoliang (sorghum), the staple food of the population, millet, maize, wheat, and rice. Flax, tobacco, silk cocoons, and raw cotton are also produced, while the live stock industry is of considerable importance.

Lumbering has been an important industry ever since the original exploitation of forests along the Yalu river by the Russians, shortly after the turn of the century. To-day Kirin province is outstanding as a centre of production. Large amounts of lumber are still imported into Manchuria, however, and recent trends in the industry indicate that local production, in relation to domestic and export demand, is decreasing.

The mining industry is comparatively undeveloped. Coal is the principal product of such mineral deposits as have been exploited, this development having been due largely to the initiative of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who own and operate large mines at Fushun and Yentai, close to Mukden, and adjacent to the main line of railway. Numerous other smaller coal mines are also in operation.

Iron deposits have been a basis for the development of two important iron and steel mills. Gold also occurs, principally in small alluvial deposits.

Manchuria's fisheries are of minor significance. Although the southern coastline is some 1,000 miles in length and numerous fresh-water streams and rivers are available, production is insufficient for local demands and a considerable import trade is carried on, principally from Japan.

The manufacturing industry had its beginnings in the north, where Russian influence induced the growth of flour and lumber mills and some activity in sugar refining. Japanese interests, and those of the Chinese also, have been concerned principally with production in South Manchuria, more especially in bean oil extraction, but at the same time with distilling, tobacco and cigarette making, the production of silk, hemp, cotton and woollen goods, and of cement, brick, and glassware. Dairen and Harbin remain outstanding among industrial centres, but Mukden also is becoming an important factor.

While industrial development has been comparatively small, this situation is not expected to continue for many years. The supply of many essential raw materials, ample supplies of coal, water-power resources, and plentiful cheap labour, combined with an extensive home market, are expected to lead to an inflow of capital for investment in manufacturing plants.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

No description of Manchuria can be complete without a direct reference to the part played by the South Manchuria Railway Company in assisting the country's development. When Japan acquired her present territory and rights in Manchuria, arrangements were made for the erection of a governmental organization to function in the Kwangtung Leased Territory. This government still exists. Overshadowing it, however, as an influence on the economic life of Manchuria is the railway company. Its vast organization controls not only

railways but real estate holdings, farms, hospitals, hotels, laboratories, coal mines, iron works, schools, and divers other works or interests representing an investment of over \$200,000,000. The outlay of such vast sums, subscribed largely by the Japanese Government, are a cogent reason for Japan's keen interest in Manchuria's welfare and of her hopes to promote peace and stable government throughout the country.

TRADE

Manchuria's trade during the last twenty to thirty years has been characterized by extremely rapid developments. The increase in the tonnage of shipping into and from the port of Dairen, until it is now second only to Shanghai among shipping centres in the Orient, is an excellent indication of this growth. The volume of import and export trade has been generally in favour of the latter, while the two groups have been, to a very large extent, composed respectively of soya beans and their products and of various manufactured articles for human consumption or industrial use.

Total trade values at the open ports in North and South Manchuria are shown in official returns to have increased from \$226,000,000 (452,595,566 yen) in 1921 to \$378,000,000 (755,255,360 yen) in 1929, a development which undoubtedly is of interest as being more rapid than that of most trading areas of any considerable size. These figures, however, do not represent the true value of the total trade, since large unrecorded quantities of goods enter and leave the territory through other channels.

The bulk of imports and exports of such commodities as are of interest to Canadian importers and exporters pass through the port of Dairen, and it is these particular returns which are of primary importance, particularly when no comprehensive data regarding the whole area are available. Dairen trade returns, for recent years, show total exports as follows:—

Exports of Manchurian Products through Dairen by Countries of Destination, 1928 to 1930

Countries	1928	1929	1930
Japan	\$ 53,800,000	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 49,200,000
China	27,500,000	24,200,000	21,900,000
Netherlands	8,100,000	14,900,000	17,400,000
United Kingdom	6,800,000	10,800,000	5,100,000
Egypt, Turkey and Persia	8,600,000	17,500,000	4,600,000
United States	3,400,000	5,000,000	3,100,000
Netherland East Indies	3,100,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Hongkong	2,900,000	2,800,000	2,600,000
Germany	780,000	650,000	1,600,000
Korea	1,700,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Canada	31,166	217,648	153,214
Total all countries	\$125,100,000	\$147,200,000	\$118,000,000

Exports of Manchurian Products through Dairen by Principal Commodities, 1930

Commodities	Value	Commodities	Value
Soya beans	\$34,812,261	Iron and manufactures	\$ 2,890,381
Bean cake	17,261,817	Cement, brick and tiles	1,502,266
Bean oil	11,192,670	Skins	1,494,877
Coal	12,679,806	Raw wild silk	1,381,519
Groundnuts	4,840,986	Kaoliang	1,256,715
Other beans and peas	3,916,405	Perilla seed	1,060,035

Imports are largely of Japanese and Chinese origin, as shown in the following tables:—

Imports to Manchuria through Dairen by Countries of Origin, 1928 to 1930

(Canadian dollars, conversion at 1 yen = 50 cents)

Countries	1928	1929	1930
Japan	\$33,000,000	\$ 41,600,000	\$37,900,000
China	18,700,000	19,900,000	15,700,000
United States	8,800,000	11,100,000	9,200,000
Germany	3,000,000	3,800,000	5,700,000
United Kingdom	3,000,000	4,700,000	4,900,000
Hongkong	4,500,000	5,700,000	4,600,000
Belgium	1,600,000	2,500,000	1,400,000
Korea	560,000	760,000	950,000
Netherlands	310,000	460,000	620,000
British India	1,500,000	890,000	590,000
France	1,000,000	450,000	400,000
Canada	190,000	1,600,000	380,000
Italy	270,000	730,000	290,000
Total all countries	\$82,700,000	\$101,000,000	\$89,700,000

Imports to Manchuria through Dairen by Principal Commodities, 1930

(Canadian dollars, conversion at 1 yen = 50 cents)

Commodities	Value	Commodities	Value
Cotton piece goods	\$9,000,000	Woollen goods	\$2,800,000
Cigarettes and tobacco leaf	8,100,000	Paper	2,600,000
Machinery and tools	5,800,000	Sugar	2,500,000
Iron and steel	5,500,000	Gasoline and oils	2,200,000
Flour	4,300,000	Railway materials	2,100,000
Raw cotton	3,800,000	Electric materials	2,100,000
Gunny bags	3,600,000		

APPLE IMPORT TRADE DURING THE SEASON OF 1931

J. FORSYTH SMITH, FRUIT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, February 1, 1932.—The principal features that have affected the market for Canadian apples during the season of 1931 have been:—

(1) There was a general disruption of business due to the unsettled conditions created by the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard, with the consequent uncertainty as to exchange values, and the handicap of an exchange rate that considerably reduced returns from apples consigned for sale in this country. The still greater handicap placed on American fruit by the much lower value of the pound in New York might have been expected to offset this disadvantage by reducing competition from this source. Actually, however, much larger quantities of American barrelled apples were imported than last season, the United States having no other outlet for their surplus.

(2) Financial conditions were very unsettled in Germany, which greatly reduced the quantities of fruit that are normally imported by that country, forcing them upon the English market.

(3) Apple crops on the Continent were considerably heavier than during 1930—a year of definite shortage—and this in particular very greatly reduced the Belgian demand on which Nova Scotia and Ontario have depended in recent years.

(4) Virginia had an extraordinarily large crop, and at the same time abnormally depressed conditions in the United States reduced the home demand. Deprived also of the normal continental outlet by the relatively large crops in those countries, and by difficult financial conditions, the Virginia growers were placed in a most unfortunate position, and were forced to concentrate on the British market in spite of the low value of the pound in American dollars. Thousands of barrels of surplus apples were dumped on the British market, with no hope of a profit, but merely in order to cover costs and reduce liabilities to home banks, and in spite of a rate of exchange equal to a duty handicap of

\$1.40 to \$1.50 per barrel, 1,135,876 barrels, as compared with 301,573 barrels in 1930, had been shipped during the period up to December 31. This of course resulted in Nova Scotia and Ontario apples having to face very severe competitive conditions. As both these provinces had large crops, Nova Scotia's being 121 per cent and Ontario's 137 per cent of those of 1930, sales were effected under very difficult conditions.

(5) The relatively short crop in England was a factor that helped out the competitive situation very greatly, making it possible for Canadian cooking apples to be disposed of quite early in the season.

(6) The embargo on American apples of low grade on account of apple maggot continued in effect till November 15, and made it possible for Nova Scotia to arrange for the sale of an unprecedented proportion of her crop during the early months of the season in order to avoid the heavy dumping of low-grade fruit to be expected as soon as the period of the embargo expired. There were times when supplies were so great that there was reason to fear that this early rush policy was overdone, but, on the whole, it justified itself as there were extensive slumps in values when the flood of held-back Virginia fruit was released. All markets during the last six weeks of the year were making disastrous returns.

(7) The boxed apple situation was very much more satisfactory as the crop in Washington and Oregon was not as large as in 1930, and the total quantities of boxed apples shipped to this country were about a million less than last year. Very unfortunately, British Columbia had an extraordinarily small crop, and this coincided with a tendency to run to large sizes, which are practically unsaleable in this country. As a result shipments to this country were scarcely a third of those in 1930, and the demand was constantly greater than the supply. Prices in general therefore were satisfactory, though the exchange rate considerably reduced returns to the shippers.

(8) Apples from all parts of Canada were generally excellent in condition and quality, though of course there was a certain proportion of inferior grading by short-sighted or indifferent packers. Ontario made a good start with its policy of putting up special packs under careful supervision, and has already created an outstanding reputation and a special demand for these. The principal packs of British Columbia apples added to the reputation they have already secured, and several brands hitherto confined largely to the north, were introduced to the London market, where they made a splendid impression. An unfortunate feature was the prevalence of a considerable amount of Jonathan breakdown. Nova Scotia apples showed a marked improvement in grade and quality and were the subject of constant favourable comment by the trade.

(9) Very considerable impetus was given to sales of Canadian apples by the compelling influence of the financial crisis, in converting the public generally, as it were at one stroke, to the conviction that it was a national duty to "Buy British." The stress of the unfortunate conditions following the departure from the gold standard gave this slogan great appeal, and was immensely more effective in securing widespread action than all that had been previously done along the same lines in the way of general propaganda. This was reinforced by the Canadian Government Apple Advertising Campaign, and by a special "Buy British" campaign put on by the Empire Marketing Board, the results of which were felt in all markets.

(10) The new grading system for barrelled apples continued to make headway in the appreciation of the trade, and, by increasing the values paid for the smaller sizes, must have added very considerably to the total returns to shippers.

(11) The general level of barrelled apple prices was definitely lower than in 1930, as was to be expected in a season when there was greatly increased competition from the United States. The prices for British Columbia boxed apples were generally higher in 1931 than in 1930, but then prices in 1930 were deplorably low.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA: MONTH, TEN MONTHS, AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JANUARY, 1932

(Compiled by External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Main Groups	Month of January, 1932				Ten months ending January, 1932				Twelve months ending January, 1932			
	Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States		Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States		Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States	
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
<i>Imports for consumption</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	6,094,191	1,767,952	2,449,303		106,594,076	23,766,137	37,046,170		131,346,899	29,661,177	47,389,165	
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,481,717	245,070	864,127		20,719,028	2,168,930	12,007,018		27,446,165	2,710,397	16,138,451	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	6,284,551	2,288,103	2,353,743		67,876,207	24,312,733	25,419,825		88,411,450	31,470,033	34,103,010	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1,967,791	223,594	1,614,807		27,316,614	3,343,702	21,764,941		34,083,134	3,935,564	27,610,451	
Iron and its Products.....	5,085,447	648,887	4,236,641		82,819,900	11,547,011	67,044,327		111,286,418	13,967,451	92,627,440	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	2,255,972	240,171	1,907,250		29,522,539	3,697,012	23,120,706		37,669,761	4,504,704	30,099,075	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	6,656,226	353,480	5,090,089		87,018,627	9,410,002	64,791,009		104,543,268	10,451,377	79,694,861	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,950,328	248,842	1,346,358		25,885,906	3,325,325	17,089,381		31,352,013	3,920,435	21,097,116	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,338,250	364,711	1,662,909		37,716,716	5,935,591	26,359,112		45,705,467	7,094,806	32,343,745	
Total Imports, 1932.....	34,114,507	6,380,810	21,545,227		485,469,613	87,506,443	295,002,489		611,844,575	107,715,962	381,103,914	
1931.....	50,368,318	8,132,994	34,219,207		780,237,733	129,287,873	498,305,593		974,185,420	157,679,513	631,947,903	
1930.....	84,662,377	13,085,947	55,947,800		1,054,325,895	160,788,098	713,799,727		1,286,696,768	192,420,766	852,192,197	
<i>Exports (Canadian Produce)</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	11,079,238	4,929,413	520,256		179,744,412	87,982,608	9,803,958		209,266,876	98,004,775	11,985,003	
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,693,222	2,292,802	1,851,835		59,578,983	28,088,335	19,217,350		70,420,877	31,909,094	23,744,428	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	233,863	76,575	40,675		4,772,264	1,222,422	1,662,730		5,388,348	1,331,593	1,786,017	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	12,919,403	868,598	10,229,053		150,737,420	12,087,408	120,990,843		184,131,417	13,659,436	149,403,101	
Iron and its Products.....	8,607,082	229,495	186,068		13,411,318	3,011,155	2,695,203		17,494,414	3,763,518	3,495,371	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	5,445,982	1,449,704	3,243,109		59,461,889	14,377,753	32,203,894		72,291,412	17,155,984	39,533,607	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	806,668	42,913	535,055		12,004,633	793,029	7,239,432		14,665,659	1,185,852	8,998,220	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	735,502	215,392	269,814		8,631,641	2,685,242	3,213,264		10,920,690	3,022,650	4,535,505	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	585,789	66,379	409,736		11,821,380	2,666,268	7,104,102		14,505,126	3,254,572	8,739,763	
Totals, 1932.....	38,366,699	9,871,271	17,285,601		500,163,940	152,914,220	204,130,776		599,084,819	173,237,474	252,311,015	
1931.....	44,617,883	7,982,494	21,052,756		700,821,788	198,873,245	301,480,324		857,106,922	229,822,018	378,267,774	
1930.....	73,507,327	13,374,435	39,513,357		963,973,168	250,797,192	438,262,313		1,160,995,783	285,239,738	523,038,798	
<i>Exports (Foreign Produce)</i>												
Totals, 1932.....	696,770	98,311	542,370		9,364,028	725,859	7,645,826		11,652,648	1,051,114	9,409,319	
1931.....	951,142	109,917	736,823		14,996,761	1,115,550	12,498,968		18,553,767	1,309,183	15,639,090	
1930.....	1,861,362	113,792	1,585,591		21,122,762	1,158,726	18,498,296		25,433,095	1,500,959	22,194,375	
<i>Excess of Imports (i) or All Exports (e)</i>												
1932.....	(e) 4,948,962	(e) 3,588,772	(i) 3,717,256		(e) 24,058,355	(e) 66,133,636	(i) 83,225,887		(i) 1,107,108	(e) 66,622,626	(i) 119,383,580	
1931.....	(i) 4,799,293	(i) 40,553	(i) 11,429,628		(i) 64,419,184	(i) 70,700,922	(i) 184,326,301		(i) 98,524,731	(e) 73,451,683	(i) 238,041,039	
1930.....	(i) 9,293,688	(e) 402,280	(i) 14,848,852		(i) 69,229,965	(e) 91,167,820	(i) 257,039,118		(i) 100,267,890	(e) 94,319,931	(i) 336,959,024	

IMPORT TRADE OF SCOTLAND IN 1931

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

Grain and Flour

WHEAT

Glasgow, February 5, 1932.—As it has been officially stated that the British wheat quota scheme, the details of which are still under the consideration of the Government, is to be extended to include the Dominions, Canada's wheat trade with this country may shortly be materially affected for the better. In the absence of details, however, no one can say to what extent the import trade may be diverted from foreign countries to the Dominions. As far as Scotland alone is concerned, an almost complete diversion of this trade into Empire channels, which can hardly be looked for under the most favourable circumstances, would not be so revolutionary as might be supposed, for Canada and Australia already enjoy the bulk of the trade. This will be readily seen from a glance at the following table, which shows that Canada's share of Scotland's import trade in wheat in 1931 was 48 per cent, and that of Canada and Australia together 73 per cent.

Wheat Imports into Scotland in 1931

From	Cwts.	Percentage
Canada	1,852,832 at Glasgow 1,601,779 at Leith	
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Australia	3,454,611 1,301,881 at Glasgow 487,408 at Leith	48
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Russia	1,789,289 550,987 at Glasgow 413,757 at Leith	25
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United States	964,744 357,584 at Glasgow 51,142 at Leith	13½
	<hr/>	
Germany	408,726 29,741 at Glasgow 197,968 at Leith	5½
	<hr/>	
Argentina	227,709 46,658 at Glasgow 66,000 at Leith	3
	<hr/>	
Roumania	112,658 10,000 at Glasgow 43,252 at Leith	1½
	<hr/>	
Poland	53,252 65,092 at Leith	
India	24,000 at Glasgow 22,000 at Leith	
	<hr/>	
Esthonia	46,000 45,000 at Glasgow	
Ecuador	35,000 at Leith	
	<hr/>	
Total	7,202,081	

But, as has been frequently pointed out in reports from this office, England is at present a much smaller consumer of Canadian wheat than its northern partner in proportion to consuming power, so that there is far more margin for the favourable operation of some Empire wheat scheme in the case of the whole of Great Britain than for Scotland alone. Furthermore, of course, the total volume of imports is infinitely greater.

A full report on the Grain Trade of Scotland was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1443 (September 26, 1931). Conditions in the five months that have elapsed since then have not materially changed except that prices have improved. In the last five months of the year Australia supplied only 19 per cent of Scotland's imports, compared with 30 per cent in the seven months covered by the above report. Russia increased her share to 16½ per cent from 10 per cent, the United States to 7 per cent from 4 per cent, Germany to 5 per cent from 1½ per cent, and Argentina to 2 per cent from 1 per cent.

OATS

Until September, Russia had shipped no oats to Scotland, but during the last four months of the year her shipments of 131,000 cwts. placed her in second position after Argentina for the year 1931. The countries of origin for imported oats in 1931 were as follows: Argentina, 169,000 cwts.; Russia, 131,125 cwts.; Canada, 29,752 cwts.; and Germany, 24,025 cwts.

As oats is the principal cereal crop in Scotland, imports do not figure largely in the trade, and only take place in any quantity when there has been a crop failure, or to fill the void created by Scottish shipments to England. Last year there was such a failure, and in consequence oats and oat products have been scarce and dear. In November this office reported that Scottish farmers were holding on to their crop very closely in anticipation of a tariff or quota system for this cereal, and that offerings of oats were very light. It was also stated that there was some talk of a German export bounty on oats being revived. These fears were justified, as the bounty has been put into operation, and the dumping of subsidized German oats is again in full swing, and is hitting the Scottish farmer harder than ever before. A full report on the Scottish market for oatmeal and rolled oats was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1454 (December 12, 1931).

BARLEY

Canada's share of Scotland's import barley trade in 1931 was greater than usual, because shipments from the United States and Australia declined very much from those of former years.

Barley Imports into Glasgow in 1931

From	Cwts.	From	Cwts.
Roumania	85,051	United States	26,814
Russia	55,554	Australia	26,745
Canada	46,331	Czechoslovakia	10,577

Barley Imports into Leith in 1931

From	Cwts.	From	Cwts.
United States	153,075	Tripoli	34,604
Roumania	84,337	North Africa	32,959
Canada	80,933	India	32,367
Russia	49,712	Panama	22,095
Algeria	49,072	Germany	16,165
Tunis	40,640	Czechoslovakia	15,429

Imports of barley into Inverness in 1930 amounted to 154,628 cwts., and were used by the north country distillers. The figures for 1931 are not available, but, in view of the curtailment of whisky production in that year, there was probably a shrinkage of barley imports.

FLOUR

The trade in flour, both domestic and imported, is so inextricably interwoven with that of wheat, that the proposed wheat quota scheme will naturally have a profound effect on imported flour.

It is satisfactory to note that the imports of flour into Scotland from Canada in 1931 were just about equal to those from all other countries combined, the figures being 1,475,015 cwts. from Canada, and 1,525,033 cwts. from the rest of the world. Canada's share of the trade therefore was about 49 per cent.

The origin by countries of flour imports during 1931 is given in the following table. Comparative figures for 1929 are also given, as this was the latest year during most of which economic conditions were fairly normal.

Origin by Countries of Flour Imports into Scotland in 1931 and 1929

From	1931 Cwts.	1929 Cwts.
Canada	1,147,120 (Glasgow) 327,889 (Leith)	1,016,557 (Glasgow) 304,660 (Leith)
	1,475,009 (49%)	1,321,217 (41%)
United States	496,726 (Glasgow) 286,361 (Leith)	890,641 (Glasgow) 262,608 (Leith)
	783,087 (26%)	1,153,249 (36%)
Australia	611,912 (Glasgow) 11,500 (Leith)	583,136 (Glasgow) (Leith)
	623,412 (20½%)	583,136 (18%)
France	10,848 (Glasgow) 34,196 (Leith)	4,004 (Glasgow) 28,923 (Leith)
	45,044 (1½%)	32,927 (1%)
Hungary	40,651 (Glasgow) 1,112 (Leith)	98,177 (Glasgow) 9,635 (Leith)
	41,763 (1¼%)	107,812 (3.3%)
Germany	5,187 (Glasgow) 25,258 (Leith)	6,584 (Glasgow) 4,900 (Leith)
	30,445 (1%)	11,484 (0.3%)
Belgium	1,678 (Leith)	
Total	3,000,438	3,210,450

As the above figures show, the total imports of flour into Scotland in 1931, excluding the small quantities received at the minor ports, which are so small that they can be disregarded, were 3,000,438 cwts. as compared with 3,210,450 cwts. in 1929. In 1931 the imports at Glasgow were 2,312,444 cwts., and at Leith 687,994; for 1929 the corresponding figures were 2,559,099 and 611,351.

It will be noted that imports from the United States declined by 370,000 cwts. in 1931 as compared with 1929, and from Hungary 56,000 cwts., while imports from Australia increased by 40,000 cwts., and from Canada by no less than 154,000, in spite of a decline from all countries of 210,000 cwts. Canada's increase of nearly 12 per cent in the amount of flour exported to Scotland in such a year as 1931 must be considered highly satisfactory.

Flour manufactured from fine hard spring wheat from the Canadian West still holds its pre-eminence with bakers in Scotland, and so long as the long process (as contrasted with the short process used in England) of baking is practised, this flour to a large extent will be indispensable. A full report on this subject appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1448 (October 31, 1931).

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH MIDLANDS TRADE REVIEW, 1931

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, January 30, 1932.—The West of England and South Midlands, in common with the other sections of the United Kingdom, have experienced the effects of the distressing world conditions which characterized the year 1931. Returns of bank clearings, postal receipts, railway traffic and shipping movements are reliable indications of the unfavourable commercial and financial conditions which obtained throughout the year.

CANADIAN TRADE

Disturbances and fluctuations in the exchange situation constituted an additional adverse factor affecting international trade in general and exercising a depressing influence on Canada's exports to this territory. Despite the fact that United Kingdom manufacturers, as a result of Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, now enjoy an advantage of approximately 20 per cent in exchange rates over Canadian producers, this office has been in receipt of a large number of inquiries from Canadian manufacturers, who under changed conditions foresee new possibilities for the development of trade with the United Kingdom, and from English importers who are seeking Empire sources of supply for goods which they have been obtaining from foreign countries, but which are now dutiable under the Abnormal Importations Act. At the present time, due to the exchange situation, Canadian exporters have a decided advantage in this market over United States producers. In many lines the latter country has completely dropped out of competition since England went off the gold standard, and in some commodities Canada has replaced the United States as a source of supply.

MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INDUSTRY

The motor car industry, which is centred in the Coventry and Birmingham districts, was hard hit by the general depression, after enjoying comparative prosperity in 1930. Intensified competition in a tightening field has resulted in concentrated control of the industry. Shrinkage in purchasing power has likewise greatly reduced the distributing scope of car-builders who cater for exclusive trades, while the big plants organized since the war to manufacture on a mass production basis have more than sufficient capacity to supply the demand for cheap and medium-priced cars. In these latter classes at least there have been advances in 1931; the cheaper models have been greatly improved, particularly as regards appearance. Manufacturers have adopted the United States-Canadian streamlines to an even greater extent, while in the larger cars it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the English and the imported model.

The decided improvement in small cars is attributed partly to retrenchment on the part of that portion of the population accustomed to driving large cars. Free wheeling, so popular in Canada and the United States, has been experimented with, but this feature does not seem to appeal greatly to this market.

Exports from Great Britain as well as domestic sales of motor cars have shown a decrease. Shipments for the eleven months' period to November, 1931, amounted to 15,057 cars as compared with 17,516 for the corresponding period in 1930. A similar decrease is shown in exports of commercial vehicles. The total value of the export trade in cars, commercial vehicles and accessories for the eleven months amounted to £5,900,000 as against £8,222,000 in 1930. The

Irish Free State is again Great Britain's best customer, purchases by Australia and New Zealand having decreased.

One outstanding fact is that the imported car is gradually disappearing from the United Kingdom market. This is borne out by both import figures and an inspection of the roads. With Great Britain off the gold standard, this situation is likely to be accentuated in 1932.

It is estimated that the 1931 turnover in the motor cycle trade was not more than half of that in 1930. This decrease was the direct result of economic conditions, and a heavy falling-off in shipments to overseas markets, due to diminished purchasing power. This applies particularly to Australia and New Zealand, where intensive efforts are being made to balance budgets and to effect a return to normal conditions.

MIDLAND IRON AND STEEL TRADE

The iron and coal industry, on which British industrial economy so largely depends, has experienced another devastating year. At the beginning of the year 76 blast furnaces were in operation out of a total of 394; by September only 61 were in blast. The one encouraging part of the report is that since the return of the National Government an additional 9 furnaces have resumed operations. The altered rate of exchange has introduced a new and favourable factor, British iron becoming automatically cheaper abroad. This advantage, however, is offset by the higher price of foreign iron to buyers in the United Kingdom.

Under the operation of the Midlands sliding scale, ironworkers' wages in the Birmingham district fell 5 per cent during the year. Tables of output and prices returned by selected firms to provide a basis for this scale will be supplied to interested Canadian firms on application to this office.

RETROGRESSION IN ENGINEERING

For two years the engineering industry, which is the most reliable index of economic conditions, has shown a steady decline. In general engineering the percentage of unemployment, which averaged 9·7 in 1929, increased to 17·2 in 1930, and rose to the abnormal height of 29·5 in the third quarter of 1931. A slight improvement was evident in the last quarter of the year when there was a decrease to 27·6. In the Midlands, conditions in the industry have been accentuated by heavy unemployment in the motor vehicle and aircraft branches which comprise approximately half the engineering interests of that district. The *Birmingham Post*, in an admirable survey of the 1931 position, states that at the end of November there were between 54,000 and 55,000 (over 24 per cent) engineers unemployed in the Midlands division.

The electrical branches have been relatively prosperous, due to a wide scheme of reorganization and extension throughout the country. Although earnings were smaller than in the three preceding years, eleven manufacturing concerns with a paid-up capital of approximately \$110,000,000 made a profit of 6·9 per cent.

Since the important political and financial events of August and September there has been some improvement in the hosiery machine branches following upon increased activity in the hosiery trade. It is also noticeable that increased confidence has brought about some improvement in other branches such as shoe machinery and, to a limited extent, machine tools, but there are few engineering firms that are even moderately busy. On the other hand, certain branches interested directly or indirectly in construction work have been adversely affected by the crisis owing to the inevitable slowing down of public and private capital expenditure.

HARDWARE TRADES

Price depression in the hardware trades has involved a considerable decrease in turnover, and general financial stringency has reduced the volume of business. The retrogression in trade which marked the entire previous year continued in 1931 until September. The abandonment of the gold standard had a marked effect on business, the exchange situation bringing about a reversal in trade conditions, and British hardware became cheaper in foreign markets, with a corresponding effect on prices of foreign hardware in the United Kingdom. When the break occurred, foreign manufacturers claimed that they should be relieved of payment of the difference in exchange on unfulfilled contracts. This view, as a matter of fact, was quite general among the majority of foreign suppliers, particularly those in France. These concessions were of course refused, and an agreement, with few exceptions, was arrived at whereby new business was negotiated on the basis of exchange differences being shared between buyer and seller.

Hardware was one of the first items to come under the duty section of the Abnormal Importations Act, but heavy stocks had been dumped into the market prior to the passing of this measure.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

During the greater part of 1931 there was a distinct falling off in business in the rayon industry, but there was a pronounced revival in October, November and December. The demand for yarns is at the moment in excess of supply. The most favourable feature of this trade is the steadiness of prices.

HOSIERY TRADE

The following notes on the trades centred in the Leicester trade area have been kindly supplied by the Chamber of Commerce of that city:—

At the outset of 1931 the hosiery trade met with difficulty involving two unfavourable factors, both of which tended towards a heavy reduction in turnover. The first was the extremely low prevailing price of material as compared with that of previous years, and the second was the general trade depression making it difficult to offset the effects of the first by an increased output.

These conditions existed until September, when some improvement in business was shown due to the artificial tariff set up through the depreciation of the pound abroad. Unfavourable conditions during this period were relieved only in individual cases where fashion or novelties created temporary demands. After September a general improvement in business was experienced, but no legislative assistance was afforded the trade until December, too late in the year to affect immediate business, and even then tariff legislation did not include underwear, the product of an important branch of the hosiery industry.

It is difficult to forecast the prospects for 1932. There can be no doubt that the purchasing power of the general public will be low in the early part of the year by reason of the heavy payments of income tax which have to be met. It is probable, however, that increased production in many local industries will result in increased employment, with a consequent increase in the earning and spending power of the mass of the population. Similarly, the fact that any demand for goods that arises will be filled by the products of the home industry instead of by foreign manufactures may assist in keeping British factories busy although the actual volume of retail trade may not be as correspondingly great.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED SPINNING TRADE

At the beginning of 1931 wool values were depressed, and they continued to decline until at the end of January an exceptionally low level was reached. In

the following weeks a recovery took place and prices were maintained at a comparatively high level throughout the period March to August. Then followed a decline which lasted until the middle of September. As a result of the suspension of the gold standard, a sudden advance occurred in the values of raw material and in the demand for yarns from hosiery manufacturers, who had received substantial orders from their customers at home and abroad. The result was that spinners, especially in the worsted section, resumed full-time operation, and in some cases found it advisable to resort to overtime in order to keep pace with orders. October and November were busy months, but December showed some falling off, as is usual in this month owing to the approach of the holiday and stocktaking season. The year ended with wool values on a low basis, and, with ample supplies apparently available, prospects for the year 1932 would seem to be favourable.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Northampton and Leicester are the heart of the boot and shoe industry of England, and for this reason this industry will be dealt with as a whole.

In spite of many adverse influences, footwear manufacturers, and particularly those producing women's shoes, have maintained their hold on the domestic markets. In the early months of the year trading conditions were difficult, and the total output was not so great as in previous years. There was some improvement later, though towards the end of the year orders showed a tendency to fall off. The continued depression in the principal industries of the country has created, of necessity, a demand for cheaper footwear. There has been some difficulty in meeting the demand for "shoes at a price," and it is feared that manufacturers have not found this class of trade very remunerative. The demand for shoes of the type of "Sahara sandals" has had a detrimental effect upon the general run of Leicester and Northampton productions, although firms who have been able to specialize in these lines have been fairly busy.

Those branches of the industry producing juvenile and children's lines experienced a disappointing falling off in the demand for their products, although towards the end of the year there were encouraging signs of increased productions. Children's sandals with crepe or substitute soles have been a feature of the year's trade, substantial quantities having been produced in this centre.

In the overseas markets conditions have been most difficult, despite strenuous efforts on the part of local manufacturers to explore every possible avenue for the extension of export trade. There are some indications that these efforts will be rewarded with greater success than hitherto, the end of the year bringing many more inquiries, especially from Northern Europe.

LEATHER TRADE

On January 1, 1931, the leather industry of this country was faced with unusual difficulties arising from three main causes: the general depression in world markets, the lack of employment at home, and the large volume of imports. These factors brought about a persistent drop in values, and caused the users of leather in general to seek for cheaper classes of material.

Assuming that 100 represents the index figure of leather values on January 1, 1930, this figure had by January 1, 1931, fallen to a general level of about 70, and by July, 1931, to 58, and, in some instances, as low as 53. The date of Great Britain's departure from the gold standard found British values at approximately the level of 1931, and in some cases still lower, and the principal effect of this step was the immediate check on further deflation which in itself gave some confidence to the industry. The majority of unfulfilled contracts with British importers were honoured, either on the original or on an equitable basis.

Following a period of about two months of industrial activity, there was a heavy falling off in the volume of business transacted. Prices, however, remained firm at a modest advance above quotations as of July 31 (save in one or two particular lines), but the demand was weak. On December 31, 1931, the stocks of leather held by industrial firms were approximately at the same level of values as on January 1 of that year. The volume of business transacted during the year 1931 bears far too low a ratio to the amount of capital involved.

ELASTIC TRADE

In accord with the great majority of local industries the elastic trade has suffered from the general depression of 1931. The year opened fairly well but orders soon fell short of expectation, and throughout the year business has been dull and unremunerative.

A considerable volume of elastic in various forms is still used in England, largely the cheaper quality required in the manufacture of underwear. Large quantities are imported from different countries, but for the majority of these shipments prices are so low as to eliminate competition from local producers. This imported web can be made up into men's braces and sock suspenders, ladies' corsets and suspenders, and other articles which, since they bear no indication that the elastic web used in their manufacture is of foreign origin, pass for English products.

Elastic fabrics are dutiable under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, and British manufacturers expect to benefit materially from the restrictive influence of this measure upon foreign imports, which in 1930 were valued at £300,000.

MARKET FOR BOX SHOOKS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

GERALD A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Liverpool, February 1, 1932.—Most of the trade in box shoos in the North of England is conducted through agents acting on commission for Scandinavian and other continental manufacturers. There are, however, certain firms who may purchase direct or control their buying from other centres than Liverpool. The most important soap and margarine producers in this area are part of a large combine which makes its purchases from London, while a large firm of tobacco manufacturers make their own shoos from imported timber. It is understood that an arrangement exists between the agents' association of this country and the boxmakers' association of Finland, Sweden and Norway under which, with few exceptions, orders are to be placed through the agents. This method, in the opinion of many buyers, is very satisfactory both in ordering and delivery. Quite often agents place orders with their mills on a c.i.f. basis, but to the actual buyer a delivered buyer's warehouse price is submitted, which relieves purchasers of all trouble pertaining to landing costs, etc. In the case of large consumers contracts are frequently made to cover a one-year period with deliveries at specified dates. Smaller orders are often grouped by agents to make up cargo. Agents advise that Scandinavian mills are prepared to quote on shipments of a few standards at a time. As the practice of carrying large stocks is not favoured by most firms, small and frequent deliveries from Scandinavian mills prove very convenient.

The chief sources of supply to this market are Sweden, Norway, Finland and Latvia. The manufacturers in most of these countries have long-established contacts with this market and are thoroughly cognizant of its requirements. The comparatively close proximity of manufacturers to consumers makes it possible for orders to be executed and delivered in a very short time. For example, at

night rates, a three-minute telephone call between an agent in Liverpool and the manufacturer in Sweden costs only 11s. Within two to four weeks the shooks ordered are at the buyer's warehouse.

It is also pointed out that the Scandinavian mills are capable of supplying very finely sawn box shooks cut to accurate dimensions which permit of perfect joinery work. This latter feature is important as the slightest variation in size of the shooks affects the dimensions of the box. One important Liverpool firm does its own printing on the imported shooks, and where there is the slightest variation in the thickness of the shooks the lettering becomes imperfect. It is evident therefore that accuracy is essential. Printing, it may be added, is done by the Scandinavian manufacturers where required. It is stated that one firm in Gothenburg charge about 5s. per 1,000 impressions; other firms, on the other hand, make no special charge.

Specifications and other confidential data on requirements of several important North of England firms may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. It is difficult to submit any satisfactory price data which are representative of the market, because of the variation in quotations for individual requirements.

Shooks should be bundled in sets convenient for handling and wire bound. For example, one Liverpool firm specifies that ends, sides, tops and bottoms should be in separate bundles of twenty-five pieces to a bundle, and each bundle should be marked according to use—i.e., "E" for end. etc.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, January 20, 1932.—The overseas trade returns of Australia for the first five months (July to November) of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1932, indicate a further marked reduction in importations, while exports of Australian products also slightly declined during the period in comparison with that of 1930. The figures are as follows:—

Exports of merchandise	£35,310,603
Imports of merchandise	17,609,375
Excess of exports	£17,701,228
Exports of bullion and specie	£ 3,212,594
Imports of bullion and specie	194,636
Excess of exports	£ 3,017,958

The total imports of merchandise for the five months showed a decline of £15,606,696, while exports increased by £745,837. Exports of bullion and specie declined by £4,038,191 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1930.

Because of the varying value of the Australian pound in relation to sterling and to gold, it is necessary to reduce both exports and imports to a common basis in order to obtain the true balance of trade. The Commonwealth Statistician estimates that in sterling the five months to November 30, 1931, showed a favourable balance of approximately £11,722,000, compared with a favourable one of £5,735,000 for the corresponding period of 1930.

The decline in imports (valued in sterling) over the similar period of 1930 is evidenced in practically every item, of which the following are the most important (1930 figures in parentheses): metals and machinery, £2,433,035 (£7,574,445), including motor cars £210,272 (£1,000,378) and electrical machinery and appliances £503,977 (£1,892,821); paper, £984,323 (£1,444,047); fancy goods, £228,968 (£651,011); drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers, £979,453 (£1,649,482); rubber and manufactures thereof, £236,814 (£306,693); dressed timber,

£25,850 (£98,011); undressed timber, £248,612 (£369,859); paints and varnishes, £78,388 (£137,665); textiles, £4,486,543 (£6,178,077), including carpets and floor coverings £188,080 (£446,482); apparel, £388,264 (£755,575); paper pulp, £81,874 (£103,983); tobacco and preparations, £313,840 (£476,162); alcoholic liquors, £81,772 (£215,460); foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £941,471 (£1,784,865); foodstuffs of animal origin, £246,280 (£405,987), including canned fish £135,986 (£201,881) and smoked and fresh fish £58,683 (£111,977).

Exports (valued in Australian currency) of the following commodities increased during the five months under review (the figures for the corresponding period of 1930 being given in parentheses): butter, £3,758,534 (£2,454,822); wheat and flour, £4,955,820 (£4,838,334); sugar, £1,719,939 (£1,382,317); lamb, £1,551,283 (£706,536); mutton, £547,630 (£193,456); furred skins, £855,852 (£759,587); and tallow, £355,397 (£250,780).

Inversely, the trade returns show decreased exports of the following items: dried fruits, £386,672 (£849,189), owing to a small carry-over from the previous season; lead, silver, and silver lead ore, £816,018 (£1,216,120); and timber, £195,793 (£353,890).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES

The revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first six months of the fiscal year disclose deficits in each instance.

The following return sets out the position:—

Six Months Ended December 31, 1931

	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
Commonwealth	£32,674,000	£33,305,000	£ 1,231,000
New South Wales	19,599,158	27,878,921	8,279,763
Victoria	8,968,862	11,933,508	2,964,646
Queensland	5,844,163	7,584,378	1,740,215
South Australia	4,074,000	5,975,000	1,901,000
Western Australia	3,696,084	4,776,261	1,080,177
Tasmania	1,117,157	1,378,824	261,667
Combined deficiency for six months			£17,458,468 \$84,848,154

BANKS BUYING AND SELLING DOLLARS

Australian banks are to-day buying United States dollars at the rate of \$2.81 (selling at \$2.72½), and Canadian dollars at \$3.26½ (selling at \$3.14½), in Australian currency, including the exchange on London of £24 7s. 6d. on every £100 English currency.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

Wheat.—Since the beginning of the new season on December 1 the exports of Australian wheat have shown fair volume, more particularly during recent weeks, though as this mail closes there is little animation in the trade. The demand from the United Kingdom and the Continent has fallen off, but inquiries from Shanghai have resulted in the placing of a few additional cargoes. Several cargoes have been sold for shipment to Callao (Peru), which revives a trade which has been practically dormant for a number of years.

The quality of the new wheat is above the average, and some shipments have averaged as high as 65 pounds to the bushel, though the standard has been fixed in some of the States at 61½ pounds to the bushel. Harvesting will be completed about the middle of February, though the bulk will be available for shipment about the end of January.

In comparison with the similar period of previous years, the exports of Australian wheat from the beginning of the season on December 1 (down to January 14) were as follows: 1929-30, 6,888,659 bushels; 1930-31, 15,553,489

bushels; 1931-32, 13,977,312 bushels. Despite that prices of wheat are much more satisfactory, and growers are receiving a bounty of 4½d. (normally 9 cents) per bushel from the Commonwealth Government—whether for domestic or export trade—large quantities of new wheat are being placed in storage with milling companies, shippers, and selling agents. Independent of the bounty, on expert authority it is estimated that growers are receiving from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per bushel in Australian currency for new season's wheat, depending on the railway haulage and distance from shipping point.

Flour.—Exports of Australian flour so far this season are substantially larger than in the last two years, but this week the oversea demand has been negligible.

To-day's prices for standard quality flour per ton of 2,000 pounds f.o.b. steamer at main Australian ports (in Australian currency) are:—

	£	s.	Normally
Packed in sacks of 140 or 150 pounds gross	7	0	(\$34.07)
Packed in hessian bags of 98 or 101 pounds gross	7	5	(35 29)
Packed in calico bags of 49 pounds gross	7	10	(36 50)

Particulars relative to shipments of Australian flour from the beginning of the new season on December 1 (down to January 14) compare with the similar period of previous seasons as follows: 1929-30, 53,708 tons; 1930-31, 61,814 tons; 1931-32, 85,160 tons.

Freight Rates.—These generally are easier and there appears to be no lack of tonnage available for either Europe or the Far East. It is estimated that about forty-five charters have been arranged for China since the season opened.

LONDON-CAPE AIR MAIL SERVICE

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, January 15, 1932.—The Postmaster General for the Union has announced that a regular weekly air mail service between London and Cape Town will start from London on January 20, and from Cape Town on January 27, and will continue to be despatched on each Wednesday from these points until further notice. The scheduled time for each journey is eleven days.

This service will afford considerable acceleration not only to the various countries en route, and the Continent generally, but also to the majority of other countries by means of international and internal air services. The fees prescribed for all classes of mail matter, exclusive of parcels, are based on the half ounce unit throughout, and combine in one charge both the ordinary postage and air mail rates. They are as follows:—

Within the Union, Southwest Africa and to and from the Union and Southwest Africa, 4d. per half ounce; from the Union and Southwest Africa to Rhodesia, 5d. per half ounce; Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, 6d. per half ounce; Soudan, 8d.; Egypt, 10d.

All European countries, exclusive of Russia, 1s. per half ounce; Russia, 1s. 3d.; Palestine, Iraq, Persia, etc., and India (by air to Karachi only), 1s. per half ounce; India (by air to Delhi), 1s. 3d. per half ounce; Malay States, Siam, 1s. 6d.; Dutch East Indies, 1s. 9d.; Australia and New Zealand (internal air mail only), 6d.; United States, Canada, Cuba, Bahamas, 1s. 3d.; Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, 1s. 6d.; Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, 1s. 9d.; Panama, Costa Rica, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, 2s. 3d.; Venezuela, Ecuador, Guianas, 2s. 9d.; Colombia, 3s.; Peru, 3s. 3d.; Brazil, 4s. 6d.; Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, 5s.; Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, 1s. 3d.; French Guinea, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, 1s. 9d.

Parcels will be conveyed between the Union and Southwest Africa to England at the rate of 7s. per pound. The rates for parcels within the Union and Southwest Africa, and to countries intermediate on the route, have not as yet been published.

The fees may be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps or by air mail stamps, or both, and letters may be registered, if desired, upon payment of the ordinary registration fee. Correspondence for countries external to the

Union must be fully prepaid at the rate prescribed. If transmission by air to some particular point only is required, instructions to this effect must be clearly given on the letter or parcel. A letter for North America, for instance, may be specially endorsed "By air mail to London," in which case the amount prepaid would be at the rate prescribed to the country whence further transmission will be accorded by ordinary postal facilities.

It is interesting to note that the saving in time made possible by the use of the air mail service as compared with the ordinary mail steamship service becomes progressively greater the farther north on the route the point of despatch, as the following table will show:—

Point of Dispatch	Time taken for Delivery in England	
	By Ordinary Mail	By Air Mail
Cape Town	17 days	11 days
Johannesburg	18 days	10 days
Rhodesia	21 days	9 days
East Africa	28 days	7 days

LUMBER FOR BRITISH HONDURAS GOVERNMENT

A request has been received through the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, from the Government of British Honduras, for quotations on 21,500 feet of Canadian lumber. The specifications are on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce, and may be obtained by interested firms on application.

WHEAT AND FLOUR SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

R. P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, February 11, 1932.—The wheat imports of the Netherlands for the fourth quarter of 1931, which totalled 235,174 metric tons, represented an increase of 8,615 tons over those of the previous quarter, though the value (\$4,475,000) declined by \$508,000. This condition is not entirely due to the slight fall in world prices during that period, but to an increase in the demand for cheaper varieties. The average price per ton during the last quarter of the year was \$19.03 as compared with \$21.99 during the July-to-September period. The strengthening of prices for Plate and Manitoba varieties resulted in a quickened demand for Roumanian and Russian wheat, and as a result these two countries and Germany were the only ones to register increases during the quarter. Shipments from the United States were halved, and the average price fell from \$22.12 to \$21.54 per ton. Canada's share fell by a third, and the average price, which was \$24.57 per metric ton during the third quarter, was \$22.81 during the fourth.

The following table of imports comparing the third and fourth quarters shows the changes which have taken place:—

Countries of Origin	July-September		October-December	
	Met. Tons	\$	Met. Tons	\$
Germany	14,998	269,600	30,659	574,400
Belgium	12,161	273,600	2,599	60,400
United States	55,704	1,232,400	26,991	581,600
European Russia	37,064	760,000	105,344	1,983,600
Poland, Danzig	542	11,200	.....	.....
Argentina	37,541	815,600	2,555	48,000
Canada	29,347	721,200	19,513	445,200
Australia	33,670	815,600	2,820	64,400
Roumania	5,145	73,600	43,697	696,000
Total	226,559	4,983,600	235,174	4,475,600

From the above it is evident that for the last half of 1931 Russia was the principal source of supply for wheat imported for consumption into the Netherlands. Canadian wheat, however, continued to be of most importance as far

as transit trade is concerned, and the total for both transit and consumption (180,041 metric tons) is 27,857 tons greater than the Russian total for the same period. The United States total for the same period was 164,366 metric tons.

EFFECTS OF THE MIXING LAW

The effects of the Netherlands wheat mixing law on wheat, flour and bread were covered by a report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1454 (December 12, 1931).

So far the principal effect of the mixing law has been to sharpen the competition between domestic millers. Several mills started to increase their capacity soon after the passing of a wheat act was proposed by the Government, and at the moment they are finding it difficult to keep running at their present milling capacity.

The importation of Belgian bread has lately, however, shown a fairly substantial decline. The price of Dutch bread has fallen to the level of the Belgian product, and more effective control is being exercised on the quality of the imports.

Loaves which do not satisfy the regulations of the medical examination law have been confiscated and it is probable that the trade will ultimately disappear. The Government had declared that no special measures would be taken as long as the price of Dutch bread was not reduced. In the meantime a Dutch baker, who had imported Belgian dough for working in his bakery, has been acquitted of the charge of infringing the wheat law, so that this method may become more common as a means of evasion.

When the price of bread was above that prevailing in neighbouring countries, it was claimed that Dutch mills were making undue profits as a result of these prices, but, on the other hand, the wheat law in operation involves considerable expense. The administration of the law is in the hands of fourteen officials, whose combined salaries total the equivalent of \$26,224 per annum. The indemnification of flour importers, dealers and forwarding houses, who have suffered losses through the introduction of the wheat law, will also absorb substantial sums.

Investigation into the price of bread in Holland in order to determine the profits obtained by Dutch bakers revealed some interesting figures. In the first place, it was determined that the cost of a loaf of 800 grams amounts to \$0.063 and the net selling price to \$0.064, after deducting the loss from stale bread which cannot be sold, and including a profit of about 2 per cent. Flour absorbs about 37 per cent of the total cost, baking about 16 per cent, and delivery about 24 per cent.

It is affirmed by flour importers that the present system is so cumbersome and involves so much work on the part of those wishing to import the foreign supplies, none of them are doing so, but are getting along as best they can with the domestic product, which is not always suitable for their purpose. They have suggested to the Government that instead of requiring foreign flour to be imported under special licence only, a maximum amount which may be imported be stipulated, this to be sold to firms who are willing to pay for it.

FLOUR

Imports of flour during the last quarter of 1931 remained very small, totaling 9,926 metric tons valued at \$305,600, of which the United States is credited with 4,578 metric tons (\$168,000), France with 4,088 metric tons (\$96,800), and Canada with 133 tons (\$4,800).

The effect of the mixing law on this product becomes apparent when the corresponding import figures for the last quarter of 1930 are examined. Instead of 9,926 tons, the total was 48,453, and the value (\$2,430,800) was almost eight times larger.

SCANDINAVIAN MARKET FOR HORSEMEAT

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, February 3, 1932.—With the development in Canada of the horsemeat industry, an excellent outlet can be found in Norway and Sweden. These two countries, which have been importing and producing this product for many years, are at present, due to financial difficulties and exchange fluctuations, seeking other sources of supply. Small quantities have been received from time to time from the Baltic countries, but the quality is not satisfactory and the main volume is imported from the United States. With the depreciated value of the Canadian dollar in New York, an excellent opportunity is now presented to Canadian exporters to obtain a foothold in this market. Already a number of importers with a knowledge of the marketing of and possibilities for first-class horsemeat have expressed a desire to be placed in touch with suitable Canadian firms interested in this market.

EXTENT OF THE MARKET

Shipments of this commodity are usually made all the year round, but the heaviest demands are in the spring and summer. A good-quality product is essential; during the past several years Canadian horsemeat in small quantities has been reaching this market, but in the opinion of several of the leading importers the quality has not been high enough to warrant any appreciable business being done. The consumption annually in Norway amounts to about 850,000 pounds, while that in Sweden, which country is the larger and more important market for this commodity, amounts to approximately 2,000,000 pounds. Of these quantities, about 650,000 pounds are imported into Norway and 1,500,000 pounds into Sweden, the balance being supplied by a small horsemeat packing industry in each country.

CONTAINERS AND GRADES

Horsemeat is sold in wooden tierces (usually of red oak) containing from 450 to 500 pounds of meat. The gross, net, and tare weights must be clearly marked on the barrels. The horsemeat is cut into pieces weighing about 9 pounds each; it is either salt cured or pickled, the latter variety receiving the greater favour. It is graded as North American AA or A based on the quality of the cut (hind quarters preferred) and trimming.

PRICES AND CUSTOMS DUTIES

Prevailing prices at the present time vary from 8 to 10½ cents (United States currency) c.i.f. Oslo. This is the usual method of quoting, although f.o.b. Atlantic ports are common. Terms of payment are against documents either on the arrival of the horsemeat or at the Atlantic port of shipment, the first method being by far the more customary. A shrinkage allowance of 2 per cent on the meat must be deducted on the invoice and quality guaranteed upon arrival. A commission of 5 per cent is usually allowed to agents, but some business is done for the importer's own account. Customs duties in Norway amount to 45 öre per kilo (5.5 cents per pound), plus a surtax of 20 per cent, to which is added a Government inspection tax of 2 öre per kilo or about 25 cents per 100 pounds. Swedish customs duties amount to 7 öre per kilo (0.9 cent per pound), plus an inspection tax of 25 cents per 100 pounds.

DOCUMENTS

The bill of lading, a copy of the invoice, a certificate of inspection, insurance certificate, and consular invoice should be included in the documents accom-

panying the shipment. The certificate of inspection or health certificate to accompany the documents must be given by the Department of Agriculture of the country of export, and must be equivalent to that given by the United States Department of Agriculture to be acceptable. For shipments to Norway it is requisite that this certificate be accompanied by one from the Norwegian Consul at the point of shipment. For Sweden the consular invoice is not necessary.

QUARTERS, CASINGS, ETC.

Quarters, intestines, casings, etc., of horsemeat also find a limited market in Scandinavia. Salted casings of 22-26 metres length and 50 millimetres width are most in demand, but as there are very many types, lengths, and grades on this market, exporters interested in these products should give in detail what they are prepared to offer.

GENERAL

Provided that Canadian exporters are willing to take a little trouble in preparing their products in accordance with market requirements, many of the leading importers in this territory are prepared to do business which, if properly commenced, should develop into a fairly lucrative one. Exporters, however, who are not prepared to comply with the better market requirements and export a product which is approximately equal to that of the American plants exporting to this territory cannot hope to secure a large proportion of this developing trade. Interested exporters are directed to the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Oslo for further information.

EXCHANGE SITUATION IN GREECE

ROBERT S. O'MEARA, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Athens, January 29, 1932.—The enforcement of the stringent regulations introduced in September to protect the national currency has not abated. On the contrary, it becomes increasingly difficult for importers to secure foreign exchange to cover shipments other than those of goods which are classed as essential to the immediate requirements of the country.

The imposition of tenfold duties against non-treaty countries, including Canada, has constituted a virtual embargo on the importation of Canadian goods, so that Canadian exporters are not immediately affected by the continuance of the exchange regulations to any great extent. However, there have been cases where inevitable delay has resulted and will continue to result on payment for goods which had actually reached the country before the regulations were enforced but for which drafts are only now becoming due and payable. Each one of these cases must also be considered on its merits by the Central Control Board on whom the powers of decision in the whole matter are conferred.

Commercial Intelligence Journal No. 1446 (October 17, 1931) carried a short report summarizing the initial steps taken to protect the national currency, and the translated copy of the text of the first compulsory law is on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. It will be recalled that these regulations prohibited the export of foreign currency in any form without the approval of a Control Board which was appointed at that time and to whom the Bank of Greece was to refer all applications made by the other banks concerned in the specific transactions.

This simply meant that the Bank of Greece was empowered, without responsibility on its part, to refuse or grant, wholly or in part, applications for exchange made by importers. At the same time it was also laid down that sale of exchange by exporters must be regulated in entirety by the Bank of Greece.

These regulations were further enforced by a supplement, effective October 8, prohibiting *in toto* the export of currency and securities without a special permit from the Bank of Greece. This was designed to further check conversion and deposit abroad.

A further Order in Council dated January 11, 1932, amends the earlier regulations to a certain extent in that it allows the land banks, following authorization of the Bank of Greece, to utilize their own available funds in foreign exchange to meet their foreign obligations. The same Order in Council prohibits the importation of drachmæ into the country without authorization of the Bank of Greece.

A copy of the latest Order in Council (translated) has now been forwarded to Ottawa, and particulars are available to any exporters interested.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[The Palestinian pound (£P) is equivalent in value to the £ sterling]

BALANCE OF TRADE

The outstanding feature in the economic situation of Palestine is the great excess of imports over exports. The total value of imports during the past decade has been approximately four times the value of domestic exports, and the adverse balance during the last five years has averaged about £P5,000,000 yearly.

The situation is apparent from the following table:—

Trade of Palestine, 1927-30

Imports	1927 £P	1928 £P	1929 £P	1930 £P
Goods for consumption. . . .	6,184,454	6,770,818	7,166,593	6,985,258
Specie.	262,659	17,948	12,310	3,229
Total	6,447,113	6,788,766	7,178,903	6,988,487
Exports				
Domestic goods	1,899,759	1,487,207	1,554,262	1,896,095
Specie	3,430	22,254	212,667	1,654
Total	1,903,189	1,509,461	1,766,929	1,897,749
Transit trade	131,029	177,447	265,501	155,385
Re-exports of foreign goods ..	246,592	177,892	197,671	182,222

Palestine's huge unfavourable balance of trade, which in ordinary circumstances could not long be maintained, is due to what are known as the "invisible exports" in the country's balance sheet. It is the foreign capital invested or brought into Palestine in one form or another which makes the present situation possible. These "invisible exports" include disbursements made by the Jewish Agency and allied institutions from special funds collected abroad; purchases of plant and materials for companies formed with foreign capital; funds received from abroad for the maintenance of the various philanthropic, missionary, and religious institutions in Palestine; expenditures of foreigners in the civil services and the military forces; the tourist trade.

The industries and commerce of Palestine may be said to be on the whole well organized, and it is rather in agriculture that progress remains to be made

* This is the fourth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462 (February 6); the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463 (February 13); and the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464 (February 20).

with a view to increasing the value of the country's export trade. One great problem, however, in this connection is the difficulty of finding markets abroad for Palestine's agricultural produce. In recent years the problem has been rendered considerably more difficult by the fall in commodity prices and hence the decrease in purchasing power abroad, while some of Palestine's best markets, particularly the neighbouring countries, have been partly closed by the imposition of higher customs duties. Palestine is handicapped in this latter respect by its tariff system, which provides but a single schedule of duties and cannot therefore be used as a bargaining instrument.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

As will be seen from the following table, the chief purchasers of Palestinian goods are, in the order mentioned, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Syria, and Germany. These countries are also, in the same order, the principal sources of supply for the products imported into Palestine.

Exports and Imports by Countries, 1929, 1930

Countries	Exports			Imports		
	1929 £P	1930 £P	Per Cent 1930	1929 £P	1930 £P	Per Cent 1930
United Kingdom...	455,672	702,664	37.07	1,011,082	1,163,619	16.66
Other British countries...	21,758	42,325	2.23	122,376	119,462	1.71
Egypt	366,757	395,494	20.85	1,781,620	1,591,355	22.78
Syria	307,009	210,342	11.09	1,055,611	1,035,411	14.82
Germany	116,871	203,074	10.72	743,653	762,073	10.91
United States	26,595	23,546	1.24	395,933	358,528	5.13
France	67,520	60,321	3.18	465,148	288,348	4.13
Italy	27,369	16,770	0.88	284,388	247,789	3.55
Roumania	19,063	19,973	1.05	189,275	247,221	3.54
Belgium	57,951	52,870	2.79	179,561	194,625	2.79
Czechoslovakia .....	.....	.....	.....	139,707	177,275	2.54
Holland	34,284	57,581	3.04	83,136	78,407	1.12
Poland	5,367	16,417	0.87	28,105	66,277	0.95
Other	48,046	94,718	4.99	686,998	654,868	9.37
	1,554,262	1,896,095	100.00	7,166,593	6,985,258	100.00

It must be pointed out that the trade statistics of Palestine, from which the above table is compiled, state only the countries from which or to which the goods are consigned; they are not necessarily the actual countries of origin or of final destination. This must be kept in mind, especially in the case of Egypt, which, owing to its position in respect to the world's trade routes, is an important transit centre. The values credited to that country are far from being a true representation of the actual exchange of domestic products between the two countries.

Among other countries not included in the above table which may be mentioned as sharing in Palestine's import trade are: Austria (£P129,625), Switzerland (£P77,736), Russia (£P75,034), Bulgaria (£P74,416), Sweden (£P51,413), and Hungary (£P47,886), the figures being for 1930.

Imports from Canada in 1930 were valued at £P7,090 against £P7,920 in 1929, while exports of Palestinian products to Canada were respectively £P1,450 and £P1,297.

TRADE BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Classes	Exports			Imports		
	1928 £P	1929 £P	1930 £P	1928 £P	1929 £P	1930 £P
Food, drink and tobacco	1,050,989	1,101,529	1,476,070	1,800,986	1,911,158	1,393,009
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	74,590	93,841	51,992	643,683	720,554	597,574
Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	354,493	353,789	365,350	3,662,851	3,715,647	4,067,135
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	7,135	5,103	2,683	663,298	819,234	927,540
Total	1,487,207	1,554,262	1,896,095	6,770,818	7,166,593	6,985,258

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

The preponderance of products of the vegetable kingdom in Palestine's export trade is clearly indicated in the following statistics for the years 1929 and 1930:—

Principal Exports, 1929, 1930

Articles	Unit	1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value £P	Quantity	Value £P
Oranges in cases.	cases	1,722,078	516,621	2,857,041	857,223
Laundry soap	tons	5,103	214,135	5,945	204,876
Durrah	tons	11,642	90,856	26,806	151,716
Watermelons	tons	49,151	101,736	35,616	83,625
Barley	tons	3,656	26,552	17,847	55,749
Sesame	tons	3,339	72,325	2,718	36,222
Wine	litres	1,028,018	27,304	1,074,807	31,411
Cement	tons	7,639	19,026	12,351	28,702
Hides and skins (raw and dry)	tons	700	47,954	427	28,151
Almonds	tons	644	22,933	878	27,670
Olive oil (edible)	tons	164	7,736	520	19,394
Stockings	dozens	47,492	18,919	48,161	19,722
Wool, raw	tons	289	20,927	81	4,909
Mother of pearl manufactures . . . . .	.....	.....	12,869	.....	11,513

The orange crop of Palestine is expected to be considerably greater within the next few years, and this will result in a corresponding increase in the value of the country's exports, of which the chief items are oranges, durrah and maize, watermelons, and laundry soap.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

As will be seen from the following table, Palestine's imports consist mainly of wholly manufactured articles, besides fuels and wood, which are lacking in the country, and certain foodstuffs which are not produced locally.

Principal Imports in 1929 and 1930

Article	Unit	1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value £P	Quantity	Value £P
Rice, decorticated	M. tons	9,781	152,832	9,270	127,941
Wheat	M. tons	12,940	152,528	2,476	21,350
Wheat flour	M. tons	27,543	390,253	13,886	178,329
Cattle for slaughter	No.	110,071	137,531	103,280	198,187
Fish, dry, salted, tinned, etc.	M. tons	1,790	68,474	1,669	64,879
Coffee, raw	M. tons	711	63,336	764	43,427
Sugar, refined	M. tons	9,848	142,867	10,670	121,504
Potatoes	M. tons	6,548	48,940	7,431	43,694
Cotton piece goods	M. tons	1,822	422,940	2,504	478,545
Woollen fabrics	M. tons	134	126,147	176	150,135
Silk fabrics	M. tons	122	143,545	196	182,144
Outer and under garments . . . . .	.....	.....	114,007	.....	111,060
Leather footwear . . . . .	.....	.....	71,261	.....	89,634
Other leather goods . . . . .	.....	.....	80,361	.....	88,383
Kerosene . . . . .	.....	.....	201,738	.....	388,766
Benzine (gasoline) . . . . .	.....	.....	201,629	.....	227,308
Coal	M. tons	33,846	51,711	46,179	70,129
Lumber for building	Cub. m.	39,844	141,245	49,811	167,564
Wood for orange boxes	Cub. m.	29,349	143,433	26,161	128,246
Iron bars, angles, rods	M. tons	11,727	88,676	10,848	72,071
Iron tubing and fittings	M. tons	6,062	69,519	4,637	91,169
Machinery . . . . .	.....	.....	234,609	.....	299,839
Paper and manufactures . . . . .	.....	.....	92,496	.....	96,133
Chemicals, drugs, colours . . . . .	.....	.....	124,118	.....	129,043
Fertilizers	M. tons	6,911	59,396	6,120	52,227
Earthenware, chinaware . . . . .	.....	.....	50,008	.....	52,038
Glassware . . . . .	.....	.....	43,777	.....	53,270
Automobiles	No.	823	150,564	848	163,485
Rubber tires and tubes	M. tons	219	47,743	230	47,994
Government stores . . . . .	.....	.....	338,226	.....	395,397
Military stores . . . . .	.....	.....	199,367	.....	194,253

Stores imported for the Government and for the army are grouped together in the trade statistics; they naturally include many items which would fall under a number of the categories detailed above.

ANALYSIS OF TRADE IN 1930 BY COMMODITIES

The following is an analysis of the trade of Palestine during 1930, this year being the latest for which detailed figures are available. Falling commodity prices were a characteristic of this period.

Figures are given for 1929 in certain cases for purposes of comparison.

FOODSTUFFS, FEEDSTUFFS, LIVE ANIMALS, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO

Total imports of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco in 1930 were valued at £P1,302,839, £P39,290, and £P50,880 respectively, as compared with £P1,825,545, £P38,102, and £P47,511 in 1929. Imports of live animals, not destined to be slaughtered for food, were valued at £P124,646.

Total exports in 1930 were respectively £P1,852,666, £P37,041, and £P6,388 compared with £P1,517,737, £P31,001, and £P5,524 for the previous year. Exports of live animals, not for slaughtering, were valued at £P2,683.

Grains, Flour, and Feedstuffs

The main articles amongst imports falling under this heading are flour and rice, as against durrah and maize, barley and sesame on the export side. Total imports under this group in 1930 were valued at £P392,138, while total exports amounted to £P329,304.

Wheat.—Imports of grains in 1930 were small, the principal item being wheat, of which 2,476 metric tons valued at £P21,350 were purchased from abroad, mostly from Syria. The other sources of supply were the United States (167 tons) and Egypt (81 tons). In 1929 imports totalled 13,000 metric tons, of which the United States and France supplied 3,700 and 3,328 tons respectively, Canada supplying 122 tons. Palestine exported 1,345 tons of wheat in 1930, valued at £P10,472, as against 1,920 tons in 1929, chiefly destined for Syria and Greece.

Barley.—Barley is not imported. It is, however, one of Palestine's chief exports, shipments made in 1930 totalling 17,847 metric tons valued at £P55,749 compared with 3,656 tons during the preceding year. The main countries of destination are Tripoli in North Africa, the United Kingdom, and Egypt.

Maize.—Maize and durrah are not imported to any extent. As in the case of barley, however, these products are important articles of export. In 1930 Palestine exported 26,806 metric tons of maize and durrah, total value £P151,716, mostly to Holland, Belgium, and Germany. Smaller quantities were shipped to Malta, the United Kingdom, Algeria, Egypt, and Syria.

Millet and Rye.—Thirty-three tons of millet and rye were imported in 1930, valued at £P243, from Hungary, Germany, and Poland. Statistics do not show any exports of these commodities.

Rice.—Rice is imported in considerable quantities, 9,270 tons in 1930 valued at £P127,941, mainly from Egypt; other sources of supply being Italy, France, and Holland, but for relatively small quantities. This article is not exported.

Pulse.—Beans, lentils, chick peas, and lupins are both imported and exported. Roumania is the chief source of supply for haricot beans, total imports in 1930 being valued at £P14,368. Other beans to a value of £P3,138 were imported, as against total exports worth £P14,860. Imports of lentils were valued at £P3,336 and exports at £P12,190. Lupin exports reached a total value of £P13,278. Imports of peas were valued at £P1,243 and of chick peas at £P3,641 against exports of the latter worth £P29,610. Imports of pulses in 1930 totalled in value £P3,454, chiefly from the United States, and of other pulses £P108.

Pearl Barley and Groats.—Imports of pearl barley and groats in 1930 were valued at £P2,063, the demand being supplied by Holland, Germany, and Poland.

Sesame.—Imports of sesame are negligible, this being an export commodity. Total exports of sesame in 1930 amounted to 2,718 metric tons valued at £P36,222, Syria, Egypt, and Roumania being the chief countries of destination. Imports totalled £P378 only.

Wheat Flour.—Wheat flour imports are considerable: 13,886 metric tons in 1930, valued at £P178,329, compared with 27,542 tons in 1929. The 1930 imports were supplied by Egypt, 7,914 tons re-exports; the United States, 3,433 tons; Australia, 1,286 tons; France, 647 tons; Canada, 290 tons; and Syria, 124 tons. Smaller quantities were supplied by Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Holland. Exports of wheat flour in 1930 totalled 12 tons valued at £P130.

Rye and Other Flour.—Imports of rye and other flour in 1930 totalled 1,015 tons valued at £P11,310, Germany, Poland, and Hungary being the principal suppliers of rye flour, while other flours were supplied in small quantities by Holland, the United States, Russia, and Czechoslovakia.

Macaroni.—154,500 kilos of macaroni and vermicelli were imported in 1930, total value £P4,664, of which Italy supplied 146,357 kilos. Austria is credited with 1,963 kilos; Greece, 1,751; France, 1,285; and Cyprus, 1,119. Exports totalled 1,694 kilos valued at £P72.

Starch.—Starch imports during 1930 totalled 179 metric tons valued at £P3,928, the countries consigning being mainly Syria (77 tons), Germany (34), Belgium (17), Holland (15), Russia (13), and the United States (12).

Yeast.—Fresh and dried yeast imports in 1930 totalled 57,066 kilos valued at £P2,741, the two chief sources of supply being Austria and Egypt, which together supplied 50,938 kilos.

Other Farinaceous Substances.—Imports of other farinaceous substances in 1930 totalled £P1,811 against exports valued at £P25.

Feedstuffs.—Total imports of feedstuffs in 1930 were valued at £P7,658. These included cakes and meal of meat or fish, £P3,143, chiefly consigned from the United Kingdom and Argentina; cakes and meal of rape, soya, nut and oil seeds, £P2,099, mostly from Turkey; bakieh, gelbaneh, and kersenneh from Syria, totalling £P2,083; hay, straw, and bran of a total value of £P156, mostly imported from Roumania and Bulgaria; and other feeding stuffs valued at £P162, from Syria and the United Kingdom. Exports of feedstuffs from Palestine in the same year totalled £P4,980, made up as follows: gelbaneh (£P246); kersenneh (£P2,796), chiefly shipped to Spain; tibben (£P272); feed cakes of all kinds (£P1,660), to Germany; other feedstuffs (£P6).

Live Animals

Live animals are imported into Palestine mainly from the neighbouring countries such as Syria, Turkey, and Cyprus, the chief exception being Bulgaria, which supplies cattle and poultry. Imports in 1930 consisted chiefly of sheep and goats, camels and cattle, this being their order in respect to value.

Exports of live stock from Palestine are small, the chief items being horses and mules, which are shipped mainly to Egypt.

Total imports of live animals destined to be slaughtered for food in 1930 were valued at £P196,077, while exports totalled £P110 only.

Total imports of live animals to be used as beasts of burden, etc., were valued at £P124,646, and exports at £P2,573.

Cattle.—There were 6,581 head of cattle imported, valued at £P88,048, for slaughtering purposes. Of these, Bulgaria supplied 4,632 head, Syria 996, and Cyprus 953. Other imports included 35 buffaloes valued at £P473, of which Bulgaria supplied 31 and Cyprus 4; 2 bulls from Holland valued at £P60; and 18 cows for milking, valued at £P600, of which Holland supplied 14 and Syria 4.

Sheep and Goats.—76,772 sheep and 19,927 goats were imported, total value £P105,139, the great majority of which came from Syria and the remainder from Turkey. Sheep and lambs to the number of 100 were exported to Egypt in 1930 compared to 3,145 in 1929.

Camels.—Syria supplied 9,785 camels (about the same number in 1929), valued at £P97,977. The statistics do not record any exports of these animals.

Horses, Mules and Donkeys.—Total imports of animals of the equine species were 2,348 head, valued at £P25,476. Syria supplied 1,130 horses and Cyprus 32; Cyprus shipped 743 mules, Syria 61, and Egypt 1; Cyprus supplied 349 donkeys and Syria 32.

Some 168 horses and 22 mules were shipped to Egypt and 2 horses to Syria, representing total exports of £P2,542.

Live Poultry.—Imports of live poultry amounted to 39,833 head valued at £P2,856, of which Syria supplied 36,467, Bulgaria 2,819, Belgium 257, Cyprus 141, and Canada 46. Imports in 1929 totalled 43,397 head. No exports are shown under this heading in Palestine's trade statistics.

Other Live Animals.—Other live animals, not specially mentioned, worth £P92, were imported in 1930 against exports of £P151.

Meats

Imports of meats into Palestine are relatively small, the total of products in this category in 1930 amounting to £P43,296. No fresh meat is shown in the

trade statistics as imported other than as live stock. There were no exports from Palestine under this group in 1930 or 1929 except a very small quantity of sausages.

Frozen Meat.—Total imports of frozen meat into Palestine during 1930 amounted to 412 metric tons valued at £P25,776, compared with 247 tons in 1929. Egypt is shown in the trade statistics as the country from which these consignments were made, but the origin is doubtless mainly Australian.

Bacon and Ham.—Total imports of bacon and ham in 1930 amounted to 38,895 kilos valued at £P7,092, against 22,824 kilos in 1929. Egypt is credited with 14,327 kilos in 1930, but, inasmuch as Egypt does not export this commodity, this quantity represents supplies from other countries. Denmark is credited directly with 11,933 kg. in 1930; France with 4,059 kg.; Holland, 3,358 kg.; the United Kingdom, 2,085 kg.; Germany, 1,767 kg.; while smaller quantities were shipped from Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Syria.

Tinned Beef.—71,682 kilos of tinned beef valued at £P4,052 were imported in 1930 as compared with 93,353 kilos in 1929. The 1930 imports included 39,744 kilos from the Argentine, 30,718 kilos from other American countries, and 662 kilos from the United Kingdom.

Sausages.—Total imports of sausages, fresh and tinned, in 1930 amounted to 48,795 kilos valued at £P5,717, mostly from Argentina (12,950 kg.), Italy (11,947 kg.), Germany (5,108 kg.), the United Kingdom (4,957 kg.), Austria (4,268 kg.), and Roumania (2,645 kg.).

Other Meat and Game.—In 1930 there were 4,982 kilos of other meat and game imported, total value £P659, chiefly from Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and the United Kingdom in the order mentioned.

Dairy Products, Eggs, and Honey

Total imports of milk and cream, fresh or preserved, fresh and melted butter (samneh), cheese in brine or other, eggs, and honey amounted to £P130,398 in 1930 against exports in the same year totalling £P4,812.

Butter.—Imports of fresh butter totalled 217,715 kilos valued at £P36,893. Australia is credited with only 10,616 kilos, while Egypt is shown as having consigned 180,744 kilos, but the greater part of this must also be Australian reshipped from Egypt. Syria shipped 25,334 kilos and Holland 641 kilos. The United Kingdom is credited with 132 kilos only. Exports from Palestine amounted to only 50 kilos in all.

Imports of melted butter, almost entirely from Syria, amounted to 253,806 kilos valued at £P27,413 compared with exports of 1,348 kilos worth £P167.

Cheese.—Imports of cheese in brine totalled 42,321 kilos and were valued at £P1,692. The main suppliers of this type of cheese were Syria and Turkey and to a lesser extent Bulgaria and Egypt.

Other cheese was imported to the extent of 159,566 kilos, totalling £P13,969, while exports reached 95,497 kilos valued at £P3,255, of which Syria took 95 per cent and Egypt over 4 per cent. Syria was the chief country of supply with 51,900 kilos; Turkey contributed 12,958 kilos and Bulgaria 6,650. Switzerland shipped 28,429 kilos and Holland about 1,400 kilos less; France supplied 8,636 kilos, while the United Kingdom is credited with 10,481 kilos, this figure doubtless including a certain quantity of Canadian cheese.

Milk and Cream, Fresh.—Egypt contributed practically the entire supply of fresh milk and cream imported in 1930, with 257,930 kilos out of a total of 266,611 kilos valued at £P21,773.

Milk, Condensed and in Powder.—162,268 kilos of condensed milk valued at £P7,162, and 25,067 kilos of milk powder valued at £P3,139, were imported in 1930.

Holland supplied 110,076 kilos of condensed milk and 7,300 kilos of milk powder; Switzerland shipped 21,295 and 1,028 kilos respectively; Great Britain furnished 11,986 and 3,343 kilos respectively. The Irish Free State was credited with 7,320 kilos of condensed milk, Norway with 4,692, and Egypt 4,950, representing re-exports. Germany supplied 7,907 kilos of milk powder and Denmark 2,810 kilos. France shipped 145 kilos of condensed milk and 1,644 kilos of milk powder, while the United States supplied 315 and 760 kilos respectively.

There were no exports of milk in the above-mentioned forms from Palestine in 1930, but 4,500 kilos of dried sour milk, valued at £P144, were exported in that year.

Eggs.—There were 7,706,159 eggs valued at £P18,305 imported in 1930 compared with 11,254,861 in 1929. Syria supplied 4,947,269 eggs in 1930, Egypt 2,658,890, and Iraq 100,000. Exports only amounted to 5,200 valued at £P18 in that year, as against 4,000 eggs in 1929.

Honey.—Honey is an export rather than an import commodity. Imports in 1930 amounted to only 812 kilos valued at £P52, compared with total exports of 20,929 kilos valued at £P1,223. The chief markets for Palestine honey were the United Kingdom (6,467 kg.), Syria (3,704 kg.), Germany (2,788 kg.), Egypt (2,103 kg.), and Denmark (1,500 kg.).

Edible Oils and Fats

Total imports of edible oils and fats in 1930, other than those previously mentioned, were valued at £P12,112 compared with total exports worth £P24,336, the latter consisting mainly of olive oil.

Lard.—Imports of lard amounted to 2,446 kilos valued at £P223, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,212 kilos, Italy 137 kilos, and the United States 97.

Other Butter Substitutes.—Imports of butter substitutes other than vegetable totalled 12,899 kilos valued at £P1,003. The principal countries of supply were Holland (5,134 kg.), Egypt (2,559), these being re-exports, and the United Kingdom (2,909 kg.).

Olive Oil.—Total imports of edible olive oil amounted to 22,114 kilos valued at £P1,152, almost entirely supplied by Italy and Syria. This commodity was exported by Palestine to the extent of 520,405 kilos, the total value being £P19,394, and the main countries of destination Egypt, Italy, France, and Syria in the order mentioned.

Other Edible Oils.—Edible oils other than olive amounting to 2,938 kilos valued at £P128 were imported, mostly from France and Syria. Exports under this group totalled in value £P4,549, including sunflower oil (£P3,211) and sesame oil (£P1,285).

Vegetables, Raw

The principal fresh or dried vegetables imported into Palestine are potatoes, onions, and garlic. Total imports under this category in 1930 were valued at £P58,703 against exports totalling £P7,018.

Potatoes.—Total imports of potatoes amounted to 7,431 metric tons valued at £P43,694. This was 88 tons greater than in 1929. The chief countries of supply in 1930 were Cyprus (3,927 tons), Syria (1,562 tons), and France (1,354 tons). Smaller quantities were imported from Belgium, Holland, Roumania, and other countries.

Onions and Garlic.—Imports of onions and garlic, supplied mostly by Syria and Egypt, were valued at £P9,972 in 1930.

Other Vegetables.—Imports of other vegetables, raw or dried, totalled in value £P5,037, almost entirely shipped from Syria and Egypt.

Exports included helba or fenugrek (£P2,769), mostly shipped to the United Kingdom, cucumbers (£P491), eggplants (£P990), and tomatoes (£P897).

Fish, Fresh or Preserved

The total value of fish of all kinds imported in 1930 was £P67,479. Total exports, £P725, represented the value of fresh fish supplied to Syria.

The following quantities and classes of fish were imported in 1930:—

Fresh Fish.—423 metric tons valued at £P21,085, Egypt and Syria being the only countries consigning this article.

Fish in Brine.—532 metric tons valued at £P12,079, the United Kingdom supplying 337 tons; Germany, 84.5; Holland, 56; France, 15; and Italy, 7.7, while smaller quantities were shipped from Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Egypt, and Syria, in the order mentioned.

Dry, Salted and Smoked Fish.—354.5 metric tons valued at £P12,974. The countries consigning this commodity were chiefly Egypt (102.9 tons), France (81.3), the United Kingdom (43.7), Germany (34), Holland (25.5), and Turkey (22.6). Other suppliers were Syria, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, Spain, and Sweden.

Tinned Fish.—361.5 metric tons valued at £P21,341. The principal sources were Portugal (82.6 tons), Norway (70.4), Canada (53), the United Kingdom (40.6), France (38), and Latvia (34.4). Other suppliers were the United States (7.1 tons), Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Holland, and Japan. There were also 6.6 tons of tinned fish re-exported to Palestine from Egypt.

Fruits and Nuts

Total imports of fresh, dried, and preserved fruits in 1930 were valued at £P78,236, this figure including jams and jellies worth £P2,556, against exports totalling £P1,027,329. Imports of nuts of all kinds during this period were valued at £P29,326 against exports of £P27,670.

Apples.—Imports of fresh apples totalled 1,494 metric tons valued at £P22,740, of which 693.5 tons were shipped by Turkey, 358.6 tons from Syria, 127 tons from Italy, and 10 tons

from Roumania. The United States is directly credited with 56.7 tons and Germany with 2.9 tons, while consignments from Egypt amounted to 245.5 tons, consisting wholly of re-exports of apples produced in North America or elsewhere. There were no exports from Palestine.

Apricots.—Total imports of fresh apricots amounted to £P390 as against exports of £P239. Purchases were made from Syria and sales to Egypt.

Melons.—Imports of melons and watermelons totalled in value £P184, while exports totalled £P83,625, three-fifths to Egypt and the remainder to Syria.

Grapes.—Imports of fresh grapes, wholly from Syria, totalled in value £P3,295. Exports were valued at £P3,829, almost entirely to Egypt.

Oranges.—2,857,041 cases of oranges valued at £P857,223 were exported from Palestine in 1930, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser with 2,146,029 cases, while Germany took 497,008 cases. Amongst other countries of destination were Denmark (54,828 cases), Roumania (41,162), Holland (26,877), Egypt (23,124), Czechoslovakia (20,470). There were 370 cases shipped to Canada. No exports to the United States are shown in the statistics. Exports of oranges in bulk totalled 4,992 metric tons valued at £P49,920, practically the entire shipments being destined for Egypt.

Lemons and Citrons.—Exports of lemons were valued at £P3,207, the countries of destination being chiefly the United Kingdom for the box pack and Egypt and Syria for the bulk trade. Citrons were also exported to the value of £P3,008, mostly to the United States, Italy, Belgium, and Germany. No imports are shown in the trade statistics.

Grapefruit.—29,313 cases of grapefruit valued at £P10,091 were exported in 1930, of which the United Kingdom took 19,108 cases, Germany 4,996, Denmark 1,479, Switzerland 733, and Egypt 599.

Bananas and Dates.—Banana exports totalled 250 metric tons valued at £P6,994, of which 248.5 tons were shipped to Egypt. A total of 293 tons of fresh dates were imported, valued at £P1,896, Egypt being the only source of supply.

Other Fresh Fruits.—Imports of fruits other than those mentioned above totalled in value £P11,068, of which Syria was credited with £P11,068. Total exports were valued at £P460.

Dried Apricots.—Imports of dried apricots totalled 44,774 kilos valued at £P1,542, of which Syria supplied 32,522 kilos, the United States 5,201, and Germany 5,074 kilos. There were no exports.

Apricot Paste.—Syria supplied the whole of the imports of apricot paste, amounting to 406,112 kilos valued at £P6,926. Only 312 kilos valued at £P5 were exported.

Dried Prunes and Plums.—94,683 kilos of dried prunes and plums valued at £P4,196 were imported, Germany supplying 47,944 kilos, the United States 30,907, Greece 7,875, and Belgium 3,469.

Raisins and Currants.—34,586 kilos of raisins and currants valued at £P1,143 were imported as against total exports of 296,679 kilos valued at £P3,846. Purchases were made abroad, mostly from Syria, Germany, the United States (which supplied 5,020 kilos), Greece, Holland, Turkey, and Cyprus, while sales were made mostly to Egypt (262,087).

Dried Dates.—1,070 metric tons of dried dates valued at £P1,070,136 were imported, Egypt supplying 1,052 tons, Iraq 16, and France 2 tons.

Figs.—A total of 6,667 kilos of figs valued at £P72 were exported, mainly to Egypt.

Other Dried Fruits.—Imports of other dried fruits totalled 325 tons valued at £P3,997, of which 265 tons were consigned from Egypt, 18.5 tons from Germany, 16 tons from Greece, and 11.6 from the United States. Exports totalled 36.8 tons valued at £P734, mainly to Egypt and Italy.

Preserved Olives.—Imports of preserved olives totalled 150 metric tons valued at £P5,323, of which Greece supplied 119 tons. Exports amounted to 130.5 tons valued at £P2,354, of which 103.6 tons were sent to Syria and 25 to Egypt.

Fruits Preserved in Syrup.—There were 36,196 kilos of preserved fruits in syrup imported, of a total value of £P1,728. The United Kingdom supplied 11,874 kilos, Italy 10,606, the Malay States 8,707, the United States 2,875, and Germany 1,031 kilos. Exports were nil.

Crystallized Fruits.—Total imports of crystallized fruits were 1,624 kilos valued at £P209, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,021 kilos, France 333, and Belgium 144 kilos.

Jams and Jellies.—59,928 kilos of jams and jellies valued at £P2,556 were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 30,301 kilos, Russia 15,671, Holland 8,957, Belgium 2,718, and the United States 349 kilos.

Nuts.—Total imports of nuts were valued at £P29,326. Imports of ground nuts totalled in value £P9,803, of walnuts £P7,687 (mostly from Syria), chestnuts £P2,397, hazel nuts £P1,538 (mostly from Turkey), coconuts £P2,209, almonds £P14, all other nuts £P5,678.

Almonds were the only nuts exported, total shipments being 878 metric tons valued at £P27,670, of which 649 tons were consigned to Egypt, 107 to France, and 102 tons to Syria.

Sugar, Molasses, Glucose

The total value of imports of sugar, molasses, and glucose in 1930 was £P127,891. The only exports under this group were molasses, with a total value of £P261.

Sugar.—Imports of refined sugar and sugar candy totalled 10,670 metric tons valued at £P121,504. Czechoslovakia supplied 2,426 tons, Poland 2,358 tons, Hungary 1,974, Russia 944, Belgium 798, Germany 539, Italy 169, Holland 31, Syria 17, Austria 8, the United Kingdom 5, and France 2 tons.

Molasses.—Imports of edible molasses amounted to 98,763 kilos valued at £P1,672, of which Syria supplied all but 400 kilos. Exports totalled 5,625 kilos valued at £P261, consigned to the United Kingdom.

Glucose.—There were 273·7 metric tons of glucose imported, valued at £P4,715. The United States was the chief supplier with 114·5 tons, while Czechoslovakia shipped 59 tons and Russia 43·5 tons. Consignments from Egypt, which does not manufacture this commodity, amounted to 47·8 tons.

Cocoa, Chocolate, Confectionery

Total imports of ground cocoa, plain or other chocolate, confectionery and sweets during 1930 were valued at £P59,810 as against exports worth £P2,610.

Cocoa.—Total imports of ground cocoa amounted to 35,965 kilos valued at £P2,896, Holland being practically the only country of supply with 32,326 kilos. The United Kingdom supplied 1,677 kilos.

Chocolate.—Imports of chocolate, plain or other, totalled 92,983 kilos valued at £P14,065. The United Kingdom supplied 7,754 kilos of plain and 15,022 kilos of other chocolate; Switzerland 1,229 and 16,052; Holland 11,667 and 12,300; Italy 646 and 8,654; Germany 2,863 and 3,535; France, 1,597 and 6,052; Belgium, 1,131 and 598; and Syria, 1,178 and 502. The United States supplied 9 kilos of plain and 48 kilos of other chocolate only.

Exports of chocolates amounted to 10,661 kilos valued at £P974, mostly to Syria and Iraq.

Confectionery and Sweets.—Total imports of confectionery and sweets amounted to 1,259·4 metric tons valued at £P42,849, of which Iraq supplied 1,165 tons valued at £P33,830. The United Kingdom is credited with a total of £P4,635; Holland, £P1,028; the United States, £P923; France, £P821.

Exports totalled 21·6 tons valued at £P1,636, of which shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £P897; to Syria, £P327; to the United States, £P138; and to Egypt, £P100.

Tea, Coffee, Spices

Total imports of tea, coffee, and spices during 1930 were valued at £P77,777 against exports of £P431, these latter being spices only.

Tea.—Total imports of tea amounted to 111·6 metric tons valued at £P19,943. Countries consigning this commodity included the United Kingdom (34·3 tons), Egypt (21·9 tons), Ceylon (20·9 tons), India (11·6 tons), and Germany (10·9 tons).

Coffee.—Imports of raw and ground coffee totalled 763·6 metric tons valued at £P43,427. The countries from which consignments were made included Egypt (344·4 tons), Italy (285 tons), Abyssinia (58·3 tons), Brazil (31·4 tons), and France (31·9 tons).

Spices.—Total imports of spices amounted in value to £P14,408, the great majority of these supplies coming from India. Exports were valued at £P431.

Other Foodstuffs

The total value of all foodstuffs imported in 1930 and not included under the preceding groups was £P29,596 against exports of £P8,382.

Biscuits, Cakes, and Bread.—Imports of biscuits and cakes, unsweetened, totalled 9,550 kilos valued at £P740, of which the United Kingdom supplied 9,278 kilos and the United States 83 kilos. A total of 51,042 kilos of sweetened biscuits and cakes valued at £P4,290 was imported, of which the United Kingdom contributed 27,339 kilos and Belgium 17,697 kilos. The United States supplied 229 kilos, besides 2,704 kilos of Passover biscuits valued at £P97.

Exports totalled 32,522 kilos of biscuits valued at £P2,138, mostly consigned to Syria, besides 112,132 kilos of Passover biscuits valued at £P3,902, of which 25,450 kilos were consigned to South Africa, 22,512 to the United States, 18,288 to Morocco, and 15,489 to Italy.

Pickles and Sauces.—Imports of pickles and sauces totalled 112,277 kilos valued at £P4,243, Italy being the main source of supply with 99,136 kilos, the United Kingdom supplying 7,676 kilos and France 1,960 kilos.

Edible Seeds.—241 metric tons of pumpkin seeds valued at £P3,788 were imported, besides 46·5 tons of other edible seeds valued at £P883. Countries supplying pumpkin seeds were Egypt (51 tons), Russia (49·6), Turkey (32·5), Roumania (28·8), France (25), Greece (15), Hungary (4·7), Syria (4·4), Bulgaria (1·8), and Cyprus (0·25). Of the other edible seeds Syria supplied 31·5 tons, Holland 11·7 tons, France 2, and Roumania 1 ton.

Exports of edible seeds totalled 65 metric tons valued at £P643, Egypt being the chief consumer.

Beverages

Imports of beverages of all kinds in 1930 were valued at £P39,280, beer and whisky being the most important items in this group. Exports totalled in value £P37,041, chiefly wines.

Fruit Juices.—Total imports of fruit juices, syrup, and melted sugar were valued at £P323, the United Kingdom being credited with £P298, Italy £P15, and Syria £P10. Exports totalled £P2,651, the chief countries of destination being India, Germany, Egypt, and Syria.

Mineral Waters.—France supplied £P1,401 worth of mineral waters out of a total of £P1,728, the United States being credited with £P38. Exports amounted in value to £P229. Only £P17 worth of aerated waters were imported.

Beer.—Total imports of beer were valued at £P24,376. Bottled beer was supplied mostly by Germany and the United Kingdom, Holland's share being considerably smaller. Germany supplied nearly half the imports of beer in barrels, other suppliers being the United Kingdom and Austria.

Cider and Perry.—424 litres of cider and perry valued at £P44 were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 407 litres.

Spirits and Liqueurs.—Total imports of spirits and liqueurs were valued at £P7,921, including whisky (£P5,552), brandy and cognac (£P1,171), rum (£P107), gin (£P418), arak (£P28), and liqueurs (£P645).

The value of exports totalled £P2,626, including arak (£P201), brandy and cognac (£P1,142), and liqueurs (£P1,283). A total of 1,660 litres of brandy and cognac valued at £P189 and 627 litres of liqueurs valued at £P40 were consigned to Canada.

Wines.—Imports of wines were valued at £P4,691, France and Italy being the chief sources of supply. The total value of exports was £P31,411, chief consignments being to Egypt (£P9,027), the United Kingdom (£P5,226), the United States (£P5,057), Poland (£P5,049), and Germany (£P2,444).

Tobacco

Total imports of tobacco, raw and manufactured, in 1930 were valued at £P50,880, as compared with total exports of £P6,388.

Tobacco, Raw.—Total imports of tobacco in leaf amounted to 114,848 kilos valued at £P24,754. Re-exports from Egypt, which does not cultivate tobacco, amounted to 106,469 kilos. Greece is directly credited with 4,626 kilos, Germany with 2,438, and the Transjordan with 1,136 kilos.

Exports of tobacco leaves totalled 40,733 kilos valued at £P6,375.

Cigarettes.—Imports of cigarettes totalled 28,444 kilos valued at £P16,329, of which the United Kingdom supplied 14,456 kilos, Turkey 11,175, and Egypt 2,704 kilos. The United States is credited with 83 kilos. Only 13 kilos of cigarettes valued at £P12 were exported.

Other Tobacco.—Other imports of tobacco included tobacc leaves (tobacc being a variety of tobacco) worth £P7,366 and manufactured tobacc valued at £P4; cigars, £P1,237; snuff, £P137; and other manufactured tobacco, £P1,053.

PORT OF CHURCHILL: SERVICE TO BE AVAILABLE THIS YEAR

The port of Churchill will be available for service this year, and the Government is very anxious that all Canadian business interests shall be informed as to the conditions at Churchill, with a view to the most economic development of the use of the port.

The port facilities will be as follows:—

A wharf, 1,855 feet in length, with 30 feet of water at low tide;

A grain elevator of 2,500,000-bushel capacity, with a conveyor system extending along the face of the wharf for the loading of grain ships;

A freight shed on the wharf;

An area on the wharf capable of storing about 40,000 tons of coal, with two locomotive cranes which are able, in connection with the ship's tackle, to handle about 1,000 tons of coal per day;

Cattle can be loaded from cars alongside the ships;

There will be necessary service tracks on the wharf and in the shed and train make-up railway yards conveniently located;

Fresh water is provided on the wharf.

The wharf can accommodate four vessels, and at the mooring ground about a mile distant there is anchorage for three vessels, with 30 feet of water at low tide. Outside the harbour there is anchorage for an unlimited number of vessels.

The tide is 14 to 16 feet at spring, and 11½ feet at neap.

There are three tugs at Churchill, one of which is fitted with salvage plant. There is also a diver and complete diving apparatus.

There is a direction-finding radio station at Churchill, and a coast radio station at Chesterfield Inlet, while in Hudson Strait there are three direction-finding stations, one at Nottingham Island, one at Cape Hopes Advance, and one at the eastern end of Resolution Island. In addition, there are certain other aids to navigation in the way of lights. The Marine Department maintains an ice patrol in the straits.

The season of navigation is probably from July 20 to October 20, plus or minus ten days at each end.

Freight rates from and to Churchill on the railways can be obtained from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific traffic departments.

Two steamers were loaded in September, 1931, with 270,000 bushels of grain each. No difficulty was experienced, the actual loading time being 38 hours, including trimming.

The general rate in effect last year was such as to be slightly lower, per bushel, from Churchill to the United Kingdom than by other routes.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT**ABRASIVE WHEELS, ETC**

The report of the Merchandise Marks Committee respecting abrasive wheels, cylinders, blocks, stones, sticks, etc., has just been published. The committee recommend that imported articles falling within the above descriptions shall, on sale or exposure for sale, bear an indication of origin stamped, stencilled, printed, or applied by transfer in a conspicuous manner as defined in the report.

IRISH FREE STATE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date February 4, 1932, that a bill under the above title was passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas and became an Act on December 17, 1931. It supersedes and elaborates the original Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, and lays down general principles covering the marking of goods imported into the Irish Free State. A commission of three members is to administer the Act; to draw up regulations; and to carry out such investigations as may be necessary regarding the desirability of certain imported goods being marked. No regulations have yet been issued, but in general it may be said that all imported goods bearing the name or trade mark of any Irish Free State trader or the name of any place or district in the Irish Free State must be accompanied by a clear and definite indication of the country of origin.

Penalties are provided in cases of contravention of the Act, and it is expected that regulations will be issued soon after the appointment of the commissioners.

NEW BRITISH GENERAL TARIFF

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, February 12, 1932.—In the report from this office of February 5, giving the general details of the new British general tariff, the possibility of additional exemptions from the 10 per cent import tax was mentioned. This list, which was included in the text of the Import Duties Bill issued last night, is a much longer one than was anticipated. The items are hereby reproduced as follows:—

- Gold and silver bullion and coin.
- Wheat in grain.
- Meat—that is to say, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, ham, and edible offals, but not including extracts and essences of meat or meat preserved in any air-tight container.
- Live quadruped animals.
- Fish of British taking, including shell-fish.
- Tea.
- Cotton (raw), including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton linters.
- Flax and hemp, not further dressed after scutching or decortication; flax and hemp tow.
- Cottonseed, rapeseed, and linseed.
- Wool (raw), including llama, vicuna, alpaca, mohair and cashmere and camel hair, whether scoured or carbonized or not; rags of wool not pulled; wool noils.
- Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated.
- Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music. Newsprint, that is to say, paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight of not less than 20 pounds or more than 25 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown, measuring 30 inches by 20 inches.
- Wood pulp.
- Rubber (raw), including crepe; rubber latex; guttapercha and balata (raw).
- Iron ore, including maganiferous iron ore, but not including chrome iron ore.
- Scrap iron and scrap steel.
- Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.
- Tin ores and concentrates.
- Wooden pit props.
- Sulphur.
- Mineral phosphates of lime.
- Unset precious stones.
- Radium compounds and ore.

As will be apparent, a considerable proportion of the new exemptions are not of direct interest to Canadian export trade, consisting, as they do, mainly

of raw or partly manufactured materials which are either not produced in Canada or do not enter into Canadian export trade.

Several items are, however, of definite importance to Canadian trade, notably the decision not to place a duty upon newsprint and wood pulp. Among other exemptions are live cattle, fur skins, and, of potential rather than actual interest, iron ore and pit props. Upon the other hand, whereas meats, including bacon, are still exempt, canned meats and meat essences are subject to duty.

The bill, which of course has still to receive the approval of Parliament, consists of 22 clauses, and the following are extracted as features of special interest.

PROVISIONS OF THE SEVERAL CLAUSES

The first clause imposes a general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on all imports, with the exception of goods which are already subject to other duties and the commodities which are specifically exempted according to the schedules enumerated. It is added that the Treasury, acting upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (to the constitution of which reference is made hereafter) may add other goods to the free list at any time later than six months after the passing of the Act.

No class of goods can be taken out of the free list except by an amending Act of Parliament.

The second clause relates to the constitution of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, the new body which is to carry out duties similar to those of a Tariff Board. This Committee is to consist of a chairman and not fewer than two, or more than five, other members, who are definitely appointed for a period of three years, but are eligible for reappointment.

Clause 3 relates to the additional customs duties which the Committee is empowered to levy on "either articles of luxury or articles of a kind which are being produced or likely within a reasonable time to be produced in the United Kingdom in quantities which are substantial in relation to United Kingdom consumption."

In his introductory speech, the Chancellor announced that the 10 per cent duty would not be levied on Empire goods until the holding of the Ottawa Conference. However, in clause 4 of the bill, the date is extended in any case until November 15, and may be still further deferred. It is stipulated that the Treasury may after November 1, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, direct that on November 15 or a later date the general ad valorem duty or the additional duty may be imposed at a lower rate or not at all in respect to the Dominions, India, or a territory mandated to a Dominion.

Clause 5 repeats that the Colonies, Protectorates, and countries mandated to the United Kingdom, are permanently exempted from the general or additional duties.

Clause 6 confirms the continuation of the existing machinery for claiming exemption of duty upon Empire goods, but implies that the Board of Trade has the authority to make any alteration in the percentage of Empire labour required to qualify for exemption. This means that the Board can either increase or lower the present 25 per cent qualification.

INSTRUMENT IN FISCAL NEGOTIATIONS

When the Bill was introduced, it was emphasized that one of the important objects of the new tariff is to provide the British Government with an instrument which could be used in fiscal negotiations with foreign countries, and moreover for retaliation in cases where foreign countries discriminate against the importa-

tion of British goods. Clause 12 empowers the Board of Trade to impose supplementary duties up to the extent of 100 per cent of the value of the goods in cases where any foreign country—(whether by way of the imposition of duties, or the prohibition or restriction of importation or otherwise)—discriminates against British trade.

Clause 19 enacts that whereas no affirmative resolution is required where duties are suspended or lowered, any order imposing a duty adopted by the Treasury or Board of Trade must obtain the approval of the House of Commons within twenty-eight days of its adoption.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Import Restrictions in the Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, February 10, 1932.—A report was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1457 (January 2, 1932) dealing with proposed import restrictions in the Netherlands. The Bill in question became law at the close of 1931, and decrees have now been issued which restrict the importation into the Netherlands of a number of commodities.

These are fresh and chilled beef and veal; frozen beef and veal; footwear (wholly of leather; not consisting wholly or for the greater part of leather and rubber); outer and under clothing (knitted and tricot); piece goods and tissues of wool or half wool; outer clothing (not being knitted or tricot and not manufactured of tissues with rubber.)

By a decree of January 23, 1932, a total quota of 679 tons of fresh and chilled beef and veal was fixed for the period between January 16 and April 16, 1932, while for frozen beef and veal the quota for the same period was set at 1,433 tons. As no meat can be imported into the Netherlands from Canada, the measure is of no direct interest.

By decrees published on February 5, 1932, the importation of footwear and the textiles mentioned above was restricted.

Footwear is the only commodity among these which is imported from Canada. Under this decree footwear is divided into three different classes.

The first of these is shoes, boots, and slippers made wholly of leather. During the period from January 1 to April 1, 1932, only 50 per cent of the average number of pairs imported per quarter during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930 may be entered from each country of origin.

As regards footwear not consisting wholly or for the greater part of leather, not more than 75 per cent of the average number of pairs imported per quarter during 1928, 1929, and 1930 may be imported.

The third class is footwear consisting wholly of rubber. Not more than 100 per cent of the average number of pairs imported per quarter from each exporting country in the years 1929 and 1930 may be brought into Holland during the three-month period January 1 to April 1, 1932.

These restrictions go into effect on February 6, 1932. No imports may be brought into the country unless a licence has been obtained by the importer from the Minister of Commerce, Labour and Industry. Goods which it is proved were on their way to the Netherlands, or which have been shipped before a date which will subsequently be fixed, for direct importation, will not require a licence.

Similar decrees, also dated February 5, deal with piece goods and tissues of wool and half wool, and clothing. As far as the latter is concerned, the quantity is restricted to 60 per cent of the value of these goods imported from each country of origin per quarter during 1929 and 1930, while as regards the

piece goods and tissues of wool or half wool, the quota is 62½ per cent of the value of the goods imported per quarter of the years 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Under the provisions of the law, a licensing committee has been set up by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry which will issue individual licences to different importers on the basis of the trade they have done with foreign countries during the periods specified.

French Import Quota on Preserved Fish

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in France, cables that France has granted an import quota on canned fish other than sardines totalling 186,000 quintals from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933. (The quintal equals 220 pounds.) The proportion allotted to Canada is 56,000 quintals, equivalent to 12,320,000 pounds; United States, 50,300 quintals; Japan, 36,000 quintals. The quota is divided into four parts, one for each three-month period.

The foregoing quota is established in pursuance of a system of restricting importation of certain goods into France to specified quantities. The former quota for the period of December 1, 1931, to February 29, 1932, was 64,000 quintals, distributed as follows: United States, 18,500 quintals; Canada, 16,600; Japan, 16,000; Norway, 2,700; Germany, 2,000; Belgium, 1,500; Spain, 1,200; Portugal, 1,200; and other countries, 4,300 quintals.

Norwegian Regulations for Canned Fish

Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Oslo, writes under date February 8 that the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce has prepared regulations bearing upon the marking of canned fish, which became operative as from February 1, 1932. Copies of a summary of the regulations are on file in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Swedish Flour-milling Regulations

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1462 (February 6, 1932), page 169, regarding Swedish flour-milling regulations, Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises that, in accordance with a Swedish Royal Resolution of January 29, 1932, the percentages of Swedish wheat and rye, as well as flour of wheat and rye, which must be mixed with the imported product during the "milling period" February 1 to February 29, 1932, remained the same as for the month of January, 1932.

In the case of wheat and wheat flour, the proportion of domestic product required for the above-mentioned "milling period" is therefore 60 per cent, the lower so-called "minimum percentage" allowed in the case of wheat for short intervals or special lots 50 per cent, and the proportion of domestic product required in the case of rye and rye flour 40 per cent.

Changes in Mexican Tariff on Paper and Paper Products

Mr. H. Leslie Brown, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Mexico City, advises, under date February 10, that numerous changes in the Mexican tariff on paper and paper products were published on February 6 and will come into effect on February 16, 1932, except on goods in transit prior to February 6.

Reductions are made in the rates on gilded, silvered, bronzed, aluminized, and coloured papers, as well as certain embossed paper.

The duties on the following have been increased as indicated:—

Carbon paper increased from 80 cvos. to 3 pesos per kilo, or to about 68 cents Canadian per pound.

Pads of blank or ruled paper but not printed, engraved, embossed or lithographed, increased from 50 cvos. to 80 cvos. per kilo, or to about 18.1 cents Canadian per pound.

Pasteboard boxes of all kinds, printed, engraved, embossed or lithographed, increased from 1.50 pesos to 2 pesos per kilo, or to about 45.3 cents Canadian per pound.

A large number of new items have been added to the tariff and affect the following products:—

Paper towels, toilet paper, punched and embossed paper, labels and cards, paper transfers (decalcomania), translucent paper for decoration of windows, etc., clothbacked paper, "glassine" paper, stereotyping paper, corrugated paper, paper reinforced by corrugated paper, packing (but not wrapping) papers containing cork, padding papers of all kinds for use under carpets, etc., circular letters, personal and business cards, postcards of all kinds, envelopes and cards used in connection with photography, fancy cards decorated with cloth, ribbons and flowers, paper in strips and for cash registers, stamp albums with stamps printed or attached or not, pasteboard boxes of all kinds including those with metal parts, pasteboard tubes, announcement cards of all kinds, pasteboard boxes containing notepaper and envelopes, sacks and large bags of twisted paper, wood and paper excelsior, bindings of cloth and paper for book covers, tubes of transparent paper for sausage casings, and manufactured articles of paper and pasteboard n.o.p.

Another new item provides for the free importation of books in the Braille and other systems for the blind.

The wording of a number of other items has been enlarged or otherwise altered for the sake of clearness, but the rates have not been changed.

Full details on the above may be obtained by application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

(Conversion to Canadian funds has been made at the rate of 50 Canadian cents to the Mexican peso.)

Supplementary Duties on Grain and Flour in Czechoslovakia

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date February 5, 1932, that, with effect from February 9, the supplementary duties on Czechoslovakian grain and flour, in accordance with the law of June 5, 1930, are fixed as follows:—

	Supplementary Duty Czechoslovakian per 100 Kg.	Customs Duty Crowns (220 Lbs.)
Wheat and spelt.	25	30
Rye	15	38
Barley	36	34
Oats	34	36
Flour and milled products	50	70

The supplementary duties on wheat and spelt, rye, barley, flour, and milled products have not been changed by the new decree. The supplementary duty on oats represents an increase from the former rate of 33 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg.

[Par value of 1 Czechoslovakian crown = \$0.0296; 100 kilograms = 220 pounds]

Chinese Customs Regulations on Advertising Matter and Samples

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Shanghai, January 20, 1932.—The following new regulations covering the treatment of samples and advertising matter when brought into China are announced by the Appraising Commissioner of the China Maritime Customs as being now in effect:—

(1) *Advertising matter*, for free distribution, which can be put to no other use than advertising and has no commercial value (such as catalogues, booklets, flags, paper posters, etc.), shall be passed duty free.

(2) *Manufacturer's samples*, such as shirts, singlets, boots, etc., if mutilated in such a manner as to make the wearing of them impossible; yarn of all kinds in skeins of assorted counts or qualities, if *bona fide* samples and in reasonable quantities; cuttings of piece goods, linoleum, etc., of no commercial value; tobacco leaf, raw cotton, etc., *bona fide* samples of different grades in small parcels and in reasonable quantities, shall be passed duty free.

(3) *Advertising samples*, which may be put to other uses than advertising, such as calendars, date-blocks, diaries, fans, chinaware, glassware, blotting paper, menu cards, pencils,

pipes, penknives, fountain pens, etc., all kinds of medicines and drugs in bottles or packages, electrotypes of all kinds, brandy, whisky, etc., in miniature bottles, blocks, watches, figures, vases, tools, toys, etc., and all samples made up in miniature packing, such as paints, tooth paste, shaving cream, etc., whether for free distribution or not, shall be charged duty according to the appropriate heading.

(4) When importations of dutiable samples are declared in advance to be for re-exportation abroad within six months, an application giving full particulars must be handed in at time of importation, and the goods will be released after examination and on payment of a deposit to cover the duty; a formal receipt for the sum thus paid will be issued by the Customs. If the goods are re-exported abroad within six months, duty shall be charged on any articles which are kept in the country, while the entire balance of the deposit will be refunded. This period of six months may be extended at the discretion of the Customs, but such extension shall not exceed a further six months.

Tariff Revisions in Siam

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java, January 16, 1932.—On November 1 last a new schedule of duties was brought into effect on imports into Siam. A new tabular form has been prepared embodying a large number of items that were formerly included under the heading "all other articles not mentioned elsewhere or subject to exemption." Goods entering under this heading were subject to taxation at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem. This general rate has now been increased to 15 per cent, and several articles of interest to Canadian exporters have been placed under new headings subject to even higher rates.

The duty on beer has been raised from 12 per cent ad valorem to 15 satangs (6.6 Canadian cents at par) or 30 per cent per litre, whichever is the greater, and a number of new items have been added to the group "beer, wine, and spirits."

The rate on musical instruments and parts thereof, including containers, is now 30 per cent ad valorem instead of the general 5 per cent rate as formerly.

Duty on the following is levied at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, a considerable increase over the former rate of 5 per cent: biscuits and cakes, butter and margarine, cheese, confectionery, fruit juice, mineral water and beverages. The rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on canned and preserved meat, fish, vegetables and fruit remains unchanged.

The rate on motor cars, motor cycles and bicycles and all parts and accessories thereof, including tires and tubes, remains unchanged at 10 per cent.

A complete schedule of the new rates is on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where further details will be made available to exporters upon request.

Increased Tariff in Surinam

Mr. R. P. Bower, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, advises under date January 23, 1932, that the tariff of Surinam (British Guiana) has been increased by 12 per cent of the duty, effective December 1, 1931.

Tariff Changes on Wheat and Sugar in Cyprus

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo, writes on January 28 that under a law which came into force on January 8, modifications effective on that date have been made as follows in the Cyprus tariff:—

- (a) Petrol and benzine (gasoline), new rate of duty 3s. 4½ copper piastres (3s. 6d.) for every 4 gallons or part thereof, substituted for the old rate of 2s. for every 4 gallons or part thereof.
- (b) Sugar and candy sugar, new rate of duty 3 copper piastres per oke (4d. per 2½ pounds), substituted for 2 copper piastres per oke (2½d. per 2½ pounds).
- (c) Wheat, new rate of duty 6 copper piastres (8d.) per cwt., substituted for 1s. 6 copper piastres (1s. 8d.) per cwt.

ECUADOR ABANDONS GOLD STANDARD

Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Lima, Peru, writes under date February 15, 1932, that local Lima newspapers have announced that Ecuador has temporarily abandoned the gold standard with effect as from February 9 to November 10, 1932. It is not yet apparent whether the Government will take steps to control exchange or to set up an Exchange Commission to control the purchase of drafts in foreign currency, on the basis of either the Bolivian or Chilean regulations. Recommendations to that effect have already been made by certain sections of the community, but as far as is known no official action has yet been taken. Canadian exporters are, however, advised to exercise caution in shipments to Ecuador until it becomes apparent whether the free purchase of drafts in payment of imports is to be permitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 22

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending February 22, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending February 15, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 15	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 22	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1629	\$.1606	8
Belgium	Belga	.1601	.1581	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0084	.0083	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0340	.0336	6
Denmark	Krone	.2181	.2173	6
Finland	Markka	.0184	.0187	8
France	Franc	.0452	.0446	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2729	.2695	7
Great Britain	Pound	3.9666	3.9441	5
Greece	Drachma	.0148	.0146	12
Holland	Guilder	.4643	.4585	3
Hungary	Pengo	.2008	.1986	7
Italy	Lira	.0598	.0591	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0205	.0203	7½
Norway	Krone	.2158	.2139	5½
Portugal	Escudo	.0372	.0397	7
Roumania	Leu	.0068	.0068	8
Spain	Peseta	.0902	.0877	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2224	.2184	5½
Switzerland	Franc	.2207	.2216	2
United States	Dollar	1.1468	1.1350	3½
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2953	.2951	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0745	.0737	—
Chile	Peso	.1393	.1362	6
Colombia	Peso	1.1010	1.0896	6
Mexico	Peso	.4479	.4234	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3211	.3178	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1835	.1816	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5132	.5249	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1460	1.1346	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2964	.2957	—
India	Rupee	.3024	.2993	7
Japan	Yen	.4059	.3813	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4639	.4585	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3910	.4000	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4644	.4625	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8429	.8285	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.0484	3.9838	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8429	.8285	—
Martinique	Franc	.0453	.0447	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0453	.0447	—
Australia	Pound	3.1716	3.1537	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.0683	4.0452	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

94. DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.—Dutch importer wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of dried and canned fruits.

95. CORN.—Jamaican firm of provision merchants are in the market for yellow corn.

Miscellaneous

96. OILS AND FATS.—A commission agent in Hamburg, Germany, wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of all kinds of waste oils, fats and greases suitable for the soap industry.

97. MEN'S SHIRTS.—A Hongkong firm of manufacturers' representatives are desirous of importing men's shirts, collars attached and unattached, in sizes between 14 inches and 16½ inches, and ask to be supplied with a complete range of samples, prices, and specifications. A strong and cheap article is required.

98. WOOD-PULP.—Representative, Naples, wishes connections with exporters of wood-pulp (cellulose).

99. TIMBER.—A London firm of timber merchants ask to be placed in touch with responsible Canadian shippers of white, red, black, and Engelmann spruce, jack pine, larch, and balsam fir.

100. TRUNK-MAKING ACCESSORIES.—Manufacturers' agent in Mexico City wishes to obtain lowest possible quotations on all kinds of accessories used in trunk making, including rivets, locks, corners, and other reinforcements. Prices f.o.b. New York, or preferably c.i.f. Vera Cruz or Mexican border points.

101. MINERALS.—Import agent in Paris would be interested in establishing a connection in Canada for carborundum, feldspar, graphite, and pitch tar.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montrose, March 5 and April 2; Melita, March 12; Montcalm, March 19; Montclare, March 25—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, March 13 and April 11; Incemore, Furness Line, March 26; Antonia, March 21; Scythia, April 4—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverford, March 12; Beaverbrae, March 19; Beaverhill, March 26; Beaverville, April 2; Beaverburn, April 15—all Canadian Pacific; Aurania, Feb. 29; Ausonia, March 14; Alaunia, March 28—all Cunard Line; London Exchange, Furness Line, March 7; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 15; Montclare, April 22—both Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, March 5; Manchester Division, March 19; a steamer, April 2 and 16—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Feb. 29; Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 19; Westernland, Feb. 28 and April 10; Pennland, March 27—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, March 26; Montcalm, April 15—both Canadian Pacific.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, March 26.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Lagaholm, March 9; Ragnhildsholm, March 23—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, March 8 and 22 and April 5; Sambre (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, March 10 and 24 and April 7; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., March 5 and 19 and April 2.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, Feb. 28 and April 3; Lady Drake, March 6; Lady Nelson, March 20—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 2 and 30; Calabria, March 16 and April 13—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, March 9; Fernebo, March 23; a steamer, April 6—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), March 12 and April 9; Canadian Skirmisher, March 26—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 2 and 30; Lady Somers, March 9; Catheart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 16; Lady Rodney, March 23—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Challenger, March 26; Canadian Constructor, April 23—both Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montrose, March 4 and April 1; Melita, March 11; Montcalm, March 18; Montclare, March 24—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverdale, March 4 and April 1; Beaverford, March 11; Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverhill, March 25; Beaverburn, April 15—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, March 3; Manchester Division, March 17; a steamer, March 31 and April 14—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Dunaff Head, March 5; a steamer, March 25—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Hada County, County Line, March 5.

To Antwerp.—Beaverdale, March 4; Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverburn, April 15—all Canadian Pacific; Hada County, County Line, March 5.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, March 25; Montcalm, April 14—both Canadian Pacific; Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Hannover, March 10; Bochum, March 24—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Copenhagen.—A steamer, Scandinavian-American Line, March 5 (also accepts cargo for Baltic ports).

To Italian Ports.—Vallaluce, Feb. 29; Vallarsa, March 15—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Corinth, American and Indian SS., March 23 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Mattawin, March 25; Calgary, April 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, March 2; Fernebo, March 16; a steamer, March 30 and April 13—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, March 2 and April 6; Lady Nelson, March 16; Lady Hawkins, March 30—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaica Outports.—San Gil, United Fruit Line, March 3.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Gregalia, March 5; Modavia, March 27—both Balfour Guthrie & Co. (also call at Glasgow); Atlantic City, T. A. Lee & Holway, Ltd., March 19 (also calls at Cardiff).

To United Kingdom Ports.—Benalder, Canadian-American Shipping Co., March 15.

To Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Trojan Star, March 14; Doric Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

To Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.—Moko Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., March 7.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Bintang, Silver-Java Pacific Line, March 2.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, Feb. 28; Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, March 24; Hikawa Maru, April 7—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 12; Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9—all Canadian Pacific; Margaret Dollar, March 9; Seattle, March 26—both Tacoma Oriental SS. Co. (call at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Melville Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 19 (calls at Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, March 2; Aorangi, March 30—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Bintang, March 5; Salawati, April 6—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15; Golden Cloud, April 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waihemo, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, March 27 (also calls at Napier).

To Wellington, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.—A steamer, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., March.

To Manchester.—Pacific Trader, Furness (Pacific) Ltd., March 5.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, French Line, March 14.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Nebraska, Feb. 28; Loch Gail, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 28; Dinteldyk, April 12—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Margaret Johnson, March 8; Balboa, April 5—both Johnson Line.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 15.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution".

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

- Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
 Czechoslovakia as a Market for Canadian Products (1927). (Price 25 cents.)
 Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
 Greece as a Market (1931). (Price 25 cents.)
 Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
 Lumber Market of Japan (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Map of the World showing Trade Routes. (1922 Edition.)
 Markets of British Malaya (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Central America (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Points for Exporters: Leaflets covering the following countries: Australia; Belgium; the Bahamas; Brazil; British Honduras; China; Colombia; Cuba; France; Germany; Hayti; Hongkong; India; Jamaica; Japan; Mexico; British Malaya and Siam; New Zealand; Panama; South Africa; British West Indies; Netherlands; and the United Kingdom. (Free.)
 Republic of Chile: Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Shipping to Argentina: Bank Draft Collections, Marine Insurance, Packing and Marking of Cases (1931). (Free.)
 Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Switzerland as a Market (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the New Countries of Southeast Europe (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Egypt (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Greece (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Yugoslavia as a Market (1930). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Spain (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930). (Price 25 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Census of Canada.

Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce.

Canada, 1930.

Year Book of Canada.

Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.

Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.

Trade (Internal), Prices, cost of living, capital movements, etc.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225 Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucom.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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NEW BRITISH TARIFF IN FORCE

The new Import Duties Act, 1932, imposing 10 per cent ad valorem on nearly all goods of non-Empire origin imported into the United Kingdom was given Royal Assent on February 29 and went into operation on March 1.

THE NEW BRITISH TARIFF

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, February 19, 1932.—With the adoption of its second reading by the House of Commons, the Import Duties Bill has become practically a *fait accompli*.

This position will probably quicken the widespread interest which the progress of events has created among manufacturers, merchants, and exporters of all classes in Canada, as illustrated by the mass of inquiries which have been addressed to the trade offices in the United Kingdom by correspondence or in person.

As these inquiries relate, and in many cases more or less generally, to the prospects of increasing the export trade of various commodities under the new

conditions, it is considered apposite to supplement the reports on the Bill and its regulations which will have already been published in this journal by a few comments.

A natural question is, which particular Canadian products are most likely to derive benefit from the new measure and the supplementary Empire preference which it is hoped will be arranged at Ottawa?

In this connection, those interested can be recommended to consult the reports published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1458 (January 9) and No. 1459 (January 16, 1932), which review in detail the extent to which Canada participated in the import trade of the United Kingdom in 1930. That report, read together with a similar statistical review of the United Kingdom imports of articles of food and certain raw materials which was published as regards 1930 in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1411 (February 14, 1931), and as it relates to the calendar year 1931 in No. 1464 (February 20, 1932), furnishes a list of practically every commodity which Canada has been supplying to Britain to any appreciable extent. Another valuable, and indeed more definite, source of preliminary information is the series of commodity reports contributed periodically to the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, mainly by the provincial Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom, which cover a wide range.

In all these cases, however, the feasibility of developing profitable business is dependent upon the particular circumstances associated with the particular article. Chief considerations are the availability of sufficient quantities to ensure a regular and uninterrupted supply of the necessary volume to the United Kingdom, and the cost of production being sufficiently low to enable the goods to be laid down in this country at prices which would compete with supplies imported from foreign countries and in many cases with goods produced in the United Kingdom itself.

PRODUCTS IN WHICH CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE IS LIKELY TO BE STIMULATED

From a superficial examination of the list, and bearing in mind the restrictions referred to, it would appear that the following are among Canadian articles in which export trade is likely to be stimulated by the preferential duties:—

Flour, cereals (including possibly malting barley), cereal foods, apples, pears, concentrated apple juice, canned fruits and vegetables, honey, milk powder (and to a lesser extent evaporated and condensed milk), canned salmon, timber, dowels, handles and other woodenware, paper boards of various kinds, wrapping paper, wallboards, rubber footwear, gloves, silk hosiery, metallic office furniture, agricultural machinery, and household electric appliances.

It must be pointed out, however, that whereas the principles of protection and increased inter-Empire trading are brought into being with the adoption of the new Bill, the measure in its existing form is both temporary and tentative.

Indeed, the fixing of the present all-round rate of 10 per cent seems to be less material than the establishment of the principle. The Bill itself really provides a basis upon which a scientific tariff can be constructed after a full consideration of circumstances and details which the committee will look into, and

of the results of the discussions of outstanding questions of preferential inter-Empire trade which are to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference.

Moreover, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when winding up the debate, emphasized the intentional elasticity of the Bill as it is now drafted.

POWERS OF THE IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The marked degree to which this freedom of action is provided is apparent from an examination of the Bill itself, notably in the wide powers which are given to the new body, which bears the title of the Import Duties Advisory Committee. This body is entrusted with authority to maintain, revise or cancel the existing rates of import duty on commodities included not only in the present Bill, but in the Abnormal Importations, Horticultural Products Act, etc., and, if desired, to introduce additional duties.

Furthermore, the Chancellor has subsequently stated in reply to inquiries that the Government is fully alive to the menace threatened by indiscriminate dumping, and the consequent necessity of meeting such unfair competition by the adoption of licensing or some similar form of prohibition. Incidentally, attention is also being given to the desirability of special free port arrangements for the furtherance of entrepôt trade.

For the moment the outstanding fact from a Canadian point of view is that up to November 15 next the British Government has granted Canada and all Empire countries immunity from the 10 per cent duty which will be levied from March 1 on all goods of foreign origin, with a comparatively short list of exceptions.

This concession, together with the advantage that Canada can also temporarily import into Great Britain duty free a selected number of manufactured goods, which if produced in foreign countries are called upon to pay a duty of 50 per cent, in any case up to the middle of May, opens up possibilities which deserve the most serious and thorough personal investigation by the Canadian manufacturers and shippers concerned.

The advantage in competition with United States goods is temporarily enhanced by the present exchange situation. The position, where the 10 per cent duty is alone concerned, is obviously much less favourable in competition with countries like Scandinavia which are also off the gold standard. Indeed, in many instances the duty will probably fail to offset the advantages, natural and otherwise, which many of these competing countries possess in the way of cheaper labour, transportation, and established trade connections.

Incidentally, while the new 10 per cent tariff is stimulating a large flow of inquiries from United Kingdom importers and distributors, who for practical and sometimes sentimental reasons wish to secure sources of supply of Canadian goods, the really urgent applications concern mainly those commodities on which the 50 per cent duties have been imposed, the incidence of which has practically put a stop to purchasing from the foreign countries which are affected.

The future of the Abnormal Importations Act duties on the various goods which have been scheduled is consequently a most important matter to the development of Empire trade. The committee appointed under the new Act

has been given power to deal with this particular legislation, and it is understood that one of their most immediate concerns after appointment will be to review these lists with a view to the utilization of certain of the items in arrangements which may be formulated at the Ottawa Conference for the development of inter-Empire trade, and also in connection with fiscal negotiations with foreign countries.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION AS REGARDS MANUFACTURES

In the meantime, whereas prospects as they relate to natural products and, to a certain extent, staples, are tolerably clear, the position is entirely different as regards most lines of manufactured goods. Consequently, Canadian manufacturers who are adequately circumstanced to seriously inaugurate and develop export trade to the United Kingdom upon a regular basis, and have satisfied themselves that the preliminary outlook is promising, can be strongly urged to send over properly equipped representatives to investigate conditions and prospects here.

As matters stand, this procedure has already been followed in a number of cases. The experience therefore of some half-dozen representatives of a particular Canadian industry who have recently been visiting London is of definite interest. These representatives, fortified by information acquired in their business relations and by preliminary inquiries and reports made to them by Canadian Trade Commissioners, have been calling upon leading importers and distributors introduced to them in most cases by the London office. All carry full lines of samples, are completely informed about prices, and in most cases possess a knowledge of the output capacity, general business, and views of the management.

It has been found as a result of further and expert investigation, that preconceived ideas are frequently erroneous when put into practice, in so far that opportunities for particular lines which theoretically proclaim themselves as promising have turned out disappointing, while upon the other hand the outlook is distinctly favourable for other varieties in which an opening had not been anticipated.

LIST OF EXEMPTIONS FROM NEW BRITISH GENERAL TARIFF

The advices so far received from Great Britain show that the list of articles exempted from the 10 per cent ad valorem duty imposed on non-Empire products under the new Import Duties Act in Great Britain is as follows:—

Gold and silver bullion and coin.

Wheat in grain.

Meat—that is to say, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, ham, and edible offals, but not including extracts and essences of meat or meat preserved in any air-tight container.

Live quadruped animals.

Fish of British taking, including shell-fish.

Tea.

Cotton (raw), including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton linters.

Flax, not further dressed after scutching or decorticating; flax and hemp tow.

Cottonseed, rapeseed, and linseed.

Wool (raw), including llama, vicuna, alpaca, mohair, cashmere and camels' hair, whether scoured or carbonized or not; rags of wool not pulled; wool noils.

Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated.

Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music. Newsprint, that is to say, paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight of not less than 20 pounds or more than 25 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown, measuring 30 inches by 20 inches.

Wood pulp.

Rubber (raw), including crepe; rubber latex; guttapercha and balata (raw).

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, but not including chrome iron ore.

Scrap iron and scrap steel.

Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.

Tin ores and concentrates.

Wooden pit props.

Sulphur.

Mineral phosphates of lime.

Unset precious stones.

Radium compounds and ores.

Hair of animals.

Platinum.

Maize.

Unwrought copper.

Wool waste, not pulled or garnetted.

Semi-precious stones and pearls.

Esparto grass.

Whale oil and whale products produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.

Coal, coke and manufactured fuel of which coal and coke is the chief constituent.

Potassium carbonate, chloride, and sulphate.

Kainite and other mineral potassium fertilizers.

Salts.

Cinchona bark.

Soya beans.

Cork.

Metallic ore concentrates and residues.

Scrap metal and waste for the recovery of metals.

Undressed ramie.

Scientific films.

Unground flints.

True hemp (*Cannabis Sativa*).

Goods otherwise taxed.

SILK HOSIERY MARKET CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, February 6, 1932.—In the January 2 issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* (No. 1457) Canadian manufacturers were advised of the new market possibilities which exist for Canadian hosiery under the 50 per cent Abnormal Importations duty in the United Kingdom. Due probably to the fact that Canadian mills manufacture for a domestic market whose buying power warrants the sale of higher-grade hosiery than is sold to the general public in this country, the opportunities available lie in the upper end of the trade.

In the absence of supplies of cheap, full-fashioned artificial silk hosiery, formerly imported from the Continent, sales have increased in English manufactured real silk circular knit hosiery which is offered to the retail trade at from 21s. to 24s. and sold to the public at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. per pair. These retail prices are recognized prices which seldom fluctuate, though the quality of the hosiery offered under the quotations may vary. The turnover in this trade seems to be very large, or it touches a huge buying public who cannot afford higher-priced hosiery. However, it is one that is virtually closed to Canadian mills.

The next section of the hosiery trade is for service-weight hosiery, of 5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-thread, and from 39 to 45 gauge—a representative class being a 6-thread 42 or 45 gauge. The stockings are pure silk, full-fashioned, with dull finish in shades of brown, and what is important to notice, still decorated

with 9-inch clox. The toe, heel, and top reinforced may not be quite as heavy as Canadian offerings and lack the up-to-date designs and finish which characterize the products of Canadian mills. English mills have, however, brought their production of service weights up to a much more satisfactory level than existed two or three years ago, and now supply a line which satisfies the buyers of most large stores. For the present, stocks of imported hosiery which were dumped on the market in anticipation of the duty have not been exhausted. Buyers therefore are not interested to any marked degree in new offerings, though it is anticipated that in the spring months a shortage of hosiery stocks will cause increased buying. Ruling prices to-day are from 36s. to 42s. 6d. per dozen delivered on 42-gauge hosiery, up to 50s. for the superior grades. These stockings retail at prices varying from 6s. to 8s. a pair. They form the class of hosiery with which English buyers are inclined to compare the prices of Canadian offerings.

Perhaps the best opportunity for Canadian firms is to be found in the finer ends of the trade—in the chiffon lines, and those high-grade brands which were formerly imported from the Continent. English mills have not at present sufficient equipment to meet the demands for this type of hosiery.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

From the point of view of distribution, it has been found by most overseas mills that the best method of selling hosiery is through an agent going direct to large retail stores. At the present time there are a number of reliable agents available due to the fact that the continental lines which they formerly handled have been shut out of the market through the import duty. It will now be found that buyers in large stores are usually willing to make recommendations on request. From the above statements it may be gathered that wholesale houses are not well suited to handle the better grades of silk hosiery. They are interested, in most cases, only in those low-priced lines which have an established demand or will prove attractive to small dealers on account of the low price.

Before coming to agency arrangements for the United Kingdom, Canadian firms would be well advised to consider first the prospective agent's connections with the large London retail trade, and secondly with the trade in the provinces. It may be found advantageous to appoint one agent for the London area and another for the provincial trade.

QUOTATIONS

While London store buying policies are as a rule controlled through a merchandise manager, the actual buying of hosiery is, with certain exceptions, in the hands of lady buyers. These buyers usually have very confirmed views on the types of hosiery suitable for this market, and these views have been developed from their experience of supplies of home and continental mills. Accordingly, Canadian manufacturers may experience initial difficulties in obtaining orders on the basis of design. Buyers also demand free delivered prices, which involve the addition of the following: $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent less one-sixth for duty; approximately 2 to 3 per cent for shipping and landing charges; agent's commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent; cash discount to large stores from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; and a mark up of approximately $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 40 per cent. To this, if the pound is considered at par, must be added an allowance for depreciation, which at the time of writing is about 20 per cent. There is admitted difficulty in quoting in English currency—a request that is made by the majority of stores. But, if possible, Canadian mills might find it to their advantage to quote at a set price. The above percentages are of course only estimated on the basis of general conditions and are no doubt subject to alteration according to individual arrangements.

While certain large stores may be willing to buy in dollars and obtain their supplies direct from mills, it is frequently found that the demand is for orders to be supplied from stocks. Undoubtedly any Canadian firm carrying stocks in London could achieve a greater volume of trade than is permitted by direct shipping. It has been pointed out that the danger of loss by having stocks in this country is to some degree offset by the relative ease with which hose may be stripped and dyed at comparatively low cost in finishing plants in this country: one firm stated the cost to be about 1s. per dozen.

Canadian firms who desire to appoint agents selling direct to large retail accounts may obtain the names of prospective agents, and other confidential information regarding them, from the Trade Commissioner in London.

WEST OF ENGLAND EGG MARKET

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Canadian dollar equivalents in this report are given at the rate of \$4 to the £]

Bristol, February 11, 1932.—The Empire Marketing Board's "Buy British" campaign, together with the National Mark scheme of the Minister of Agriculture, and the stimulus given by the World's Poultry Congress of 1930, has given considerable impetus to British poultry husbandry. Many factors, however, enter into consideration in this industry. There has been a great reduction in the price of eggs, and this has stimulated consumption. Coupled with this is the low cost of feeding stuffs which has permitted producers to reduce their costs. With the abandonment of the gold standard there was, however, an immediate increase in the cost of feed without any corresponding advance in the prices of poultry products, and this factor is a matter of concern to the producers at the present time.

There has been a steady advance in poultry farming in the West of England, typical of the whole country. The poultry census of June last showed that adult fowls had increased from the previous year by over 2,000,000, and fowls under six months by over 2,500,000.

The imports of eggs from all countries except the Irish Free State were practically the same in volume in 1931 as in 1913, the year before the war.

Sir Edward Brown, LL.D., Secretary for the National Poultry Council, states that the net value of eggs imported into Great Britain in 1931 was just over £16,000,000 (\$64,000,000), and that as regards values home supplies represent 60 per cent and imports 40 per cent of the total consumption. On the basis of quantities, he points out that imports would more approach equality with the home output.

FRESH AND STORAGE EGGS

In spite of the fact that the West of England, being an agricultural district, is not a large distributive centre for imported eggs, considerable quantities are brought in by rail through Liverpool and London.

Spot demand for both fresh and storage eggs around 15½ pounds is very good, and prices are firm at the time of writing. English supplies are not yet sufficiently cheap to compete effectively. Eggs from the Irish Free State form a considerable portion of the fresh supplies distributed locally, although large quantities of Danish and some Australian eggs appear regularly.

Prices quoted by one of the largest firms of distributors in this territory to their Bristol office are as follows:—

		Per Long Hundred (120)	
		s. d.	s. d.
Australian	16 pounds	11 6 (\$2 30)	
Belgian	15½ pounds	12 3 (2 45)	to 12 9 (\$2 55)
Chinese	Green	10 6 (2 10)	to 10 9 (2 15)
	Violet	9 6 (1 90)	
	Black	8 6 (1 70)	
	Red	7 6 (1 50)	to 7 9 (1 55)
	Duck	8 6 (1 70)	
Danish	18 pounds	14 6 (2 90)	to 15 0 (3 00)
	17 pounds	13 6 (2 70)	to 14 0 (2 80)
	15½ pounds	12 9 (2 55)	to 13 0 (2 60)
	14 pounds	10 9 (2 15)	to 11 0 (2 20)
	13 pounds	9 3 (1 85)	to 9 6 (1 90)
Dutch (mixed)	15½ pounds	12 9 (2 55)	to 13 0 (2 60)
Egyptian	Special	6 3 (1 25)	to 6 9 (1 35)
English	Standard	16 0 (3 20)	
	Medium	14 6 (2 90)	
	No. 1 ordinary packing	13 6 (2 70)	
Irish Northern	17 pounds	13 6 (2 70)	to 14 3 (2 85)
	15½ pounds	15 6 (3 10)	
	14 pounds	14 6 (2 90)	
	13 pounds	13 3 (2 65)	to 13 6 (2 70)
Swedish	18 pounds	14 0 (2 80)	
	17 pounds	13 0 (2 60)	to 13 6 (2 70)
	15½ pounds	12 6 (2 50)	to 12 9 (2 55)
	14 pounds	10 9 (2 15)	to 11 0 (2 20)
	13 pounds	9 6 (1 90)	

These prices have not been obtained from the Empire Marketing Board, but are those of supplies which are on offer through London for delivery at the present time.

As a matter of fact, English, Irish Free State, and Danish new-laid obtain a premium at all times, other sources of supply being considered as more or less storage.

PRESERVED AND PICKLED EGGS

Belgian and Chinese supplies are mostly in evidence at the present time, the Belgian 15½-pounds in 1,200 cases and 720 flats being most commonly offered.

Pickled eggs are for the most part cleared out, October to December, due to the shortage of English eggs, being the period of greatest demand. Chinese supplies of pickled eggs are gradually being replaced by cold storage eggs, of which the largest quantities come from Denmark.

FROZEN EGGS AND EGG PULP

Inquiry has recently been made by a Canadian firm as to the market possibilities in this territory for egg melange, or what is commonly known as frozen eggs or egg pulp. The breaking and freezing of eggs is stated to be developing into a business of considerable importance. Chinese pulp constitutes the bulk of this class of import. There are some six firms specializing in the importation and distribution of Chinese eggs, most of them having extensive collecting and distributing facilities both in China and Great Britain.

It is of considerable importance to note that the eggs must be beaten up, for if the yolks are not broken they do not freeze properly and go bad despite the freezing.

Frozen eggs or egg pulp are shipped in tin containers of varying sizes, one firm offering in 4-, 11-, 22-, and 44-pound tins.

Other sources of supply are Australia, the Irish Free State, and England, but the quantities are small by comparison with Chinese supplies. Australia has been offering a very fine pulp, but owing to the fact that delivery is specified for over six months rather than over the twelve months, and also that there are certain difficulties as regards methods of payment, certain contracts for the West of England which might have been obtained have not materialized.

There is considerable variation in prices, these being from 6½d. (11 cents) to 8½d. (14 cents) per pound.

One important firm of distributors would be interested in an experimental lot of 500 tons of frozen eggs from Canada, delivery over the next twelve months, say in monthly shipments. Terms, cash against documents.

Undoubtedly the demand for Empire products is turning the attention of English importers to these sources of supply, and the passage of the Abnormal Importations Act and the general tariff is having strong repercussions.

Storage is one of the great difficulties in the frozen egg business, as expenses very soon mount up. It is estimated by one firm of importers that storage charges cost them about 25s. (\$5) per ton per month, or, viewing it from another angle, storage would work out at 1d. (1½ cents) per pound per annum.

An average price on Chinese contracts appears to work out at about 7½d. (12 cents) per pound delivered. One firm state that they have been paying about £70 (\$280) per ton c.i.f. for Australian pulp, which works out to about £74 13s. (\$298.60) landed ex cold store. Egg pulp is also packed in 14- and 40-pound tins to the case. The firm referred to would also be interested in Canadian offers, and if sales were made the following clause would have to be included in any contracts which they might make with Canadian exporters:—

Government graders' certificates final as to weight and Government inspected at time of shipment. Quality to be guaranteed for fourteen days after arrival of steamer and/or steamers. Buyer to guarantee cold storage temperature and protect goods during this period.

This firm would handle on the basis of 3 per cent commission on c.i.f. or spot sales, but before they make any c.i.f. sales they consider Canada ought to send along sample shipments so that buyers could have the opportunity of studying the quality.

There must be no duck eggs in any shipments. If whites and yolks are separated, the cost is ½d. (0.083 cent) per pound more. Contracts for 1931, in practically all cases, are ½d. more than those of 1930.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN SCOTLAND IN 1931

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, February 1, 1932.—During the past decade there have been many years of bad trade in Scotland. In fact, with the exception of a few periods of increased activity, the post-war years have shown an almost consistent depression, which culminated in 1931. As the present year opened, however, a spirit of restrained optimism was abroad of a different character from that usually prevailing at the turn of the year. This is the result of the economic and political events of the year 1931. If this country's restoration to prosperity were a matter for itself alone, there can be little doubt that the present year would show a marked advance in that direction. But it is realized that that advance is dependent partly, perhaps mainly, on the restoration of confidence abroad, which can only result from the settlement of international complications, principally caused by the war debts and reparations problem, which has retarded normal international trade for years, and which now seems likely, unless settled, to bring widespread chaos. The very urgency of that problem, however, gives cause for the hope that it will be speedily faced and at least temporarily settled.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING

Throughout the year the shipbuilding industry was clouded by a depression of unparalleled severity, and it is reported that only about 17 per cent of the building berths had any work under construction. On the Clyde the stoppage of work on the giant Cunarder has been a heavy blow to the industry, as apart

from that great ship the total tonnage under construction in the upper reaches of the river is now less than 15,000 tons gross. The number of unemployed workers has accordingly increased enormously, and allied trades have also in consequence been reduced to a position almost of stagnation. But the industry is not in such a desperate plight as the above facts might indicate, for the year was very abnormal in many respects.

The Clyde as usual, with 152,000 tons, led all other British shipbuilding areas in tonnage launched in 1931, and the Tyne was second with 147,000 tons. Great Britain produced 563,000 tons, the United States being second on the list with 248,000 tons. The Clyde figure of 152,000 tons compares with 529,000 produced on the same river in the previous year, thus indicating the extent of the slump in Scotland's leading industry.

IRON AND STEEL

Judged solely by the volume of business, the year 1931 was a most depressing one, although it may in future be looked upon as a turning-point away from previous ideas and practice. In this country the steel trade stagnation has been only slightly less pronounced than in the United States, where the industry is reported to have been working at about only 30 per cent of capacity. Generally speaking, the demands of the entire home market for British steel steadily fell off, and this was particularly apparent in the case of the shipbuilding industry, which usually absorbs such a high proportion of the output of the steel mills. In the export field, however, there was an immediate improvement after this country was forced off the gold standard and the value of sterling fell as against that of gold currencies. Inquiries were received from quarters abroad which had not for a long time shown any interest in British steel. Improvement was most noticeable in business with China and the Far East. India, South Africa, and Canada also showed increasing interest.

At the present time the rate of exchange is a very formidable deterrent to imports, but no one expects that the present low value of sterling will be permanent. It is, however, certain that the outlook for the British iron and steel industry is brighter for the year 1932 than it has been for a long time.

COAL

In the coal trade in Scotland the year 1931 reveals as unsatisfactory a financial position as all its predecessors since the great seven months' coal strike in 1926. This is strikingly shown by the fact that the majority of the collieries have paid no interest on their capital. The following table shows the coal output and the average number of persons employed in the industry for 1913 and each year from 1920 to 1930:—

	Output in Long Tons	Persons Employed
1913	42,456,000	140,000
1920	31,523,000	149,000
1921	22,545,000	120,000
1922	35,447,000	129,000
1923	38,494,000	149,000
1924	36,190,000	147,000
1925	33,023,000	131,000
1926	16,753,000	102,000
1927	34,597,000	113,000
1928	32,358,000	100,000
1929	34,175,000	103,700
1930	31,658,000	100,000

An analysis of the export returns shows that in the first ten months of 1930 the exports from Scotland amounted to 4,703,000 tons and in declared values to £3,447,000, as compared with 3,575,000 tons and £2,594,000 in the first ten months of 1931—decreases of 1,128,000 tons or 23 per cent, and in values of £852,000 or 24 per cent.

There were heavy decreases in exports to all the principal markets. France continues to be the best customer for British coal on the Continent, despite the fact that in July a decree was issued restricting the imports of foreign coal by quota and licence to 80 per cent of the average imports during 1928, 1929, and 1930. This decree was followed by a surtax of 15 per cent on imports from Great Britain, avowedly to compensate for the difference in exchange.

TEXTILES

The textile industry has benefited most from the new anti-dumping duties, and conditions are brighter than they have been for many years past. The carpet branch of the trade is doing well. Scottish carpets have always been able to compete keenly with foreign products, and, now that the home market is protected, the manufacturers are hopeful of obtaining the whole of the better-class trade. With mills running nearer to capacity and consequent reductions in overhead charges, the outlook for this industry is quite bright, both for home and export trade.

PAPER

There is an improving tendency in the paper industry generally, but in the wrapping paper section especially new life has been infused into the industry by the imposition of the emergency tariff of 50 per cent. The Safeguarding duty which was in operation up to May last amounted to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, which was hardly sufficient to enable British mills to compete on equal terms with foreign producers, and they have just managed to keep afloat. All the mills are now working to almost full capacity to supply actual orders.

IMPORT TRADE OF SCOTLAND IN 1931

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

FOOD PRODUCTS, CATTLE, AND HAY

CHEESE

According to a well-known produce importer in Glasgow, Canadian cheese exports to Scotland in 1931 suffered from the superabundance of New Zealand cheese which was put on the market and sold at lower prices. In the earliest part of the season about half the Scottish demand is supplied by farmers in the South of Scotland, but when the Canadian season begins it clashes with that of New Zealand, which, having no market but Great Britain, must sell its product at whatever the market will bring. Most of the New Zealand supplies are shipped on consignment, and when these consignments are large and coincide with any dullness in demand there is a corresponding fall in price, sometimes quite unwarranted. It is difficult to judge the Canadian trade during 1931 as, on account of excessive competition, conditions were quite abnormal, and prices were forced down in every article of produce well below their value. Given normal conditions, Canadian cheese will still have a good hold on the Scottish market on the score of quality. A report on the Scottish market for Canadian cheese was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1430 (June 27, 1931).

BUTTER

Twelve months ago it did not seem that Canadian butter would again make its appearance on the British market for a year or two. Shipments, however,

came forward during 1931 in some volume, and this is encouraging for the future, although supplies were very small in comparison with those from New Zealand and Denmark. The majority of traders welcomed this renewal of interest in the market, and hope that the farmers and butter-makers in Canada will see the advisability of furnishing continuous supplies, a prerequisite for success. Canadian Creamery is looked upon as the best in the market. The assurance of quality given by Canadian Government supervision is an important factor. At the beginning of the season of 1931 prices for Canadian butter were a little below the market, but soon rose to a more appropriate place.

EGGS

There is some market for Canadian stored eggs for shipment in the fall, provided they can be put down here at a moderate price. In 1931 Australia shipped to this market over 300,000 cases of 30 dozen each, which, although carried in refrigerator steamer, might still be called fresh eggs on arrival here. These eggs are subject to strict Government supervision, and have really earned by merit their hold on this market. In the opinion of an important produce merchant of Glasgow, it would pay the Canadian farmer well if he would devote a little more attention to shipping eggs to this country. With the exception of two or three shipments, no Canadian eggs were received in Scotland during 1931. A full report on the subject appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1456 (December 26, 1931).

BACON AND HAMS

As far as is known, no Canadian bacon came into the port of Glasgow during the year 1931. Danish killings have been so high, and the prices so low, that Denmark had no difficulty in maintaining her assured position in the trade. Polish bacon, sold at very low prices, did fairly well. So far as the United Kingdom as a whole is concerned, the following quotation from the *Weekly Dairy Produce Notes* of the Empire Marketing Board (January 15, 1932) is instructive:—

Perhaps the most remarkable development in the past two years has been in imports of bacon from Lithuania, which increased from 5,000 cwts. in 1929 to over 362,000 cwts. in 1931, and resulted in Lithuania occupying fifth place among the list of supplying countries.

Imports from the United States have fallen off considerably in recent years, and the quantity imported in 1931 was only about two-fifths of the 1930 figure. Russia has ceased to figure as a main source of imported bacon, and imports from that country in 1931 were only half as heavy as a year earlier. Among other imported supplies from foreign countries in 1931 considerable increases occurred in shipments from Estonia, Finland, Germany, and Argentina, but much smaller quantities were recorded from Latvia and Hungary.

Empire supplies have represented only a small part of total imports of bacon in recent years, and the proportion has been declining steadily. Imports from the Irish Free State in 1931 were 10 per cent less than in 1930, and imports from Canada were only one-half as heavy as a year earlier, and about one-fourth of the 1929 total. Total Empire supplies as a consequence declined by nearly 20 per cent, and comprised only 3 per cent of total imports as against 5 per cent in 1930 and 23 per cent in 1925.

Last year the trade in Canadian and American hams was negligible. There have been a few arrivals of Canadian hams at Glasgow, and these were well received. (A small premium can always be obtained for the Canadian product.) Danish gammons and Polish A/C hams were well represented in the imports, and, as with bacon, prices were very moderate as compared with either American or Canadian.

Bacon prices and killings for each month of the year follow:—

Danish Bacon Prices and Killings

	Average Price per Cwt. (112 Lbs.) s. d.	Average Weekly Killings
January	65 6	128,000
February	63 6	119,000
March	68 6	119,500
April	77 6	118,000
May	70 6	118,000
June	57 6	114,000
July	63 6	120,000
August	73 0	121,500
September	63 0	127,000
October	61 0	135,000
November	51 0	134,000
December	48 6	146,000

Polish ham prices per cwt. for each month of the year (expressed in shillings) were: January, 78; February, 65; March, 60; April, 72; May, 68; June, 59; July, 78; August, 70; September, 63; October, 70; November, 55; December, 60.

CANNED GOODS

Canadian canned fruits sold very well in Scotland in 1931, and it is safe to say that a larger quantity of Bartlett pears have been distributed than ever before. After this country went off the gold standard in September, the entire pack of one Canadian concern was quickly sold, but it is understood the pack was not a heavy one. Had a larger quantity been available, more business would have been done, owing to the Canadian exchange being more favourable to buyers than the American.

The trade in vegetables has not been so good on account of the keener competition, and owing to the fact that a number of English packers began canning vegetables, particularly peas. This applies also to pork and beans, the trade in which from Canada has seriously fallen off.

During 1931 direct shipments of canned salmon from the Dominion have been made in considerable volume to the Scottish market, apparently for the first time, as supplies previously came via Liverpool or London, and these not necessarily Canadian. There appears to be a bright future for the Canadian pack in Scotland, and unusual efforts, by means of film lectures and publicity in the trade journals, have been made to induce the trade and the public to give preference to the British Columbia product.

CATTLE

Several reports from this office on this subject have been published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* in the past year, and a special review of the year's operations will shortly appear. When trial shipments were first made to Britain early in the year, it seemed that Scotland, the best market for store or stocker cattle, and a good market for finished animals, was likely to be neglected. The difficulty, however, was found to be in the provision of Atlantic transport. Ships equipped to carry cattle when the trade was active a few years ago had been dismantled and put to other use or laid up, and shipowners were naturally reluctant to go to the considerable expense of providing accommodation which, in the light of past experience, might suddenly cease to be required. Some ships, however, were fitted out, and in all 5,904 head of cattle have been landed at Merklands Wharf, and bought by farmers for further conditioning, or by butchers for immediate slaughtering.

HAY

The carry-over of Scottish hay from the 1930 crop was fairly extensive, and prices have ruled very low throughout the year. These low prices prevented trade to any extent being done with the Dominion. The summer of 1931 was exceptionally good for the hay crop in Scotland, and that year's crop was the largest over a considerable period, with the inevitable result that prices receded slightly during the last quarter of the year.

During the first four months of 1931 only one small parcel of Canadian hay was unloaded at the docks in Glasgow. With the opening of St. Lawrence navigation prices in Canada went back somewhat, enabling some purchases of Canadian hay to be brought forward. Unfortunately, Canadian shippers seemed to be very anxious to get rid of surplus quantities of inferior hay, and sent forward large consignments to Glasgow, which sold at very unremunerative figures.

The new crop of Quebec timothy was looked forward to with much interest here, as it was felt that a satisfactory market could be found for moderate-sized quantities of it, provided the quality were suitable. This hope was realized, and quite a good trade was done for two or three months at prices ranging anywhere from 20s. to 30s. per ton more than the price ruling for the best quality of the domestic product. With the close of navigation this trade was, of course, discontinued. Prices asked for New Brunswick hay on a depreciated sterling basis did not permit of business being done.

It is always possible to do business in Glasgow in Canadian hay provided the quality is satisfactory. While the exporter cannot control weather conditions, he can control the class of hay shipped, and it is only by attending to this point that there is any prospect of a continuance of the trade. With a further drop in the numbers of horses employed in transport, the home crop is more than ever adequate to meet all ordinary requirements, and it is only for outstanding qualities in Canadian shipments that the difference in price is justified.

In speaking of difference in price, the normal difference between Canadian and Scottish hay is referred to. This is mentioned as Scotland has a heavy surplus of hay owing to the mild winter, and this point will have to be kept in mind by any firms desirous of continuing to export during the current year.

IRELAND IN 1931

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, February 6, 1932.—In common with all other countries, Ireland felt the effect of the world economic depression more acutely during 1931 than in former years. But although faced with shrinking imports and exports, a generally poor crop, and falling live stock prices, a relatively satisfactory position has been maintained. While it cannot be said that trade was satisfactory, yet many business reports for the year are better than anticipated, and the year ended with considerably more courage and a greater degree of optimism than was anticipated a few months previous.

Aside from the far-reaching effects of the decision to abandon the gold standard, probably the outstanding event during the year was the passage through the Irish Free State Parliament, in the record time of three days, of a bill to prevent the dumping of foreign goods in this market. Under this measure only one action was taken, namely, the imposition of a tariff on bacon, but the general effect upon the trading community was satisfactory. Other steps for the protection of farming were also taken during the year in the placing of tariffs upon oats and butter, while a widespread campaign was launched for the purpose of encouraging the purchase of Irish and British goods in the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State respectively.

Although many unfavourable factors arose for the first time in the Irish Free State, the fact that the national bonds are currently listed at above their par value would indicate that the future is looked upon with confidence and that the national credit is well maintained.

AGRICULTURE

The year 1931 has been an extremely difficult one for Irish farmers. Adverse weather conditions throughout practically the whole year seriously interfered with the crops and resulted in poor yields of wheat, oats, and potatoes, the latter suffering particularly from widespread blight. Towards the close of the year, however, a sharp advance in the price of potatoes was recorded, which should have had a favourable effect on the incomes of at least some farmers.

Stock-raising, like farming, also experienced a very trying year. The raising of cattle for the British market is the largest single industry of the Irish Free State, but economic conditions in Great Britain reduced the demand for cattle from this country, and exports dropped from 797,109 for the eleven months of 1930 to 702,348 for the corresponding period of 1931, with a reduction in value of £2,000,000.

In the case of pigs, the effect was aggravated by large-scale shipments of continental bacon to the English market. Fear that Irish farmers would withdraw from pig rearing in consequence of the poor prices ruling prompted the Government to impose a heavy duty on all bacon and certain pork products imported into the Irish Free State.

For similar reasons, duties were imposed on imported oats and oatmeal, and butter.

Acreage under Crops.—The official figures for the year 1931 show a decrease of 4.6 per cent in acreage under corn crops in the whole of Ireland as compared with 1930. The principal decreases registered were for oats, barley, and wheat. The acreage under potatoes, turnips, and the majority of other root crops increased slightly, while the flax acreage fell by over 75 per cent. The details are as follows:—

Acreage under Cultivation in Ireland

Crop	1931	1930
Oats	908,422	950,719
Barley	117,204	118,341
Wheat	23,883	31,263
Potatoes	480,276	483,064
Turnips	218,253	218,943
Sugar beet	5,012	14,388
Flax	8,087	32,457
Hay	2,782,888	2,773,770

Live Stock.—According to the returns issued by the Governments of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland, on June 1, 1931, no substantial change was recorded in the total number of cattle in Ireland as compared with the previous year. Sheep, however, increased by 3½ per cent, and pigs by 15 per cent, while poultry declined slightly. The actual figures are:—

Numbers of Live Stock in Ireland

Description	1931	1930
Cattle	4,709,512	4,711,120
Sheep	4,368,636	4,219,247
Pigs	1,462,572	1,268,532
Horses	552,408	552,003
Poultry	31,460,589	31,707,934

INDUSTRY

Industry, like agriculture, continued to be depressed during the year, the brunt of the depression being felt more severely by such firms as Ford's tractor

works, which depends largely upon export trade. Decreased exports were also recorded for the Irish whisky and porter industries, the exports of the former decreasing by 7,252 gallons, and the latter by 142,279 standard barrels for the eleven-month period ending November, 1931.

The principal manufacturing industries of Ireland are shipbuilding and linen, which are dealt with separately below.

Shipbuilding.—The output of tonnage during 1931 from the Belfast shipyards amounted to only six vessels with a gross tonnage of 79,000. This was less than half that of 1930, when twenty-six vessels—168,000 tons gross—were launched. Messrs. Harland & Wolff's output of 44,990 tons gross included the White Star liner *Georgic*, which was the largest vessel launched in the British Isles last year. The other principal firm of shipbuilders, Workman, Clark, Ltd., built three vessels only, aggregating 33,300 tons gross, one of which was the whale oil factory *Kosmos II*, the largest of her type afloat.

At the beginning of the year 1932 it was reported that no new orders were on hand for the yards of either of these firms, so that the plight of this important industry will be appreciated.

Linen.—The great feature of the linen industry during last year was the change wrought by the suspension of the gold standard and the imposition of temporary tariffs under the Abnormal Importations Act. These measures have been followed by a considerable expansion in demand, and the trade faces 1932 in an optimistic spirit.

It is estimated that the value of the linen exports from Northern Ireland for 1931 was about £5,500,000, as compared with £7,500,000 in 1930, and was made up as follows: piece linens, £3,120,000; damasks, £717,428; handkerchiefs, £442,770; "unenumerated linens," £756,668; thread, £373,888; linen yarn, £489,000.

BANKING

Despite a year of unprecedented depression in trade and farming, bank deposits at December 31, 1931, showed an increase over the previous year of £1,978,491. While this is satisfactory from many points of view, it is an indication that confidence was still lacking, and that investors were content to leave surplus funds on deposit rather than to risk their employment in business. The figures for advances and bills discounted indicate a falling off from the preceding year, amounting to £4,152,297, as shown in the following table of comparative figures for the past three years:—

December	Deposit	Advances and Bills Discounted
1929	£176,298,763	£95,880,002
1930	174,773,764	93,575,091
1931	176,752,255	89,442,794

The bank note circulation at the close of business on December 31, 1931, totalled £8,681,859 as compared with £9,358,423 in 1930, while the Irish Free State legal tender note issue stood at £7,174,471 and £7,531,208 respectively. The total notes in circulation therefore had decreased from a year ago by £1,033,301.

The Dublin bank clearings for the year totalled £249,980,000. While this is an increase of £1,600,000 over last year, it is still considerably below the average for the 1921-25 period.

ROAD AND RAIL TRAFFIC

Following a decrease in rail traffic returns last year, amounting to £259,362, a further and much more severe blow has befallen the three principal Irish railways during the year 1931, when the receipts from traffic decreased by a

further £406,031. The final returns for the fifty-two weeks of 1931 as compared with 1930 and 1929 are:—

	1929	1930	1931
Great Southern	£3,962,568	£3,785,973	£3,470,647
Great Northern	1,499,103	1,420,934	1,339,600
County Down	181,750	177,152	167,781

These heavy decreases are due jointly to the continued trade depression and the existence of severe road competition, which is more or less unrestricted. Some steps have already been taken by the Government, and further legislation is contemplated, but so serious is the situation that a protective association of the Great Southern shareholders has been formed to secure assistance for the railways throughout the country.

While the railways are suffering decreased earnings, further expansion has taken place in the motor transport services, and official figures show that the number of vehicle miles run in the Irish Free State in 1931 totalled 26,952,000 as compared with 23,972,000 miles in 1930. At the same time, the number of passengers carried increased from 50,320,000 in 1930 to 58,704,000 in 1931, and gross receipts from passenger traffic from £816,847 to £897,934 in 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

No statistics are issued showing the number of unemployed in the Irish Free State, but various estimates place the figure at between 25,000 and 40,000. But whatever the figure is, it is no doubt a fact that a fair amount of unemployment exists and that it has been aggravated by practically a stoppage of emigration, and to some extent a return of Irishmen to this country. Emigration, which in 1930 totalled nearly 16,000, during the past year dwindled to only two or three thousand, while it is reported that nearly as many Irishmen returned to Ireland from the United States and Canada.

In Northern Ireland complete unemployment returns for 1931 are not yet available, but it is officially estimated that the percentage of unemployed during the year varied between 30·9 per cent in January, 1931, and 25·2 per cent in November, 1931. The population of Northern Ireland is 1,256,561.

This would mean that in the whole of Ireland the approximate unemployed totalled at least 75,000 at the close of the year, while it is stated that in the city of Belfast alone the unemployed number nearly 30,000.

STATE FINANCES

The Irish Free State Exchequer returns for the nine months of the financial year 1931-32 show revenues to the extent of £16,761,326 and expenditure of £18,860,504. Revenue was greater by £109,208 than in 1930, due to increased taxation, while expenditure was greater by £992,912. The deficit at December 31 was £2,099,178, and it is probable that it will remain much the same at the close of the financial year on March 31, 1932.

In Northern Ireland the total revenue (not including borrowings) amounted to £6,007,301 on December 31, 1931, while expenditure totalled £6,573,910. If loans received and loans repaid were considered, however, there remained a balance in the exchequer of £40,251.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total trade of the Irish Free State for the twelve months ended November, 1931, was valued at £87,990,500, a decrease of £15,389,275 from the preceding year. Imports into the Irish Free State totalled £50,662,172, a decrease of slightly more than 11 per cent from 1930, while domestic exports totalled £36,571,725, a decrease of 19 per cent. At the same time the adverse balance of trade increased from £10,537,509 to £13,253,844.

IMPORTS

For the eleven months of 1931 (January-November)—the latest period for which figures are available—the import trade totalled £46,441,628 as compared with £52,588,158 in 1930. As formerly, Great Britain and Northern Ireland continued to supply the bulk of the Irish Free State imports, the figures being respectively 70 per cent and 10 per cent. Imports from all other countries were valued at £8,886,509 for the January-to-November period of 1931, as compared with £10,517,884 in 1930. It is significant that while imports from the United Kingdom declined by 10 per cent, the decrease in direct imports from all other countries was over 15 per cent for the eleven months' period.

EXPORTS

While, as shown above, the Irish Free State imports most of her requirements from the United Kingdom, most of her export trade is also with that country—the percentage for the first eleven months of 1931 being in excess of 96 per cent, or approximately the same as for 1930.

Exports for the period totalled £28,433,217 to Great Britain and £3,455,491 to Northern Ireland, as compared with £33,414,786 and £4,390,041 respectively in 1930. Total exports to other countries in 1931 were £1,251,170, and in the 1930 period £3,330,790.

CONDITIONS IN JAMAICA IN 1931

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, February 9, 1932.—The past year has been a hard one for Jamaica; but, even so, this island has suffered less than many and perhaps most parts of the civilized world. The colony was blessed with abundant rainfall throughout most of the year, and was again fortunate in escaping any serious hurricane. Growing conditions were accordingly favourable, and production in most of the more important commodities was at a high level. Banana production, which is the country's most important industry, broke all previous records, but the number of rejections, due to more careful selection of fruit consequent on the depressed world markets, led to a net decline in the number of stems exported. Nearly all commodity prices suffered a further decline, and the purchasing power of the people consequently lessened. The depreciated pound led to an immediate and substantial increase in the prices of all imported foodstuffs and other goods, and it is estimated that the cost of living has gone up by almost 25 per cent since last September. Customs revenues were less by over £150,000, consequent on a lower volume of imports. Declining revenues have been promptly met by a curtailment of public expenditure, and many projects of improvement and development have been postponed. As is shown in a later section of this report, a further increase in the number of business failures, as compared with previous years, is reported. In spite of this, the great body of the Jamaican business community is fundamentally sound, on the whole the economic situation in the colony is good, and the outlook for the future decidedly encouraging.

FOREIGN TRADE

No figures are yet available showing the value of the colony's external trade for 1931. That it is lower than 1930 is unquestioned, but to what extent is still a matter of uncertainty. Some indication may be obtained, however, from the decline in customs receipts. Loss of revenue from this source alone during the calendar year amounted to £153,403, the actual figures being £1,190,450 for 1931 and £1,037,047 for 1930.

The fall in sterling exchange had an immediate and disturbing effect on Jamaica's overseas trade, more particularly with respect to imports. The Jamaican pound, of course, follows the British pound, and merchants here who had bills outstanding in the United States and Canada for goods which they had perhaps received and sold, were hit pretty hard. The net result so far appears to be the switching of a considerable amount of business, which formerly went to the United States, to Canada and the United Kingdom, although there is no doubt that, with sterling where it is, the United Kingdom has benefited more largely than Canada. Indeed in certain lines the Dominion is losing business to the old country. Flour may be taken as an example. It is estimated that about 30,000 bags of English milled flour have been sold in Jamaica during the past two months for delivery before the end of March. This represents almost 10 per cent of the island's imports in 1930 (which, however, were below normal). Small quantities of this English flour consist of high-grade baking, but the bulk of the supply is the so-called "counter" variety, for which the demand in this country is extensive. It is reported that some of the flour reaches Jamaica via New York.

EXPORTS

So far as volume is concerned, Jamaica's exports were fairly well maintained as compared with those of previous years. Bananas totalled 22,099,885 stems, a decline of only 2,397,784 stems from the record figures of 1930. Increases are noted in shipments of coffee, coconuts, dyewood and extracts thereof, as well as in lime juice, oranges, orange oil, pimento, and sugar. Smaller shipments are recorded in cocoa, copra, ginger, goatskins, honey, fresh limes, rum and sugar. Shipments of grapefruit showed practically no change from the previous year, but it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to be able to report an increase of about 100 per cent in the shipments of citrus fruits (grapefruit, oranges and limes) from this colony to Canada during the year 1931, as compared with the previous year.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Weather conditions were on the whole favourable to agricultural production during the year; the banana crop is reported to have exceeded any previous year, although exports were lower than in 1930. Production of citrus fruits was also higher, and the coffee crop was considerably above normal. The excessive rains, however, had an adverse effect on cocoa and pimento, and the production of ginger was also slightly lower.

Banana prices have held up remarkably well. The average price paid by the two large fruit companies operating here was 2s. 6d. per "count bunch," while the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association have already paid 2s. per "count bunch" to their members for fruit delivered by them, besides the 2d. per bunch payable for interest and sinking fund on the £200,000 debenture guaranteed by the Government. The final returns are not yet known, but it is certain that proceeds of fruit sold will more than cover the payments already made.

The coffee crop (i.e. the present crop 1931-32), due to heavy rainfall, is reported as being above normal. Due also to favourable weather conditions, the average quality is decidedly superior to that of last season, and higher prices accordingly prevail. There is usually a price spread of 10s. or more per cwt., depending on quality, but the spread this season, for the reason above mentioned, is much less than is ordinarily the case. The prevailing prices at the close of 1931 stood at from 46s. to 50s. per cwt. delivered in Kingston, as against from 30s. to 40s. a year ago.

Cocoa production was about normal for the spring crop, but declined slightly for the fall crop, due to heavy rain at that period. Prices at the close of the

year were around 17s. per cwt. delivered Kingston, as against 18s. for the corresponding date in 1930.

The pimento crop was also below normal, due to early rains destroying the blossoms. The price was down by over 50 per cent, December, 1931, prices standing around 13s. per cwt. delivered Kingston as against 29s. in December, 1930.

Prices of ginger remained unchanged at from 30s. to 45s. per cwt., while production was slightly down. It is stated that the acreage under cultivation has decreased during recent years due to certain lands formerly devoted to ginger having been turned into bananas as being more profitable.

Sugar production mounted to 50,156 tons during the year, a decline of about 14,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Of this amount, 40,068 tons were exported. Imports of refined sugar were negligible, being limited to small quantities of icing sugar. According to law, sugar may only be imported under licence granted by the Sugar Board, and since the new refinery came into operation in December, 1930, no licences have been issued except for the small quantities of icing sugar referred to above. Halifax prices for raw sugar have remained steady throughout the year at from \$2.05 to \$2.10 per 100 pounds, but due to the difference in exchange planters are receiving about 30s. per ton more than when exchange was normal. Labour costs have been reduced, and the prospects are that the efficiently operated plants will show a profit over operating expenses. Under the Sugar Industry Aid Law, the Government paid £60,000 to Jamaican sugar planters in 1931, distributed proportionately according to the number of tons exported.

The production of rum showed a further decline for the year under review. In 1930 the total production amounted to 15,650 puncheons, whereas in 1931 only 9,162 puncheons were produced, plus 701 puncheons of alcohol. (The average content of a puncheon is 105 gallons.) The estimate for 1932 is about 8,000 puncheons of rum and 1,000 puncheons of alcohol. This estimate, however, will not be realized if, as is anticipated, the law to restrict rum production, passed at the last session of the Council, is assented to by the King.

GROWTH OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The progress of the Jamaica Producers' Association has been a matter of satisfaction, not only to the management but to the contractors. The growth of the banana section has been phenomenal. The association started operations in 1929, since which time its membership has steadily grown until to-day it approximates 12,000, and the acreage under contract is reported to be over 50,000. In 1930 it handled over 8,000,000 stems of bananas, and in 1931 over 7,600,000, or 35 per cent of the total exports of the island.

The association ships bananas to Canada by the Canadian National Steamships, and to the United States by the DoGiorgio Line. It owns and operates a fleet of five steamers, which carry fruit to the British and European markets. A sixth ship is now in course of construction, which will be added to the fleet at completion.

Another interesting point in connection with the operation of the association, and one which is worthy of mention, is that the small peasant proprietors from all over the island supply nearly two-thirds of the fruit handled. This feature it is held lends stability to the organization to a degree which would hardly be possible if the fruit were drawn from a relatively few plantations.

The ability of the association to weather the depression of the past two years is ample evidence of its fundamental strength, and the future is looked forward to with a marked degree of confidence.

JAMAICA CITRUS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

The operations of this subsidiary of the Jamaica Producers' Association have necessarily been on a much smaller scale than those of the Banana Association. Marked progress has, however, been made, particularly in respect to grading. Packers are learning to grade and pack properly under the guidance of Government inspectors. It is confidently hoped that in a few years' time Canada will take all Jamaica's production of citrus. It will of course be a good many years before Jamaica will be able to supply more than a fraction of Canada's requirements.

PUBLIC FINANCE

During the present financial year the colony has been faced with declining revenues, and it has been found necessary to curtail expenditure wherever possible in order to keep the deficit with which the Treasury is faced at a minimum. For the first six months of the fiscal year—from April 1 to September 30, 1931—revenue amounted to £964,412 as compared with £1,019,960 for the corresponding period in 1930. Decline in customs and excise tax receipts accounted for considerably more than half of this reduction. Expenditure during the same period was curtailed from £1,076,405 in 1930 to £1,006,687 in 1931, a decline of £69,718. Expenditure, however, exceeded revenue during the period by £12,275. The public debt was increased by £44,240 during the calendar year 1930.

At the time of writing an effort is being made to raise locally the sum of £500,000 in 4½ per cent prescribed stock. This loan is designed to take care of an existing short term loan, and certain maturing long term loans, as well as to provide funds for works in connection with the road program and development.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The number of long term visitors coming to the island during 1931 was less than 1930, but there was quite a substantial increase in the number of cruise visitors. The total number of visitors for each of the past five years was: 1927, 12,224; 1928, 14,456; 1929, 18,613; 1930, 26,187; 1931, 26,533.

BUSINESS FAILURES

The year 1931 constituted a record for bankruptcies and civil lawsuits, the underlying cause being, of course, the prevailing economic depression. In 1930 bankruptcies totalled 203; in 1931 the total was 309. Liabilities for the respective years were £95,101 and £92,382, and the total available assets were £40,634 and £26,771.

In 1930, when financial stringency began to be felt, the number of bankruptcies took a sharp upward turn and there was a still further increase in 1931. In addition, the business community loses each year an appreciable sum from compositions with creditors. No figures are available in this regard, since these cases do not reach the Trustee in Bankruptcy, but the total is known to be fairly large. For some time past there has been a tendency on the part of creditors to prefer settlements by means of composition, rather than through the institution of bankruptcy proceedings.

The Jamaican commercial community is, in the main, quite sound, and trading with reputable concerns is safe. The better-known commission agents as a rule take good care not to accept orders from persons or firms of doubtful stability.

CONCLUSION

Canadian firms should do well in this market during the next few years, if full advantage is taken of the opportunities offered. The increasing number

of inquiries which this office is receiving from the Dominion is a welcome indication of the interest that is being taken. It is not enough, however, for exporters to write letters and appoint agents. The people who are getting the business here are those who send a representative down regularly, or at least occasionally. He meets his customers face to face, and is in a position to remove any difficulties that may have arisen in correspondence. A visit from the factory is of incalculable assistance to the agent in pushing his firm's lines; it gives him confidence and develops enthusiasm, it enhances his importance in the eyes of his customers, and above all it creates that spirit of goodwill without which satisfactory business relations cannot be maintained.

The cruise of the exhibition ship, the *New Northland*, is a splendid move, and should have an immediate and favourable effect on Canadian trade relations with the British West Indies. But it would be a mistake for those firms who make new contacts in these islands during this trip to let them rest there; they should make up their minds that if this business is worth having, it is worth going after, and should make provision for some member of the firm to maintain personal contact with the agents appointed. British and American exporters have long recognized the value of personal contact, and their success, as well as the success of those Canadian firms who have been sending representatives regularly to the West Indies, is a strong argument in its favour.

The decline in the pound sterling in terms of Canadian dollars has opened up a new problem in this market. The Jamaican pound, as well as the Bahamian, follows the English sterling, and the natural result is that merchants prefer to purchase their goods in sterling, as that is the only way under existing conditions that they can tell what they are going to pay for their goods. If they buy in the United States or in Canada in dollars, the amount payable depends on the rate of exchange in effect on the day the account is paid. This introduces an element of risk which local traders are happy to avoid, and the net result is the switching of a good deal of business from the United States and Canada to England, or to the countries whose currency is sterling. A good deal of flour is now being purchased in England instead of in Canada. New Zealand has practically captured the entire butter market of Jamaica, purely on price. Some firms have met the new situation by quoting in sterling and accepting payment in sterling—in other words, the manufacturers assume the risks contingent on fluctuating exchange, instead of asking the buyer to do so.

BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT CANADA

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, writes that the manager of a well-known firm of general lines in Antwerp proposes to visit Canada in July with a view to getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of novelties, specialties and general commodities suitable for distribution on the Continent. To facilitate matters, this firm would like to be provided, at the earliest possible moment, by interested manufacturers and exporters with specifications, samples, and c.i.f. prices of their products. The name and address of the Belgian firm concerned, together with reports on its financial and commercial standing, may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quoting file No. 23468.

For follow-up purposes, it would be desirable that the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels be furnished with copy of all correspondence sent by Canadian manufacturers to the Belgian firm referred to above.

WHEAT SITUATION IN SWITZERLAND

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.; 100 kilos = 220 lbs.; 1 franc = \$0.1930 (par).]

Rotterdam, February 16, 1932.—Imports of wheat into Switzerland showed their customary seasonal increase during the fourth quarter of 1931, having risen from 192,674 metric tons with a value of 27,700,000 francs, in comparison with 149,553 tons at 22,786,059 francs during the third quarter and 96,020 metric tons at 15,887,581 francs during the second. Imports from Canada have fallen off, while those from the United States, Russia and Roumania have increased.

Particulars of imports in metric tons during the last nine months of 1931, together with values in thousands of francs, are as follows:—

Country of Origin	April-June		July-September		October-December	
	Metric Tons	Swiss Francs	Metric Tons	Swiss Francs	Metric Tons	Swiss Francs
Germany . . . . .	.....	.....	55	6	1,814	214
Hungary.	2,257	331	7,369	910	15,491	1,948
Canada	47,091	8,154	65,269	10,524	54,351	8,450
United States. . . .	9,624	1,595	44,431	6,662	52,199	7,843
Argentina	21,767	3,469	20,609	3,038	6,325	914
Australia	767	122	621	93	.....	.....
European Russia..	14,305	2,180	7,130	1,033	17,540	2,480
Roumania.	203	31	3,558	448	42,353	5,502
France	6	0.8	20	3	.....	.....
Bulgaria . . . . .	.....	.....	491	64	.....	.....
Total	96,020	15,887	149,553	22,786	192,674	27,700

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1931

G. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Introductory

Batavia, February 1, 1932.—The countries of the Middle East—Java, British Malaya, and Siam—have for their economic foundation the production of rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, rice and other agricultural products, the prices of which during the past year have fallen to new low levels. These low prices are forcing economies on estates which are resulting in a cost or production price so low as to have been thought out of the question a few years ago. These enforced adjustments and economies will eventually place the producer in a sounder position when business resumes more normal conditions.

The low price of agricultural products has also started an agitation in British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies for the development of local manufactures. Singapore has held its first manufacturers' exhibition, and many new factories have been established and others are in contemplation.

Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard considerably upset business, and even at present it is only carried on under difficulties due to the wide fluctuations of exchange. The depreciation in Malayan currency has been a great help to Singapore shippers of rubber, and is a serious handicap to exporters in Java.

The Sino-Japanese trouble has resulted in a certain amount of agitation for a boycott against Japanese goods, which is more serious in Siam than in Java. As long as the local Chinese business man is assured of protection by the local authorities, his patriotic sentiments will not be strong enough to overcome the much stronger argument of the low prices of Japanese goods.

I

Netherlands East Indies

[NOTE.—All values in Canadian dollars with conversion at par rate of exchange]

The year 1931 will be long remembered in the economic life of the Netherlands East Indies. The low price level which prevailed during 1931 for all Netherlands East India's exports had its effect on her production and trade, but during the first half of the year the condition was no more serious than in neighbouring countries. With the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard, however—a step which automatically depreciated the currencies of British Malaya and British India—followed later by Japan, the position of the Netherlands East Indies has become grave. Estates throughout the country have cut production, reduced staffs and lowered wages in some instances by 50 and 60 per cent. The customary favourable trade balance is vanishing at an alarming rate and the State's finances are in a serious condition.

The Netherlands East Indies with Holland still remains on the gold standard. Notwithstanding declarations by responsible officials to the contrary, it is hard to see how the Netherlands East Indies can escape being forced off. Her export trade is still falling, while imports from Holland are giving place to those from countries with a depreciated currency.

The fact that the production of staple foodstuffs in the Netherlands East Indies compares favourably with that of any normal year is one of the bright features in the situation. Many natives have stopped cultivating export produce and have turned to staple production, which is no doubt also having its effect.

PUBLIC FINANCES

The present condition of the Netherlands East Indies State finances has given rise to considerable anxiety, which is reflected among other ways in the discounting of Government bond issues on share markets. The index for Government securities is at 95 as compared with 100 in 1928. Actual quotations for some issues are below 80 for securities with a par value of 100.

The official deficit in the Government finances, as announced recently by the Director of Finance, stands at the very high figure of \$77,200,000 for 1931. At the beginning of the year a deficit of about \$32,000,000 had been expected, but the actual position presents a problem the solution of which is taxing the minds of public men. Almost every form of taxation shows a falling off in returns. Even receipts from Government pawnshops, which ordinarily are the source of a certain income, show a decline of about \$800,000 from the previous year. This means that the number of articles suitable for pawning is becoming exhausted.

Turning from the current budget of the country, an even more serious situation is the accumulation of short term loans. These at the beginning of 1930 totalled \$18,000,000. At the end of 1931 they were over \$100,000,000 and there is no hope of reducing them in the face of steadily declining Government revenues. The current expenses of the Government are being met by short term loans, but with the present condition of trade and the country's finances these are becoming more difficult to float.

In addition to these debts, which must be met during the year in which they are contracted, Netherlands India has a funded debt in long term bonds amounting to \$380,400,000.

In the face of the above situation, the Government has embarked upon a policy of rigorous economy. Drastic measures have been drafted. Proposals for increasing taxation are being considered but in view of the fact that there has been a constant increase since 1928, it is difficult to see where the country will be able to stand further imposts. Increases were made in 1930, but still the

budget remains unbalanced. One step that has already been put into effect is a further increase of 10 per cent in the surtax on import duties commencing January 1, 1932. The excise duty on gasoline has been increased from \$3 to \$3.60 per 100 litres. The surtax on personal and corporation income tax is now 40 per cent, and it is proposed to make it even higher. The work of revising the whole import tariff structure continues.

CREDIT SITUATION

The credit situation grew more acute as 1931 proceeded. In most classes of business, apart from estate supplies, sales were possible if the credit terms were long enough. Collections, particularly in the up-country districts, were, and still are, difficult. Business failures showed an increase of more than 30 per cent over 1930, the actual total being 1,430 as compared with 1,112 in 1930 and 842 in 1929. Again, the greatest percentage of these were Chinese individuals and partnerships totalling 869, and limited companies totalling 67. European failures comprised 286 individuals and partnerships and 20 companies. It should be unnecessary at the present time to caution exporters concerning the necessity of obtaining the fullest credit information. This advice cannot be too strongly emphasized since many firms in the Netherlands East Indies whose strength was formerly beyond question, are now in difficulties.

PRICES AND WAGES

Wages of natives engaged as estate or other agricultural coolies have been cut in most cases by at least 50 per cent. Due to curtailment in production, and to the closing down of many estates, thousands of natives are out of employment. This, however, presents very little hardship to the native population since its ability to absorb the unemployed and to adjust itself to lower standards of living seems to be unlimited. At the same time, a reduction in the purchasing power of the native population, as far as imported articles are concerned, has a most serious effect upon trade in general. The extent to which the native purchasing power has shrunk is shown in the reduced figures of note and coin circulation on the one hand, and on the other by the arrears to the People's Loan Fund and the increase in unredeemed pawns in the Government pawnshops.

The index for the native cost of living stood towards the end of 1931 at 95 compared with 143 in 1930. On the other hand, while incomes of Europeans have been reduced, their cost of living has not dropped to the same extent, the index standing at 142 as compared with 155 in 1930 (1913 = 100).

Again taking 1913 as the base year, the index of wholesale prices for imported articles at the close of 1931 stood at 107 as compared with 141 in 1930. That for wholesale prices of export commodities stood at 61 as compared with 79 in 1930. This is significant of the great drop in export as compared with import commodity values.

INDUSTRY

As one of the great sources of supply for raw materials, and depending entirely upon the returns from agriculture for her prosperity, the Netherlands East Indies is suffering exceptionally at the present time, and it has the added disadvantage of having to compete with countries with depreciated currencies. The hardest hit is undoubtedly the European planting industry. The low prices which were prevailing during the earlier part of 1931 made it necessary for all forms of estate production to be carried on at the absolute maximum of economy and efficiency. Most branches of the agricultural industry in this country had barely adjusted their costs to the low price levels when Great Britain went off

the gold standard. In order to meet the competition of Malaya and India, producers have had to wipe out any small profit which they were able to earn by carefully paring all costs. Another international phase of the question which tends to reduce the Netherlands East Indies' markets is the tendency for all governments artificially to restrict imports by means of tariffs. For the estates, there remains the necessity for world wide restriction of all production either by deliberate methods or by the dropping out of the less efficient producers.

In April, 1931, the Chadbourne scheme was introduced to restrict the production of sugar. In the Netherlands East Indies the planting of sugar cane was 17½ per cent less than in the previous year. This was even less than the requirements under the scheme. Nevertheless, the condition of the industry is far from favourable, stocks are heavy and prices low. During the year ten member companies of the Java sugar growers' association resigned in the belief that they could negotiate better prices independently. There are some fears that this is but the beginning of the break up of this co-operative marketing association. Whether or not this be the case, the individual members are bound to the provisions of the Chadbourne scheme and cannot produce without regard to it. It is reported that 53 sugar plantations will close during 1932 out of a total of some 180.

The rubber industry will be discussed more fully in the report on British Malaya, which will appear in a subsequent issue of this journal. The only phase in which the situation in that country differs from that in Netherlands India is with regard to exchange which, as pointed out above, is decidedly to the disadvantage of the Netherlands East Indies producers. That the rubber situation is serious is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1931, 114 rubber estates, accounting for about 5·6 per cent of the total production, completely stopped tapping although the estates were kept in running condition. In addition, thirteen estates were completely abandoned.

A tea restriction scheme which had been in force in 1930 by agreement between India, Ceylon, and Java producers was entirely abandoned in 1931. Production has been maintained at a level about equal to that of 1930 despite lower prices.

Exports of pepper were generally much lower during 1931 than in 1930. The stocks have been somewhat reduced and prices have had a tendency to improve.

The coffee industry continues to be greatly depressed with very low prices and a general sluggish tendency. Stocks in Brazil are still heavy and are influencing the whole market.

Production in the coal, iron and other mines, which are for the most part owned by the Government, was greatly reduced during the year and a number of mines were completely closed. In company with other tin-producing countries, a scheme was introduced in March, 1931, to restrict production, but in spite of this practically no improvement in price has taken place. At the same time any further fall was at least postponed by the introduction of the scheme.

In recent years there has been a growth in the Netherlands East Indies of small local industrial plants. During the year 1931 eleven new manufacturing concerns were established, having a combined capital of over \$2,800,000. The new industries include an asphalt and road building company, and a large brewery, the directors of which intend to place others in the main cities of Java.

At present, with the Japanese yen at a discount of 20 per cent, Holland cannot hope to compete in these markets in textiles. Japan's share in cotton goods imports has increased in value from 26 per cent in 1928 to over 46 per cent in 1931. Holland's share remained fairly constant until the present exchange difficulty arose. Most of Japan's gain during this period has been at the expense

of the United Kingdom. However, Great Britain has been able to come in again recently with the aid of her depreciated currency, but this has had the effect of forcing Dutch interests to again consider the question of producing cotton and establishing the textile industry in the Indies.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

A new shipping service between Vancouver and the Netherlands East Indies is operated by a combination of the Silver Line and the Java Pacific Line under the name Silver-Java Pacific Line. As was anticipated, this service has proved to be a great aid to Canada's trade with this country. During 1931 many new contacts were established, due to the advantages offered by this direct shipping service. An interesting feature of this service is the transshipment trade in Canadian canned salmon, lumber and other products destined for West Australian and South African ports. The Silver-Java Pacific boats connect with steamers at Soeraboia and Batavia to which they tranship the cargo for these countries. The Royal Packet Line (K.P.M.) has now a regular service in operation between Java and South Africa.

Early in 1932 there will be a slight change in the schedules of the Java-New York Line when the Holland-America Line ships will be removed from the service. However, connections will still be maintained by the three companies remaining in the merger, the Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd and the Netherlands Ocean Steamship Company.

Strong support was given to Japanese shippers in the form of a new shipping line operating between Java and Japan, the Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, which is believed to be supported by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. This service quotes rates anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent below those offered by the shipping conferences. Low freight rates, coupled with the already low prices for Japanese goods, and the recent exchange situation, are big factors in increasing Japan's share of this market. Already that country has succeeded in capturing most of the piece goods and rubber-shoe trade, and is making inroads into other classes of business such as canned fish and automobile accessories.

The fortnightly Dutch airmail service between Holland and Java was increased to a weekly service in October. The regular air lines throughout the Netherlands East Indies and connecting with Singapore were maintained during the year.

The traffic figures of the railways, which reflect to some extent the general economic depression, fell by 20 per cent during the first ten months of 1931 as compared with the same period of 1930. The Government post, telephone and telegraph service maintained a fairly high level considering conditions and showed only a slight decrease.

IMPORT AND EXPORT

The trade figures for 1931 show a greatly reduced volume, but the physical balance still shows a favourable excess of exports over imports. The import market was dull throughout the year and there is very little promise at the present time of any improvement. Importers' stocks are far below normal requirements and they continue buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion. The total volume of imports was 25 per cent lower than for 1930, while the values have dropped 35 per cent, the estimated total being \$232.8 million as compared with \$340.4 million in 1930 and \$429.2 in 1929.

Export quantities in this period were reduced by 20 per cent as compared with 1930, while values dropped 35 per cent. The estimated total value of exports is \$327.2 million as compared with \$478.8 million in 1930 and \$578 million in 1929. All products show losses in value of export. The following is a list of the most important products, the figures in brackets being the percent-

age decreases in the value of export as compared with 1930. Coconut oil (80), rubber (52), pepper (51), sugar (48), coffee (33), maize (30), copra (30), fibres (27), petroleum products (20), tobacco (6), tea (6). Tea and tobacco are the only products which have not suffered serious declines, although they too are somewhat reduced in value.

A detailed report on the trade of the Netherlands East Indies in 1931 will appear at a later date when complete statistics are available.

PROSPECTS

Although the economic outlook of the Netherlands East Indies is far from encouraging, prospects for Canada's trade with this country were never brighter than at present. Mention has been made above of the support which has been given to Canadian exports by the direct shipping facilities from the West Coast of Canada. This service is being continued during 1932, and each sailing shows greatly increased cargoes. The fact that Canadian currency is at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent makes it possible for Canadian firms to offer effective competition in products which up to the present have been imported from other countries.

MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS IN JAPAN

A. KEITH DOULL, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 yen = 100 sen = 0.4985 Canadian dollars at par; 100 kin = 132 pounds]

CONDENSED MILKS

Tokyo, January 27, 1932.—*Sweetened*.—The Japanese market for foreign condensed sweetened milk is practically controlled by the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. This concern markets its product under the brand "Eagle." The increasing popularity and cheapness of the domestic product is impinging on the sales of imported brands.

Unsweetened.—Over 80 per cent of the imports of foreign unsweetened condensed milk are supplied by the Carnation Milk Company. Anglo-Swiss "Milk Maid" was tried out in this market, but met with little success. The market is at present flooded with unsweetened milk. Nestlé's are bringing in milk from Holland and are underselling Carnation, due to the difference in exchange rates. It would be impossible to introduce a new brand of milk at the present time, and future chances of entering this market are not good on account of the cheapness of the domestic milks. An effort to introduce British Columbia condensed milks to this market has not met with success. In 1930 Canada shipped to Japan condensed milk to the value of 4,515 yen.

Japanese Production.—Both evaporated and condensed milk are manufactured in Japan. The following four firms practically handle the total Japanese production: Meiji Confectionery (a subsidiary of Meiji Sugar); Morinaga Confectionery; Kyokuto Rennyu Kaisha (a Mitsui interest); and Fuji Milk.

The domestic production of condensed milk in 1929 (the last year for which figures are available) amounted to 10,914,812 kg. valued at 7,864,393 yen. These firms are offering their milks at from 7.50 yen to 8 yen per case, delivered. Nestlé's have made many attempts to buy out one or more of the Japanese firms, but have so far been unsuccessful, due to very strong opposition from the Japanese Milk Producers' Association. There is at present a bill before the Diet (Japanese Parliament) asking for an increase in the duty on imported condensed milks in order to further protect the home industry. It is likely to be successful.

Imports.—The 1930 total imports amounted to 6,347,140 kin valued at 2,049,740 yen. Over 95 per cent of this amount originated in the United States; Great Britain, Holland, and Canada supplied the bulk of the remainder. Imports for the first eleven months of 1931 amounted to 5,062,584 kin valued at 1,570,008 yen.

Packing is usually in tins weighing 14 ounces, 48 to the case.

Carnation milk is at present quoted at \$2.80 per case c.i.f. Yokohama, and "Milk Maid" at \$2.70. Anglo-Swiss "Eagle" sweetened milk is quoted at between \$4.50 and \$5.50 c.i.f. Yokohama.

Condensed milks are dutiable at 13.40 yen per 100 kin; evaporated milks at 8.30 yen per 100 kin, including receptacles. Sterilized milks pay an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent.

MILK POWDERS

Whole Milk Powder.—"Klim" and "Lactogen" are sold extensively in this market, as a result of much advertising. Extensive advertising would be necessary in order to introduce a new brand. Powdered milk has now been in this market for over ten years and is a serious competitor of condensed milk.

Japanese Production.—There is very little domestic production of whole milk powder, although skim-milk powder is manufactured extensively. Butter-milk powder is practically unknown in this market. Previous to 1926 there was little, if any, production of powdered milk. The following are the production figures for the years 1926 to 1929 (the last year for which data are available):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
Kilograms	532,632	633,498	615,589	546,190
Yen	659,062	1,294,867	1,212,756	1,217,666

The chief centres of production are Hokkaido, Chiba prefecture, and Shizuoka prefecture.

Imports.—Imports of powdered milk in 1930 amounted to 1,210,384 kin valued at 1,219,540 yen. Dried milk imports for the eleven months of 1931, ended November 30, amounted to 1,095,003 kin valued at 993,635 yen, as compared with 1,166,178 kin valued at 1,177,767 yen for the same period of 1930.

"Klim" and "Lactogen" are shipped in small hermetically sealed tins. Skim-milk powder is usually shipped in 200-pound barrels and is repacked on arrival.

"Klim" retails at 1.70 yen per pound and "Lactogen" at 2.10 yen per pound retail. Japanese powdered milks sell at 1.40 yen per pound retail. Skim-milk powder is quoted at about 7 cents gold per pound c.i.f. Yokohama for the American product. Canadian quotations have always been higher than this, and in consequence no Canadian milk powder has been brought in.

The United States and Australia are Canada's chief competitors in this trade.

Powdered milks are dutiable at 13.40 yen per 100 kin including receptacles.

BUTTER

During the last six months imports of foreign butter have declined considerably. Previously there had always been a fair market for Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and United States butters. Swifts of Canada and Pat Burns Limited have been the chief Canadian suppliers. Golden State tinned butter used to have a good sale here, but at present imports are small. The lack of demand for imported butters is due almost entirely to the excellence of the domestic product combined with the low price.

Domestic Production.—The Japanese production of butter is estimated at more than 2,000,000 kin annually, of which approximately 1,400,000 kin originates in Hokkaido. There was, however, a big carry-over in 1931 due to an extra large 1930 production in Hokkaido. The Hokkaido Butter Federation is organized as a private business organization and receives a subsidy from the Hokkaido Government. In 1928 its subsidy amounted to 114,000 yen, and in 1929 to 25,000 yen. The Federation's brand name is "Yuki" or "Snow," small portions being marketed under the brand "HB." The 1930 production of the Federation amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, which figure represents over 60 per cent of the total production of butter in Hokkaido. In January, 1931, Japan began to export butter to China in an attempt to market her surplus supplies. It is of interest to note that in March of last year the Hokkaido Government advertised an exhibition sale of "Snow" brand Hokkaido butter in Shanghai. This butter is sold in Shanghai at Mex. \$1.85 (40 cents gold) per pound.

Imports.—In the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 Canada led all other countries in the value of butter exports to Japan. Canada's greatest exports were in 1926 when she shipped butter valued at 348,000 yen. In 1929 New Zealand took first place, closely followed by Canada. In 1930 Australia came first with butter exports valued at 134,976 yen, New Zealand second with 130,501 yen, and Canada third with exports valued at 104,754 yen. The United States and Great Britain supplied the remainder. In 1930 the total imports of butter were valued at 425,793 yen as compared with approximately 850,000 yen in 1926. For the ten months of 1931 ended October 31, butter imports were valued at only 110,248 yen as compared with 375,115 yen for the same months of 1930. At the present time imports of foreign butter are practically negligible due to the cheapness of the domestic product and to the depreciation of the yen.

The highest-grade Japanese butter is now selling at from 50 sen to 65 sen per pound in bulk, and 52 sen to 67 sen in pound packages. Imported Canadian butter retails at 1.10 yen per pound, but due to exchange conditions it is almost certain to advance in price. "Golden State" sells at 1.40 yen per pound.

Packing is in one-pound packages in wooden boxes.

Canadian butter comes under the conventional tariff and is dutiable at 33.65 yen per 100 kin, which works out at approximately 25.3 sen a pound.

CASEIN

Casein finds a ready market in Japan, where it is used principally by manufacturers of waterproof cloth, glue, veneer and lacquer, and by local paper mills for coating their paper. The Mitsui Bussan Company handles most of the imported casein. New Zealand and Australia supply the major portion of the foreign imports of this product, although Canada did at one time ship considerable quantities. Lactic casein is most in demand, sulphuric casein being little used. One manufacturer found Canadian casein to be of the wrong mesh for his work, and stated that he would have to alter his machinery in order to use it. The largest demand is for 80 mesh.

There is a fair domestic production of casein.

Lactic casein is at present quoted at 8 cents gold c.i.f. Japanese ports.

Casein is free of duty.

CHEESE

The market for cheese in Japan is comparatively small, due to the fact that the Japanese do not use it to any great extent. Demand is confined chiefly to the foreigners and foreign-style hotels and restaurants. Kraft of Canada does quite a good business in Japan, and one or two other Canadian companies'

products are also to be found on sale here. The market for cheese in Japan may be said to be fairly steady, and Canada is by far the largest supplier.

Domestic Production.—Practically all the cheese produced in Japan is made in Hokkaido, the chief dairy district. Hokkaido cheese is popular with foreigners and Japanese alike. The following figures show the domestic production of cheese for the years 1926 to 1929 (the last year for which data are available):—

	Quantity Kin	Value Yen
1926	24,208	18,712
1927	25,073	19,542
1928	35,809	33,665
1929	65,808	69,727

Previous to 1926 there was only a small production of cheese in Japan, and figures for these years are not available. It is to be noted that the production of cheese in Japan has increased annually. It is believed that this increase has continued during the past two years.

Imports.—No figures are as yet available for the 1931 imports of cheese, but the following table shows imports for the years 1929 and 1930, together with countries of origin:—

	1929		1930	
	Quantity Kin	Value Yen	Quantity Kin	Value Yen
Canada	41,397	38,762	42,652	38,379
France	10,912	13,370	6,303	8,492
Germany	2,648	2,550	2,415	2,397
Belgium	598	430	136	210
Italy	1,030	989	4,171	4,280
Switzerland	29,674	35,683	22,138	24,984
Holland	17,302	16,766	14,841	12,220
Sweden	1,114	1,182	878	1,230
Denmark .....	.....	.....	45	30
United States	9,468	9,131	10,650	9,506
Great Britain	7,782	8,650	9,203	11,118
New Zealand	3,716	2,916	122	67
Other	642	641	88	82
Total	126,283	131,070	113,642	112,995

Canada is by far the largest source of supply of cheese to the Japanese market.

Packing is in display cartons (ten display cartons to a case); also in small wooden boxes. Packages are of $\frac{1}{2}$ -, 1-, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - and 5-pound weights.

Canadian cheese sells at approximately one yen per pound retail. Canadian companies are quoting importers at 24 cents per pound c.i.f. Japanese ports.

Cheese is dutiable at 39.30 yen per 100 kin, which works out at approximately 29 sen per pound.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MANCHURIAN MARKET

PAUL SYKES, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Canadian Trade with Manchuria

Canadian trade into Manchuria has been extremely small, the percentage of the value of Canadian goods to those of all imports having stood at only 0.42 in 1930. Opportunities appear to exist for a considerable extension in exports to this market in flour, marine products, paper, railway and electric materials, fertilizers, a variety of foodstuffs, and many other commodities.

Flour has been Canada's chief export to Manchuria, the volume of this trade having fluctuated violently from year to year but having represented an

approximate annual value of some \$300,000 during recent times. United States flour has entered the market in much larger quantities, price having been the important factor. A considerable part, however, of the flour imported from Japan has been milled from Canadian wheat.

Motor cars and trucks from Canadian plants make up a substantial proportion of the total value of Canadian exports to Manchuria. Machinery of various types is also an important item, while late import returns show also small amounts of paper, clothing, provisions, liquor, lumber, and miscellaneous goods as being of Canadian origin. No record can be traced in trade returns, however, of shipments into this territory of many of the articles which are being sold regularly to Central and South China, as for example, leather, canned milk, fruits and vegetables, packing house products, automobile accessories, fresh fruits and vegetables, hardware, and many others—goods which undoubtedly can be shipped to this market as well as to nearby territories where closely similar demand and business conditions exist. The situation generally is one which reflects little credit on the initiative of exporters or on their appreciation of present or future business opportunities in this region.

BUSINESS METHODS

If it may be taken for granted that the consumption of Canadian products in this territory can be increased, particularly when present depressed conditions give way to more favourable times, the following notes regarding business methods and conditions may be of interest.

Currency.—The currency question in Manchuria is one to which comparatively brief reference need be made. Suffice it to say that in the various provinces and cities many currencies are in circulation, principal among these being paper notes, ostensibly based on the silver dollar, and, in the principal cities, paper notes, issued by Japanese banks, based on the gold yen. The Chinese population are accustomed, by practice and tradition, to the use of silver or of paper which is presumed to be of equal value (but rarely is), while the Japanese element, principally in the Leased Territory, Mukden, and Harbin, is used to gold standards.

Import business is carried on either in Japanese money or in the currency of the countries in which goods are purchased. Quotations in Canadian dollars (at date of writing) are less preferable than in United States currency owing to inadequate information regarding exchange rates but are still in order and, under normal circumstances, will be expected by importers.

Finance and Terms of Sale.—Business will ordinarily be done on terms of irrevocable letter of credit. This rule will apply, almost without exception, to trade in flour, lumber, marine products, and such other commodities as are sold outright in large quantities, and for which both buyers and sellers recognize the use of contracts. Machinery sales may be financed differently, time being allowed for payment. The introduction of new business will ordinarily be facilitated by a willingness on the part of exporters to make trial shipments on consignment or for payment at, say, sixty days. As in all such cases, of course, the terms on which business will be done must be regulated according to the reputation, ability, and current standing of connections. Advice on such matters may be obtained from British, American, and Japanese banks operating in Dairen, Mukden, and Harbin. Quotations submitted to local importers will preferably be made c.i.f. Dairen.

Representation.—The importation and distribution of goods in Manchuria is handled by: (1) large merchant firms who buy for their own account and for resale and who act as exclusive representatives of overseas manufacturers; (2) small firms and individuals who act as commission agents and who also hold

exclusive sales rights for specified territories. The larger firms in group (1) are Japanese and British, for the greater part, but include also some Chinese and American concerns. Many of the smaller type are Russian, but the class, as usual, is not by any means of a distinctive character.

The connections which exporters will make must depend to a large extent on the nature of their products. Those goods which are handled in bulk and which represent large values will, in general, be sold directly to large concerns acting in the capacity of buyers—flour, fish, lumber, fertilizers, machinery and similar lines falling into this class. Clothing, canned goods, leather, paper, hardware, liquor and allied commodities will, on the other hand, be sold preferably through agents, which may, of course, mean either the large merchant firms or smaller concerns specializing in particular branches of business.

Shipping Facilities.—Canada is rather seriously handicapped in shipping to Manchuria in that there are no vessels plying regularly between Canadian ports and Dairen or other Manchurian ports. Goods despatched to local points must ordinarily be transhipped in Japan, usually at Kobe, or at Shanghai or Tientsin. There are frequent sailings from these ports to Dairen, but the difficulty of arranging for through carriage and the expense entailed by transshipment are serious obstacles. When sufficient cargo offers, one United States steamship line will arrange for vessels to call at Vancouver en route to Dairen, but the service is not guaranteed as regular. The various larger steamship companies operating to the Orient from Vancouver and Victoria—Canadian Pacific Steamships, Dollar and American Mail Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and others—will at all times quote rates and sailing dates on cargoes for despatch to this territory.

Packing.—The greatest care must be given to the packing of shipments to Manchuria, as to all points in the Orient. The rough treatment given to goods when unloaded by Chinese coolies and the inadequate devices for cargo handling, which are encountered at times, demand that, as far as possible, cases and containers be as strong as possible. Pilferage being common, all attention should be given also to the protection of contents of packages. Packing lists should preferably be included with invoices.

Import Duties and Regulations.—For customs purposes, Manchuria, excepting the Kwangtung Leased Territory, is under the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs organization and import duties exactly similar to those payable in China are levied on all incoming cargoes. The Kwangtung Leased Territory is a free area and no duties are levied on goods imported into it, if these are for local consumption only.

The rates of duty payable on imports into China are on file in the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa and may be had on application. There being only one schedule of rates, Canadian goods are subject to the same duties as those of all other countries.

Documentation.—As in China, there are no stringent rules as to documentation of shipments to this territory. Ordinary commercial invoices, showing clearly the composition of shipments, their true value in the country of origin, name of shippers and of consignees, and provided preferably in triplicate, are expected, but unless circumstances are exceptional nothing further is required. Similar documents should be provided in the case of shipments to Dairen, even if the goods concerned are intended for local use.

Samples of no commercial value are customarily passed in without charge, but should be clearly marked to prevent misunderstanding.

Postal Facilities.—Mail despatched from Canada to points in Manchuria is ordinarily carried by the faster passenger vessels from Vancouver or Victoria to Yokohama, thence by train to Shimonoseki, by vessel to Fusan, in Korea, and by train again to Mukden for local distribution. It may also, of course,

be carried to Kobe and thence by vessel to Dairen, but the former route is the quicker.

The postal service in Korea and the Kwangtung Leased Territory is under Japanese administration, while in Manchuria proper it is under Chinese administration.

Letters and parcels for points in Manchuria should be so addressed and should preferably not be directed to China as this is liable to lead to delays in sorting and delivery.

For parcel post regulations and all rates refer to the *Canada Official Postal Guide*.

Travelling Facilities.—Persons travelling to Manchuria should be provided with passports viséd by Japanese and Chinese authorities. Omission to have such credentials in full and proper form will be found to result in considerable annoyance, expense or delay.

Steamships, trains, and hotels will generally be found to be convenient and efficiently managed, if travellers keep to the main routes. Modern passenger vessels run at frequent intervals to Dairen from Japan ports, Shanghai, and Tientsin. The rail and water journey from Japan via Korea is also satisfactory, as is that of the air line from Tokyo to Dairen or Mukden. Manchuria may be reached directly from China by the Peking-Mukden railway line. From Dairen to Changchun the excellent rail and hotel service of the South Manchuria Railway Company is available. Railway travel elsewhere is possible but, outside of the direct journey to Harbin and thence along the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Russian border, is dependent on Chinese services, and the facilities on these routes are not designed to meet Occidental tastes.

CURRENT CONDITIONS IN THE MANCHURIA MARKET

Three factors stand out from all others in a review of current business conditions in Manchuria. First among them, of course, is the world-wide depression which has affected this territory very seriously and led to great decreases in the export trade in beans and bean products as well as other typical local productions. Second among them is the struggle between Japan and her military forces and the northern Chinese for supremacy in parts of South Manchuria. Thirdly must be considered the exchange situation—the fluctuating value of silver and the recent decline in value of the yen.

Although the operations of governments and banks in manipulating note issues have for years deprived the producers in Manchuria of the power to purchase goods equal in value to those which they have sold, and as a result it has been impossible to measure accurately the total purchasing power of the people by the value of production, present-day conditions throughout the world have intensified Manchuria's inability to take the place she deserves among other large markets for imported goods. The decline in prices of raw materials and a shrinkage in demand for them have led to serious reductions in exports from all parts of this territory and, although the latest trade statistics available are for the year 1930 and are accordingly of no great present value, they are still interesting in showing a decline in the value of direct exports of approximately 25 per cent between 1929 and 1930. This has undoubtedly been followed by further decreases during the past year. Import trade has suffered in consequence, and general conditions as indicated by bank returns of deposits and withdrawals, wage rates, railway earnings, and other indices are almost universally unsatisfactory.

The dispute between Japan and various Chinese authorities, which during the last six months has shown signs of causing serious international complications, has had a disastrous effect on business. Outside of the slight impetus given to trade in some articles for use as war materials, the general effect has

been to discourage buying and to exert a restraining influence on business which, in these times, is highly undesirable.

Exchange, the third important factor, also deserves brief mention. The value of silver, which for the first nine months of 1931 was at unusually low levels, has recently shown decided firmness. Silver being the currency to which the bulk of Manchuria's population is accustomed, this strengthening will lead to an increasing ability to purchase goods of foreign origin, and although there is no assurance of this tendency leading to tangible results in the immediate future, such a result is inevitable if the value of the metal shows further improvements and will, it is hoped, counteract adverse influences.

The recent depreciation in the yen is intimately related also to the silver situation. Its lower value, in terms of silver, will lead to Japan finding herself in an even stronger position than ever among suppliers to the Manchurian market, except, of course, where other countries with depreciated currency are concerned. The lower value of this currency will undoubtedly act as a restraint on import trade into the Kwangtung Leased Territory, but this factor will be of comparatively little importance when the whole of Manchuria's trade is under consideration.

If a brief and general estimate may be made as to possible developments in the local situation it is that, with an improvement in world consumption of raw materials, which will again enable a steady outward flow of Manchuria's essential productions, and a settlement of the political situation between Japan and China, general conditions throughout this whole territory will show a distinct reaction in the form of a rapid and extensive business revival. Japan, of course, will be the greatest gainer from such developments, but all countries which attempt to cater to the market's requirements for imported goods are likely to find a response which will exceed expectations.

CONCLUSION

It appears to be a well-justified opinion that Manchuria, as a branch of the whole Oriental market, will eventually repay in the volume of business returned a much closer degree of attention from Canadian exporters. If the United States, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and other countries can find business here in articles which are produced efficiently in Canada, there is no reason why such articles should not be supplied from Canadian sources. With the recent establishment of a Trade Commissioner's office in Dairen, which will enable contacts to be made with firms in Manchuria's business centres and be a source of supply of trade information, Canadian exporters are urged to take advantage of this opportunity of extending their relations and business to include this division of the Oriental market.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA IN 1931

J. A. STRONG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Panama City, February 15, 1932.—Since the Republic of Panama is dependent commercially to such a great extent on the Panama Canal, it has been less affected during the past two years than the other Central American countries. There was, however, a decided decline in business activity, particularly during the last quarter of the past year.

The republic has a population of approximately 500,000, and total imports amounted to \$17,423,739 in 1930. The complete returns for 1931 will probably show a decrease of around 25 per cent. Exports in 1930 amounted to only \$3,302,007, consisting mainly of bananas, coconuts, cocoa, and hides. The unfavourable balance of trade is offset mainly by purchases by Canal Zone

residents and tourists; the latter might be regarded as Panama's most important industry. Import duties are low, averaging about 15 per cent ad valorem, and as a result many articles may be purchased at favourable prices. While the number of tourists visiting the Isthmus this season will probably exceed that of last year, there is less money being spent. The Government has proposed increasing the import duties as from April 1 next with a view to obtaining increased revenues from this source. During 1931 there were 186,687 passengers brought to the Isthmus by vessels calling at Canal Zone ports. In 1930 the number was 209,527 and in 1929 207,970. The bulk of the passengers remained from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Exports from Canada to Panama in 1931 (fiscal year) were valued at \$706,035, as against \$877,770 in 1930 and \$1,040,519 in 1929. The principal items in 1931 were: potatoes, \$189,041; flour, \$22,916; codfish, \$43,748; milk, \$188,090; and newsprint, \$27,489. The decrease as compared with 1930 is accounted for almost entirely by a falling off in shipments of automobiles. Other important items from Canada are lumber, wallboard, salmon, medicinal preparations, and paper products.

AIR SERVICES

As a result of developments during the past few years, Panama occupies a strategic position as regards air services operating between North and South America. Air lines connect Panama and the United States both via Jamaica and Cuba and via the Central American countries. There are also services connecting Panama and the West Coast of South America and east to Colombia and Venezuela, linking up with the East Coast services at Trinidad. These facilities, together with the steamship services which exist as a result of being situated on the Panama Canal, make Panama a convenient place for locating representatives of foreign firms, and an increasing number are making the Isthmus their headquarters.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1931

During the calendar year 1931 a total of 4,972 vessels transitted the canal as compared with 5,885 in 1930 and 6,430 in 1929. Forty-four per cent of the total number of vessels were of United States registry, and 24 per cent British. The tolls paid on the 4,972 vessels amounted to \$22,530,820, while tolls amounting to \$27,847,941 were paid in the previous year.

The greater proportionate decrease in cargo tonnage was in the Atlantic-to-Pacific movement, which consists mainly of manufactured goods and general cargo. The movement in this direction declined from 8,064,438 tons in 1930 to 5,974,099 tons in 1931. The Pacific-to-Atlantic movement, usually three times that in the opposite direction, declined from 19,783,503 tons in 1930 to 16,074,098 tons in 1931.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN VENEZUELA IN 1931

J. A. STRONG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Panama City, February 15, 1932.—The principal factor affecting business activity in Venezuela during the past year was the decrease in the production of oil. This affected almost every phase of industry in the country, reduced Government revenues, and released thousands of labourers. Fortunately for the present, there has always been a shortage of agricultural workers, and this industry has been able to absorb the bulk of the unemployed. Efforts are being made by such public bodies as the Caracas Chamber of Commerce to encourage the production of staple foodstuffs and to reduce imports.

The decrease in oil production followed an agreement among the four large oil companies to curtail output for a period of ninety days. This agreement

expired in June last, but there has since been no increase in production. The output of crude petroleum in 1930 was estimated at 137,675,000 barrels as against 118,000,000 barrels last year.

There are no recent statistics of external trade available, but both exports and imports for last year will show a considerable decrease. Coffee and cocoa are the two principal export commodities. Prices were low and the crops were below normal in yield. Imports have been affected mainly by the reduced purchasing power of the people and the fall in exchange. The bolivar, which is at par quoted at 5.19 to the dollar, is at present around 6.65.

The fall in imports has proportionally affected Government revenues from this source and reductions have been made in the appropriations for the departments of Finance and Public Works.

PUBLIC DEBT

Venezuela's public debt is the lowest of any South American country. The debt at the beginning of 1931 amounted to 24,487,742 bolivars or under \$4,000,000, all of which is internal.

The entire foreign debt was paid in December, 1930. Requirements for interest and amortization on the public debt amount to around 1 per cent of the Government revenues.

General Gomez, who retired from the Presidency in 1929 as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was re-elected President by Congress again last year.

Exports from Canada to Venezuela in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, amounted to \$1,058,223 as against \$1,286,943 in the previous year. The principal commodities which Canada exports to Venezuela, together with values for 1931, were: flour, \$303,357 (\$262,692 in 1930); rubber tires, \$201,591 (\$211,316); salmon, \$26,071 (\$98,786); newsprint, \$29,492 (\$6,174); automobiles, \$270,564 (\$491,234); and aluminium, \$24,682 (\$7,266).

FOREIGN TRADE OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Trade by Commodities—*Continued*

WOOD AND PAPER

Wood and Wood Manufactures

Total imports of wood products of all kinds into Palestine during 1930 were valued at £P392,119, as against exports of £P4,067.

Rough Timber.—Imports of trunks and branches of trees were valued at £P14,274, chiefly consigned from Turkey, Roumania, Russia, and other European countries. Firewood imports totalled £P107.

Sawn Timber.—There were 2,862 cubic metres of wood destined for furniture making and 49,811 cubic metres of sawn timber for building and other purposes imported during 1930, valued at £P15,292 and £P167,564, compared with imports of 2,494 and 39,844 cubic metres respectively in 1929.

Roumania is the chief source of supply. It contributed 855 cu. m. of furniture wood and 33,679 cu. m. of other lumber in 1930. Russia supplied 6,580 cu. m. of building timber, being the second largest supplier, Sweden contributing 2,795 cu. m. and Syria 4,232 cu. m., while Egypt is credited with 1,260 cu. m., these being re-exports. Yugoslavia supplied 826 cu. m.

* This is the fourth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462 (February 6); the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463 (February 13); the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464 (February 20); and the fourth, on foreign trade, including the first section on trade by commodities, covering foodstuffs, feed-stuffs, live animals, vegetables, and tobacco in No. 1465 (February 27).

of furniture woods, and the United States 671 cu. m. Yugoslavia also shipped 485 cu. m. of building lumber, while the United States made no shipments, apparently, under this class.

Box Shooks.—Considerable quantities of shooks—tops, bottoms, and sides—are required for the packing of Palestine's citrus fruit crop, imports of wood under this heading totalled 26,361 cu. m. valued at £P128,246 in 1930 as compared with 29,349 valued at £P143,433 in 1929. Of the 1930 requirements, Roumania supplied 16,593 cu. m. and Russia 6,658 cu. m. Austria contributed 2,567 cubic metres.

Plywood.—456 metric tons of plywood valued at £P9,898 were imported in 1930, of which shipments from Poland totalled 235.5 tons, from Russia 80 tons, Germany 51.7 tons, and Roumania 45.3 tons. Re-exports from Egypt amounted to 24 tons. Latvia also supplied 6.6 tons and Austria 7.6 tons.

Cooperage.—Imports of empty barrels during 1930 totalled £P820, Hungary and Italy being the chief countries of supply. There were £P513 worth of staves imported, chiefly from Roumania and Italy, while imports of hoops for orange packing were valued at £P9,273, two-thirds from Turkey, the remainder consigned from Italy.

Furniture.—Total imports of furniture of wood in 1930 and 1929 were valued at £P27,344 and £P28,842 respectively. The distribution of imports in 1930 was as follows: Syria, £P10,224; United Kingdom, £P3,652; Czechoslovakia, £P3,293; Switzerland, £P1,860; Yugoslavia, £P1,319; United States, £P1,431; Austria, £P1,064. Lesser shipments were made by Poland, Italy, Germany, Hungary, France, and other European countries in the order named. Exports of furniture totalled £P487.

Other Wooden Articles.—1,594 kilos of wooden nails valued at £P67 were imported in 1930, the United States supplying 1,000 kilos and Latvia 594 kilos. Some 3,800 kilos of match sticks valued at £P84 were also imported in 1930. All other imports of wood manufactures totalled £P17,834, Germany contributing £P7,320 and Syria £P3,191.

Palestine exported olive wood manufactures valued at £P3,319 during 1930, mostly to the United Kingdom and the United States, and other wood manufactures totalling £P261.

Paper and Paper Products

Imports of paper and paper products of all kinds in 1930 totalled £P137,197, including printed matter valued at £P42,093. Other imports of paper in the form of letter paper, envelopes, etc., are not included in this group, but appear in the statistics under the heading of *stationery* together with ink, pens, and pencils, total imports under this item being £P31,590.

Exports of paper and cardboard manufactures, books and other printed matter totalled £P12,565.

Printing Paper.—Total imports of printing paper amounted to 1,227 metric tons, valued at £P29,623. Austria supplied 554.5 tons, Germany 328.3 tons, Italy 114.7 tons, Belgium 72.4 tons, Yugoslavia 65.2 tons, and Sweden 35.4 tons. This commodity is not manufactured in Palestine.

Wrapping Paper.—Imports of wrapping paper were valued at £P34,953, this figure being made up as follows:—

Fruit wraps, 728.3 metric tons valued at £P20,336, of which Sweden supplied 453.7 tons and Czechoslovakia 227.5 tons. Germany and Norway supplied most of the remaining imports.

Other paper for packing, 922.7 tons valued at £P14,420, mostly supplied by Germany (528.5 tons) and Sweden (180 tons). Austria contributed 50 tons, Belgium 68, Finland 22, Holland 15, France 14, Latvia 6, Italy 6, and Yugoslavia 4 tons.

Paper, paraffin and waxed, 5,126 kilos valued at £P197, from Italy, Germany, and Holland.

Cigarette Paper.—£P2,260 of cigarette paper was imported. France contributed nearly half.

Roofing Paper.—132.6 metric tons of roofing paper were imported, total value £P2,035. Roumania supplied 42.6 tons, Germany 34, France 16.5, Yugoslavia 15, and Belgium 14 tons.

Other Paper.—Imports of paper other than the above-mentioned totalled 118 metric tons valued at £P5,323. The main sources were Germany, Belgium, Sweden, and Italy.

Cardboard.—Imports of cardboard totalled 866.2 metric tons valued at £P12,036. Sweden, Germany, Austria, and Holland, in the order mentioned, were the chief suppliers.

Paper and Cardboard Manufactures.—Total imports of paper and cardboard manufactures, not elsewhere mentioned, were valued at £P8,874, Germany, the United States, Austria, and Sweden being the chief sources.

Exports totalled £P2,475, mainly to Syria.

Books.—Imports of printed books were valued at £P22,154, the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Egypt, and Syria being the main contributors.

Exports totalled £P9,396, chiefly to the United States, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Playing Cards.—67,575 packs of playing cards were imported, valued at £P1,029. France supplied 33,105 packs, Belgium 19,093, the United Kingdom 7,559, and Austria 5,750.

Other Printed Matter.—Imports of pictures, albums, and postcards totalled £P3,771, mostly from Germany (£P2,231) and the United Kingdom (£P453). Exports were valued at £P970.

Imports of advertising and other printed matter were valued at £P15,139 against exports £P694.

RUBBER GOODS

Imports of rubber goods in 1930 totalled £P59,888. There were no exports under this category.

Rubber Tires and Tubes.—Imports of rubber tires and tubes amounted to 230 metric tons valued at £P47,994. The chief source of supply was the United States, over half the imports (132.5 tons, £P27,333) coming from that country. The United Kingdom contributed 45 tons, France 30, Germany 11, and Italy 5 tons.

Rubber Heels and Soles.—38,043 kilos of rubber heels and soles, valued at £P3,425, were imported. Austria supplied 11,902 kilos, Germany 12,741, and the United States 10,319 kilos. Poland is credited with 1,370 and Belgium with 1,069 kilos.

Other Rubber Goods.—Total imports of all other rubber products were valued at £P8,469, the main sources being Austria, Germany, Hungary, the United Kingdom, and France in the order named.

Hides and Leather Goods

The total value of hides, leather and manufactures of leather (excepting footwear) imported in 1930 was £P197,294. Exports were valued at £P48,435.

Raw Hides and Skins.—Imports of hides and skins in the raw state were valued at £P17,336, made up as follows: buffalo hides, raw and dried, 159,024 kilos valued at £P12,427, India supplying 86 per cent and the Malay States 9 per cent; camel, cattle, and horse hides, raw and dried, 41,248 kilos valued at £P3,585, Egypt being credited with 28,000 kilos and Poland with 11,300 kilos; sheep and goat skins, 15,390 kilos valued at £P929, Syria supplying about 75 per cent and Egypt the remainder; other hides and skins, 786 kilos valued at £P395, mostly from Syria.

Exports totalled £P28,151, as follows: oxen and cow hides, raw or dried, 154,986 kilos valued at £P8,477, shipped for the most part to Syria; sheep and goat skins, raw or dried, 251,633 kilos valued at £P16,971, of which 151,157 kilos were consigned to Syria, 50,398 kilos to Italy, 26,455 kilos to Egypt, and 18,865 kilos to France; other skins, including horse and camel hides, 19,057 kilos valued at £P2,703, mainly shipped to Syria, and in lesser quantities to the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Germany.

Furs, Raw.—Total imports of raw furs amounted to £P1,931, of which Germany supplied £P1,081 and France £P523.

Sole Leather.—Imports of sole leather totalled 254,043 kilos valued at £P34,139. Egypt is credited with 147,786 kilos, Hungary 36,188, France 18,298, Syria 19,453, Belgium 10,441, and India 7,561 kilos.

Exports were valued at £P7,771 for 58,819 kilos, mostly shipped to Syria.

Upper Leather.—Imports of upper leather, classified as designed, glazed chamois and kid, totalled 7,097 kilos valued at £P8,490, and of all other upper leather, 68,926 kilos valued at £P30,387. Of the first category, the United States supplied 3,693 kilos, Germany 1,258, Syria 518, and Austria 485 kilos. Of the second category, Syria consigned 37,947 kilos, Hungary 6,990, Germany 5,112, Egypt 5,814, Austria 3,258, Belgium 3,110, France 3,014, and the United States 1,456 kilos.

Exports of upper leather totalled 20,024 kilos valued at £P2,749, mainly to Egypt and Syria.

Boots and Shoes.—Imports of boots and shoes of leather totalled £P89,644. Consignments are shown as having been chiefly made from Syria (£P24,849), Germany (£P22,551), Czechoslovakia (£P15,099), Austria (£P9,705), the United Kingdom (£P5,473), and the United States (£P3,989).

Exports were valued at £P2,013, shipments being practically confined to Syria.

Fancy and Upholstery Leather.—2,733 kilos of leather for upholstery and fancy leather goods were imported, total value £P1,844, of which Germany supplied 1,418 kilos, Austria 562, and the United Kingdom 466 kilos.

Handbags and Pocket Books.—Imports of handbags and leather pocket books totalled £P3,626, mainly supplied by Germany and Austria. Exports of handbags were valued at £P6,274, chiefly to Egypt and Syria.

Belting for Machinery.—Total imports of leather belting for machinery were valued at £P5,042. Germany's share was £P3,243, being by far the largest. Belgium and the United Kingdom were credited with £P518 and £P451 respectively.

Other Leather Manufactures.—Imports of leather goods not detailed above totalled £P4,855, Germany contributing £P1,949, Syria £P966, and the United Kingdom £P768. Water skins to the value of £P1,402 were exported, besides other leather goods valued at £P75.

TEXTILES

Cotton, Raw and Manufactured

Total imports of cotton, raw, cotton piece goods and other cotton manufactures in 1930 were valued at £P609,112, made up as follows: raw cotton, £P10,562; yarn and thread, £P71,048; piece goods, grey, bleached, dyed and printed, £P478,545; all other cotton manufactures, £P49,507.

Total exports amounted to £P3,654 worth of cotton manufactures.

Raw Cotton.—196,126 kilos of raw cotton and waste valued at £P10,562 were imported in 1930 as compared with 183,079 kilos valued at £P13,306 in 1929. The chief sources of supply in 1930 were Syria, which contributed 161,653 kilos, Malta 12,410 kilos, Turkey 10,426, and Egypt 6,620 kilos. Exports were nil.

Cotton Yarn.—351,486 kilos of cotton yarn valued at £P49,466 were imported in 1930 as against 218,139 in the previous year. Consignments from Egypt in 1930 reached a total of 116,868 kilos, mostly of foreign manufacture, while Italy supplied 124,864 kilos, India 54,034, the United Kingdom 19,262, Germany 12,669, Switzerland 7,025, and Czechoslovakia 6,444 kilos. There were no exports.

Cotton Thread.—Imports in 1930 totalled 54,124 kilos valued at £P21,582, practically the same in quantity and value as during the previous year. France supplied 18,451 kilos, the United Kingdom 17,437, Belgium 8,008, Italy 3,592, Switzerland 1,349, and Germany 1,355 kilos. Exports were nil.

Cotton Piece Goods.—Imports of grey piece goods in 1930 amounted to 711,715 kilos valued at £P68,253 compared with 467,643 kilos valued at £P63,777 in the previous year. Consignments from Egypt totalled 611,612, consisting practically of re-exports, this figure including only about 4,000 kilos of goods of Egyptian manufacture. Japan is credited with 69,810 kilos, Syria with 14,816 (mostly re-exports), and the United Kingdom 9,503 kilos, which is far below the quantity actually supplied by the latter country.

Imports of bleached cotton piece goods in 1930 totalled 381,232 kilos valued at £P81,054, an increase in quantity of about 70,000 kilos over 1929. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, which is directly credited with 235,167 kilos, Syria 47,612 (probably mostly French), Egypt 34,200 (re-exports), and Italy 37,232 kilos. Actual imports of bleached piece goods of Syrian manufacture were only about 4,500 kilos, and of Egyptian manufacture practically nil. Imports from the United States totalled 3,873 kilos.

Total imports of dyed cotton piece goods in 1930 reached 1,330,223 kilos valued at £P301,580 as compared with 980,860 kilos worth £P262,374 the previous year. In 1930 sources of supply were as follows: Syria, 424,562 kilos (almost wholly of non-Syrian manufacture); Egypt, 339,146 (only about 2,000 kilos of which were of Egyptian origin); Italy, 261,830; United Kingdom, 137,181; Belgium, 45,311; Czechoslovakia, 33,012; United States, 12,653; and all other countries, 76,539 kilos.

Imports of printed cotton piece goods totalled 83,917 kilos in 1930 valued at £P27,658 as compared with 61,736 kilos valued at £P23,861 in 1929. Shipments in 1930 were consigned chiefly from the following countries: Syria, 41,774 kilos, these being entirely re-exports, most likely of French manufacture; the United Kingdom, 18,845; Czechoslovakia, 8,073; Italy, 2,818; Egypt, 2,160 (re-exports); and the United States, 625 kilos. Exports in this category were nil.

Mosquito Netting.—Total imports of mosquito netting in 1930 amounted to 11,122 kilos valued at £P3,143. Italy, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, and France are the chief countries of origin.

Cotton and Gauze, Antiseptic.—Imports of antiseptic cotton and gauze totalled 33,435 kilos valued at £P4,531. Germany supplied 9,904 kilos, Italy 7,440, the United Kingdom 5,442, and Egypt 4,132 kilos.

Other Cotton Manufactures.—Imports of cotton manufactures, not apparel, other than the foregoing during 1930 were valued at £P41,325. Germany, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, and Italy were the principal sources.

Palestine exported various cotton manufactures during 1930 amounting to a total of £P3,654.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured

Total imports of raw wool, woollen fabrics (pure or mixed), carpets and woollen manufactures (other than apparel) in 1930 were valued at £P199,484 as compared with exports valued at £P6,096, the latter consisting mostly of raw wool.

Raw Wool.—Imports of raw wool and waste during 1930 were valued at £P1,794 (mostly consigned from Egypt and Syria), while exports amounted to £P4,909, of which France took £P4,020, the United States £P718, and Syria £P158.

Woollen Yarn and Thread.—Imports of woollen yarn totalled 31,904 kilos valued at £P14,019 (Italy supplying 60 per cent), and of woollen thread 7,399 kilos valued at £P2,260, of which Italy and Austria each supplied approximately 35 per cent.

Woollen Fabrics.—Imports of woollen fabrics, wholly of wool, totalled 80,977 kilos valued at £P90,942, consignments being chiefly from Syria (25,395 kilos), these being re-exports, United Kingdom (20,879 kilos), France (12,392 kilos), and Czechoslovakia (7,876 kilos).

Imports of mixed woollen fabrics totalled 95,701 kilos valued at £P59,243, mostly from the United Kingdom (29,567 kilos) and France (16,244 kilos), while Syria is credited with 14,991 kilos, mostly re-exports.

Carpets and Rugs.—Imports of carpets and rugs totalled £P20,020, consignments from the United Kingdom being valued at £P4,556, from Syria £P4,893, Egypt £P5,711, France £P1,210, and Turkey £P1,312. Exports were valued at £P764, mainly to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

Khilims, a variety of carpet without pile, were imported to a value of £P9,607, mostly from Syria, and to a less extent from Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Other Woollen Goods.—Imports of all other woollen manufactures, not elsewhere mentioned, totalled £P1,599, Syria, Egypt, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom being the chief countries making consignments. Exports were valued at £P423.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured

Total imports of raw silk, natural and artificial silk yarn and fabrics, etc., during 1930 were valued at £P221,247 as against exports of £P349 only.

Raw Silk.—Imports of raw silk totalled 7,650 kilos valued at £P972, Syria being the only supplier. This article is not exported from Palestine.

Silk Yarn and Thread.—Imports of natural silk yarn totalled £P5,352, chiefly re-exports from Syria. Imports of artificial silk yarn totalled 10,793 kilos valued at £P3,272, of which Italy supplied 6,341 kilos and Switzerland 2,934 kilos. Imports of silk thread were valued at £P1,438, consignments being chiefly from Italy, Syria (re-exports), and Germany. Imports of pongee and sakarota totalled £P9,682, consignments being chiefly made from China and Egypt, the latter being naturally re-exports.

Silk Fabrics.—Imports of silk fabrics, wholly of silk, totalled £P71,854, the principal consignments being from France (£P28,128), Syria (£P21,988), mostly re-exports, and Switzerland (£P12,583). Imports of other silk tissues, mixed and artificial, were valued at £P110,290, consignments being chiefly from Syria (£P66,339), France (£10,443), Italy (£P7,686), the United Kingdom (£P6,330), and Czechoslovakia (£P5,001).

Other Silk Manufactures.—Imports of all other silk manufactures, not elsewhere specified, totalled £P18,387, consignments being mostly from Syria (re-exports), Germany, Italy, and France. Exports were valued at £P349, chiefly to Switzerland.

Flax, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures

Imports of raw flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures other than cordage, cable, and rope, etc., totalled £P13,403 in 1930, while imports of the latter were valued at £P19,046. There were no exports.

Flax, Hemp, and Jute, Raw.—Total imports of raw flax, hemp, and jute were valued at £P398.

Flax, Hemp, and Jute Yarn.—Imports of flax, hemp, and jute yarn were valued at £P2,438, mostly from Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom. Imports of linen, flax, hemp, and jute thread totalled £P725, mostly from the Irish Free State, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Linen Tissues.—Imports of linen tissues were valued at £P7,522, consignments being mostly from France, the Irish Free State, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia.

Other Linen Manufactures.—Other linen goods valued at £P2,320 were imported, chiefly from Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and the Irish Free State.

Cordage, Cable, Rope.—Imports of cordage, cable, rope and twine of all kinds were valued at £P19,046. Consignments were chiefly made from Syria, Belgium, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Other Textile Goods

Total imports of textile goods of all kinds, not included in the preceding categories, were valued at £P106,828 in 1930. Exports in this group were limited to embroidery and needlework.

Blankets.—Imports of blankets of all kinds were valued at £P11,183. Consignments from Poland totalled £P3,433, from Czechoslovakia £P1,742, and from the United Kingdom £P1,246.

Velvets and Plushes.—£P13,000 of velvets and plushes were imported, chiefly from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia.

Canvas Shoes.—Imports of boots, shoes, and slippers of linen and canvas totalled £P3,367, against exports of £P1,076. Consignments were made principally from Syria, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the Irish Free State, in order of importance. Exports were mostly destined to the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and Argentina.

Sacks and Bags.—Imports of empty sacks and bags were valued at £P42,385, consigned chiefly from Egypt (re-exports), Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Italy.

Other Textile Goods.—Imports of other textile goods, not elsewhere specified, totalled £P18,125.

Oilcloth and Linoleum.—Imports of oilcloth and linoleum were valued at £P6,659. The United Kingdom's share was £P2,193, France £P1,611, Czechoslovakia £P1,087, and the United States £P631.

Apparel

Imports of clothing, boots and shoes of canvas, hats, hosiery, knitted goods and other apparel manufactured with textile materials totalled £P321,346. Exports of such commodities totalled £P36,742.

Canvas Shoes.—Imports of boots, shoes, and slippers of linen and canvas totalled £P3,367. Imports from Czechoslovakia were valued at £P1,117; consignments from Syria, mainly re-exports, £P860; from Germany, £P384; from the United States, £P169; from Canada, £P184; and from the United Kingdom, £P138.

Hosiery and Knitted Goods.—Imports of stockings and hose of all kinds totalled 85,906 dozen pairs valued at £P36,003. The chief consignments were from Syria, 21,454 dozen valued at £P5,536; China, 21,600 dozen, £P2,341; Germany, 9,904 dozen, £P9,973; United Kingdom, 7,078, £P5,580; United States, 6,902, £P5,627; and Italy, 7,849 dozen, £P2,524.

Exports of stockings totalled 48,161 dozen valued at £P19,722, consignments being as follows: to Syria, 39,532 dozen; Union of South Africa, 7,967 dozen; United Kingdom, 210 dozen; Egypt, 190; Bulgaria, 105; Germany, 95; Russia, 32; Iraq, 10; and other countries, 26 dozen.

Imports of knitted apparel totalled £P21,638, mostly from the United Kingdom (£P6,262), Germany (£P4,791), Austria (£P2,352), Belgium, France, and Italy.

Neckties and Cravats.—Imports of neckties and cravats were valued at £P5,909, of which Italy supplied nearly half. Exports totalled £P396.

Hatta and Shawls.—Imports of hatta and shawls totalled £P38,139. Consignments were chiefly from Syria (£P24,323), Germany (£P6,924), and the United Kingdom (£P3,376).

Undergarments.—Imports of undergarments were valued at £P30,995, Germany contributing £P6,542, the United Kingdom £P4,281, Czechoslovakia £P2,089, Italy £P2,908, Egypt £P4,557 (mainly re-exports), and Syria £P5,287 (mainly re-exports).

Outer Garments.—Imports of outer garments of all kinds (except cloaks) were valued at £P80,065. Consignments from Syria totalled £P37,584 (including re-exports); from Czechoslovakia, £P11,963; the United Kingdom, £P10,601; France, £P6,010; United States, £P3,006.

Old Clothing.—Imports of old clothing, other than personal effects, were valued at £P16,204, of which the bulk was supplied by the United States.

Cloaks.—Imports of cloaks were valued at £P26,525. Consignments were made from Syria (£P16,090) and Italy (£P10,374). Exports totalled £P67.

Hatwear.—Total imports of hats, caps, bonnets, etc., were valued at £P76,637, including *tarbouches* valued at £P5,540. Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Austria were the chief countries from which these goods were consigned. Exports totalled £P413, mostly to Syria.

Braces, Suspenders, Belts.—Imports of braces, suspenders, and belts totalled £P14,108. Germany and Austria were directly credited with about £P2,650 each. Re-exports from Syria totalled £P6,987.

Other Apparel.—Imports of apparel not included under the foregoing headings were valued at £P21,756, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Syria being the principal sources of supply. Exports totalled £P16,144, mostly consigned to Syria, Egypt, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

Miscellaneous Animal and Vegetable Products

Imports under this heading, which comprises certain raw or manufactured products of the animal and vegetable kingdom which have not been included under previous groups, totalled £P35,425 in 1930. Exports of commodities grouped in this section were valued at £P13,876.

Hair.—54,133 kilos of animal hair valued at £P1,908 were imported, mainly consigned from Egypt and Cyprus. £P42 of other hair was exported to Poland.

Feathers.—Imports of feathers totalled £P344, of which Germany supplied £P108, Italy £P104, and Hungary £P82.

Fibre and Straw.—A total of 195,350 kilos of fibre and straw valued at £P3,890 was imported: Algeria 117,133 kilos, Egypt 25,616, Greece 19,280, Belgium 10,605, Germany 6,829, France 5,666, Italy 4,674, and Ceylon 4,000 kilos. Exports amounted to 58,472 kilos valued at £P145, Syria being the only country of destination.

Straw, Grass and Rush Manufactures.—Total imports of straw, grass and rush manufactures were valued at £P3,577, mostly from France, Syria, Egypt, and Germany.

Exports of mats totalled £P1,211, and other straw manufactures £P14.

Straw and Hemp Braids.—Braids of straw and hemp were imported having a total value of £P913, of which Switzerland supplied £P591 and Germany £P123.

Basketware.—Imports of basketware were valued at £P1,715, consigned chiefly from Egypt, Syria, France, and Cyprus. Exports totalled £P157, mainly to Syria.

Fibre Sheets.—Imports of fibre sheets for making suitcases totalled 1,192 kilos valued at £P132, of which Germany supplied 835 and Sweden 357 kilos respectively.

Suitcases and Trunks.—Imports of suitcases and trunks other than those included in the leather category totalled £P3,504. Of this total Germany accounted for £P1,716, the United Kingdom £P622, and Austria £P501. Consignments from Syria were valued at £P627.

Brooms and Brushes.—Imports of brooms totalled £P5,307, of which Italy supplied £P3,124, Greece £P711, and Hungary £P316. Consignments from Syria were valued at £P876.

Imports of tooth and shaving brushes were valued at £P1,763. Germany was the chief supplier with £P999. The United Kingdom contributed £P300, Japan £P93, Czechoslovakia £P52, Italy £P45, and the United States £P38.

Imports of other brushes for domestic use were valued at £P1,289. Consignments were chiefly from Germany (£P460), Czechoslovakia (£P330), and Poland (£P158).

Plants, Shrubs, Trees.—Imports of plants, shrubs, and trees were valued at £P2,625. France's share was £P1,051, Germany £P532, Italy £P312, Holland £P271, Belgium £P191, and the United Kingdom £P91. Exports totalled £P555.

Seeds, Agricultural.—Imports of seeds for agriculture amounted to £P3,825. Consignments from Syria were valued at £P2,026, from Germany £P478, France £P396, Holland £P297, and the United States £P182. Exports totalled £P239.

Molasses for Distillation.—Imports of molasses for distillation totalled £P3,352, consigned wholly from Egypt.

Mother of Pearl.—Imports of mother of pearl shells were valued at £P1,239, of which the United States supplied £P811, United Kingdom £P312, Egypt £P101, Germany £P8, and Austria £P7.

Exports of mother of pearl beads and rosaries totalled £P11,513, shipments being mostly to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the United States, and Italy.

OILSEEDS, OILS, FATS AND MANUFACTURES

Included under this group are: (a) beans, seeds, etc., for oil making; vegetable oils, mostly for soap making; oil and fat manufactures, such as candles

and soap; and (b) mineral oils and products, such as crude petroleum, kerosene, benzine (gasoline), lubricating oil, asphalt and bitumen, paraffin wax, tar and pitch.

Essences and essential oils and perfumes are dealt with in the following section, under chemicals, drugs, etc., as are also disinfectants, glycerine, vaseline, paints and varnishes.

Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats and Products

Imports of beans, seeds, etc., for expressing oils, olive and other oils and acid oils for soap making and products such as candles and soap, totalled £P94,080 in 1930, of which imports of soap were valued at £P5,100. Exports under this category in 1930 totalled £P206,262, consisting entirely of locally made soap, except for £P3 of candles.

Beans and Seeds, etc., for Expressing Oils.—Total imports of beans, seeds, and nuts for expressing oils were valued at £P19,711 during 1930, consisting of copra (£P12,103), consigned from Ceylon; linseed (£P4,336), supplied by India, Turkey, and Cyprus; cocoa beans (£P2,823), mostly consigned from the United Kingdom, other British countries, Germany, and Holland; palm seed (£P381) and sunflower seed (£P68), the latter shipped from Russia.

Vegetable Oils.—Imports of vegetable oils of all kinds, mostly for soap making, were valued at £P60,135 in 1930. Details of these imports are as follows: castor oil (£P1,826), chiefly from France; coconut oil, not edible (£P512); linseed oil (£P3,935), mostly from Holland and the United Kingdom; other vegetable oils, not edible (£P319); olive oil, unrefined (£P29,749), of which Syria supplied £P26,695; offalings of olive oil (£P1,903), supplied by Italy; other offalings (£P52); other acid oils (£P22,208), chiefly supplied by Holland and to a much less extent from the United Kingdom.

Animal Grease.—Imports of animal grease totalled 1,925 kilos valued at £P36, mostly from Syria.

Beeswax.—64 kilos of beeswax valued at £P12 were imported, consigned from Syria and Aden.

Glue, Gum, and Resin.—188,071 kilos of glue, gum, and resin were imported valued at £P5,422, consignments being chiefly from Roumania and Germany, other sources being the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, and Greece.

Turpentine.—Imports of turpentine were valued at £P290. Consignments were mainly from Sweden (£P175) and from Germany (£P77).

Candles.—Total imports of candles amounted to 68,478 kilos valued at £P2,923, of which Holland supplied 30,575 kilos, Belgium 23,423, and Italy 8,115 kilos. Exports were valued at £P3 only.

Laundry Soap.—98,820 kilos of laundry soap valued at £P4,167 were imported. France supplied 60,236 kilos, Germany 20,878, and the United Kingdom 14,814 kilos.

Exports of laundry soap totalled 5,945 metric tons valued at £P204,876, of which 4,896 tons were consigned to Egypt, 1,025 tons to Syria, and 10.6 tons to Iraq.

Toilet and Other Soap.—Imports of toilet soap amounted to 7,960 kilos valued at £P933, of which the United Kingdom supplied 4,491 kilos, Germany 1,163, and France 1,024 kilos. Other imports of soap totalled 1,205 kilos valued at £P82.

Exports totalled 19,858 kilos valued at £P1,383, of which 9,696 kilos were consigned to the United Kingdom, 3,028 kilos to Holland, 2,154 kilos to Syria, 1,400 to Italy, 1,208 to Egypt, and 1,086 kilos to Australia.

Mineral Oil and Products

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, benzine (gasoline), lubricating oils, asphalt, bitumen and other kindred products, totalled £P506,427 in 1930. Exports were nil.

Petroleum Oils.—Imports of crude petroleum, Diesel oil, gas oil, solar oil, and mazout in 1930 totalled 16,537 metric tons valued at £P47,191, compared with 7,426 tons valued at £P22,354 in 1929. Consignments of 10,191 tons from Egypt and 6,345 tons from Roumania were received in 1930.

Kerosene.—Imports of kerosene during 1930 were valued at £P185,296, of which Roumania is credited with £P16,028, the remainder being consigned from Egypt.

Benzine (Gasoline).—Imports of benzine and other motor spirits totalled £P227,308 in 1930. Consignments were made chiefly from Egypt (£P224,491), Roumania supplying £P2,492 and the United States £P40.

Lubricating Oil.—Imports of lubricating oils and greases during 1930 totalled 1,595 metric tons valued at £P30,140. Consignments from Egypt totalled 439 tons valued at £P7,745. The United States supplied 420 tons valued at £P9,882, while Roumania supplied 267 tons, Belgium 174, France 116, Germany 95, and the United Kingdom 63 tons.

Other Mineral Oil.—Imports of other mineral oils were valued at £P1,427, chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom.

Wax, Paraffin.—Imports of paraffin wax totalled 106 metric tons valued at £P2,266, of which Germany is credited with £P1,281, Egypt with £P691, and the United States with £P156.

Asphalt and Bitumen.—Imports of asphalt and bitumen totalled 1,555 metric tons valued at £P11,777. Consignments were as follows: from Egypt 739 tons, Turkey 356, Germany 262, Cyprus 68, the United Kingdom 68, and France 62 tons.

Tar and Pitch.—Imports of tar and pitch totalled 75.6 metric tons valued at £P1,022. Consignments included 31.5 tons from Syria, 26.5 tons from Sweden, 5.5 tons from Italy, 3.9 tons from Greece, 3.5 tons from Germany, and 3 tons from the United Kingdom.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS

Total imports of commodities dealt with under this section amounted to a value of £P219,424 in 1930. The most important items making up this total were: acids, salts, and other chemicals, £P41,049; drugs, £P49,356; essential oils, perfumery and toilet preparations, £P14,261; paints and varnishes, £P18,445; and fertilizers, £P52,524. Exports under this group totalled £P2,529.

Acids.—Total imports of acids were valued at £P6,334. There were 54,400 kilos of carbonic acid imported valued at £P964, from Germany and Egypt; 1,423 kilos of citric acid, valued at £P295, mostly from Italy; 25,861 kilos of tartaric acid, valued at £P2,232, of which Italy supplied 10,481 kilos, France 6,930, and the United Kingdom 3,324 kilos; other acids 69,518 kilos valued at £P1,833, of which Austria supplied £P753, Germany £P553, and France £P252.

Sodium Compounds.—Imports of caustic soda and other sodium compounds totalled £P23,471. The United Kingdom supplied £P17,127 of caustic soda out of a total of £P20,624; £P45 of sodium sulphate out of a total of £P47; £P244 of sodium bicarbonate out of total imports of £P2,131.

Other Chemicals.—Imports of sulphur totalled £P391, chiefly from France; of chlorate of potassium, £P632, mostly from Germany; of Epsom salt, £P291, principally from the United Kingdom; chrome alum, £P111, chiefly consigned from Egypt. Other chemical manufactures totalling £P9,819 were imported, mainly from Germany (£P4,696). Exports amounted to £P1,089, mainly to Syria.

Drugs.—Imports of drugs, raw, totalled £P146, and prepared drugs £P49,210. These latter imports were mainly consigned from Germany (£P23,176), France (£P7,983), and the United Kingdom (£P6,762). The United States supplied prepared drugs valued at £P1,940. Exports of raw drugs amounted to 26,280 kilos valued at £P387, including 13,773 kilos consigned to Germany, 6,600 kilos to France, and 4,020 kilos to Egypt.

Saccharine.—1,069 kilos of saccharine valued at £P504 were imported, Germany supplying 400 kilos, Bulgaria 471, and France 195 kilos respectively.

Alcohol.—Imports of denatured alcohol totalled 335 metric tons valued at £P7,042, of which Belgium supplied 125 tons, Hungary 82, Holland 65, Italy 31, and Sweden 19 tons respectively.

Essences and Essential Oils.—Imports of essences and essential oils in 1930 were valued at £P2,919, of which £P689 were destined for making perfumes. Imports were chiefly from Germany (£P1,263), the United Kingdom (£P734), and Holland (£P450).

Exports amounted to £P176, including £P98 of thyme essence shipped to the United States.

Perfumery.—Imports of perfumery were valued at £P10,921, of which France supplied £P7,151 and Germany £P2,439.

Toilet Preparations.—Imports of toilet preparations of all kinds were valued at £P14,321, of which France supplied £P4,515, the United Kingdom £P3,979, Germany £P2,782, and the United States £P1,922.

Glycerine.—Imports of glycerine totalled £P205, of which the United Kingdom supplied all but £P2.

Vaseline.—Imports of vaseline were valued at £P435, supplied by Germany, Belgium, and Italy.

Disinfectants.—Imports of disinfectants of all kinds totalled £P3,485. Consignments from the United States totalled £P2,315, from Germany £P451, and from the United Kingdom £P408.

Blacking and Polish.—Imports of blacking and polish of all kinds totalled £P7,513, of which the United Kingdom supplied £P3,986 and Germany £P2,231.

Printing Ink.—Germany was the chief source of supply for printing ink, its share being £P1,376 out of a total of £P1,697.

Laundry Blue.—21,608 kilos of laundry blue valued at £P1,531 were imported. The United Kingdom contributed 8,017 kilos, Belgium 6,765 kilos, and Austria 3,500 kilos.

Dyes.—Imports of aniline dyes totalled £P4,251, of which Germany supplied 80 per cent; indigo dyes, £P1,470, consignments being chiefly from the United Kingdom (£P1,030); other dyes, £P490.

Tanning Materials.—241.6 metric tons of bark, peel, extracts of oak, nuts and other materials for tanning amounting to a value of £P2,354 were imported. Countries from which these materials were consigned were chiefly Egypt (mostly re-exports), Italy, the United Kingdom, and France, in the order named.

Exports totalled 37,629 kilos valued at £P540, consigned to Syria and Egypt.

Henna.—Imports of henna were valued at £P892, the countries consigning this commodity being Egypt, Syria, and India.

Paints and Colours.—510 metric tons of paints and colours of all kinds were imported, the total value being £P15,422. The principal sources of supply were Germany (£P3,634), the United Kingdom (£P3,446), Belgium (£P2,325), Austria £P1,697), Holland (£P2,027), and France (£P1,567).

Exports totalled 10,330 kilos valued at £P337, consignments being almost entirely to Egypt and the balance to Syria.

Varnish.—35 metric tons of varnish valued at £P3,023 were imported, chiefly from Belgium (£P817), Austria (£P729), Germany (£P692), and the United Kingdom (£P294).

Fertilizers.—A total of 6,191 metric tons of manures and fertilizers valued at £P52,524 were imported in 1930, compared with 6,910 metric tons valued at £P59,396 in 1929. The countries consigning fertilizers to Palestine in 1930 were the United Kingdom (1,913 tons), Belgium (1,738 tons), Germany (1,125 tons), France (714 tons), Egypt (544 tons, chiefly re-exports), Greece (130 tons), the United States (23 tons), and Italy (5 tons).

DANISH IMPORT CONTROL BUREAU

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Oslo, writes under date of February 6 that the Danish Rigsdag on January 30 passed a law providing for the complete centralization of foreign exchange dealings and foreign trade generally under the control of a bureau in the National Bank. Powers are given to the Minister of Commerce to order that all credits and investments, including foreign coupons of Danish subjects, be handed to the bureau. Payment for foreign exchange is to be made according to the daily stock exchange quotations, and for other investments payments will be the latest official quotation converted into Danish currency.

Importers now must produce a certificate from the National Bank showing that there is nothing to prevent such importation from a currency standpoint, and unconditional preference will be granted to importers of raw materials and auxiliary materials for industries which "produce exchange."

In this way the National Bank will acquire complete control of foreign exchange and the entire import trade. At the same time it is intended that the National Bank will ease its credit policy. These measures have been made necessary as a result of the drastic restrictions recently placed on Danish exports to Germany, France and Holland. It is anticipated that the measures will have the effect of favouring Danish purchases in Great Britain.

This law is supplementary to the various laws which have been passed by the Danish Government during the past several months and which have been reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455 (December 19, 1931), page 984, and No. 1463 (February 13, 1932), page 193.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Certificate of Origin for Great Britain

In view of the tariff being adopted in Great Britain imposing 10 per cent ad valorem on nearly all goods of non-Empire origin, Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Great Britain, has cabled the Department of Trade and Commerce emphasizing the need for Canadian exporters furnishing certificates of origin for Canadian goods now exported to Great Britain in order that this new duty may be avoided. The British content required for preference purposes is 25 per cent factory or works cost, except optical goods, which require 75 per cent.

Australia Removes Some Import Prohibitions and Surtaxes

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner in Australia, cables that several Australian import prohibitions and surtaxes imposed in 1930 have been removed as from February 26, 1932.

The prohibitions went into force on April 4, 1930, with a view to specially restricting non-essential imports. They are now repealed as regards agricultural implements, electrical cooking and heating appliances, electric smoothing irons, confectionery, dry batteries and cells, barbed wire, and twenty-eight items of minor importance.

The farm implements under prohibition were cultivators, harrows, scarifiers, stump-jump ploughs, drills, reaper threshers and harvesters, and horse-drawn hay rakes. Canada's exports of all agricultural implements to Australia during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, totalled \$969,304, while during the year following, when the prohibitions were in force, these exports dropped to \$310,290.

Canadian exports of electrical cooking and heating appliances to Australia were \$172,251 in the year just previous to the imposition of prohibition, and this trade fell to \$60,693 during the first twelve months that the prohibition was in force. Exports of Canadian confectionery to Australia for these periods dropped from \$16,558 to \$1,472.

The import prohibition remains in force on canned vegetables, wireless sets and head phones, bolts and nuts, wire and other nails, aluminium ware, pipe fittings, shafting, and structural iron and steel, and some other articles.

REMOVAL OF SURTAXES

Surtaxes of 50 per cent of the duty otherwise leviable on certain goods were imposed as from June 20, 1930. These surtaxes, the Trade Commissioner reports, have been removed from various items of interest to Canada, including wrapping paper, paper bags, strawboard, furniture, unspecified wood manufactures, pianos, cordage, twines, and nine items of less importance.

Canada's exports of wrapping paper to Australia in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, were \$174,084, and in the following year, mainly under surtax, these dropped to \$40,593. In consequence of the removal of the surtax on wrapping paper, the full rate against Canada (general tariff) is reduced from 16s. 6d. per hundredweight to 11s. In the year previous to the imposition of the surtax, Canada exported pianos to Australia to the value of \$8,600, but this trade practically disappeared under the surtax.

The surtax is retained on goloshes, rubber sand boots and shoes and plim-solls, gum and wading boots, unenumerated boots, shoes and other footwear (Item 329), rubber tires, refrigerators and parts, articles for outdoor and indoor games, fishing appliances, rolled gold jewellery, gramophones, phonographs and records, belting of leather, rubber and composition, certain printed matter and

stationery (Items 338-A and 340-A, B and C), motor car bodies, parts, wind-screens, gears and springs for motor cars, bumper bars, brooms, brushware, cameras, cartridges, boats, toilet preparations, fancy goods, varnishes, paints, and about twenty minor items.

TARIFF CHANGES

There are about sixty amendments to tariff rates, including thirteen items increased and the remainder mainly decreased moderately. The duty on electric stoves is increased from $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under the British preferential tariff (applicable to Canada), and from 40 to 45 per cent general tariff. The rates on corsets of 60 per cent British preferential, and 75 per cent general tariff, are reduced to 30 per cent and 45 per cent respectively, the surtax of one-half the duty apparently remaining in force. In the last fiscal year Canadian exports of corsets to Australia dropped to \$2,000, but in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, the trade was \$35,696, and in 1930, \$14,537. House sewing machine heads, formerly 10s. each British preferential tariff and 20s. each general tariff, have been made free under the British preferential tariff (applicable to Canada) and 10 per cent under the general tariff.

Trinidad Includes Freight Charges in Dutiable Value

The Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, Trinidad, cables that the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, on February 26, passed an amendment to the Customs Duties Ordinance, effective February 27, bringing the method of valuing goods for the purpose of calculating ad valorem duties in line with the method as laid down in the first paragraph of subsection 2 of section 12 of the United Kingdom Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, viz.: "The value of any article . . . shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the article if the article were delivered, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port of importation, and duty shall be paid on that value as fixed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise." In short, the valuation of imports into Trinidad and Tobago for the purpose of calculating ad valorem duty will hereafter be "c.i.f." instead of "f.o.b." as heretofore. The "c.i.f." system, as stated, is already in effect in British Guiana.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 25 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1464 (February 20, 1932), page 243, regarding an increase from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that, under a French decree of February 24, this percentage has been further increased to 25 per cent.

Italy Relaxes Wheat Mixing Law

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1461 (January 30, 1932), page 138, regarding the percentage of Italian wheat required in the milling of flour, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, cables that an Italian decree, effective March 1, 1932, reduces the percentage of soft home-grown wheat required in the milling of flour from 70 per cent to 60 per cent in Northern and Central Italy, excluding the province of Lazio. The percentage of Italian soft wheat required in milling is reduced from 70 per cent to 40 per cent in the province of Lazio and Southern and Insular Italy. There has been no change in the proportion of Italian hard wheat required which remains at 20 per cent.

Norwegian Tariff on Machinery Parts

With reference to the notice in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1460 (January 23, 1932), page 114, Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes that the 20 per cent increase of Norwegian duties, effective January 13, 1932, on certain goods, does not apply to spare parts of the following machinery: gasolene and oil burning engines, electric motors, generators, power threshers, and other agricultural machinery.

Amendment to Spanish Invoice Regulations

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes that paragraph 9 of the dispositions of the Spanish customs tariff, which relates to certificates of origin required for goods from treaty countries, has been amended to read as follows:—

Goods, whether or not subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin in order to enjoy favourable customs treatment, which are products of a treaty country and which arrive at a Spanish port coming from and with a bill of lading issued in a non-treaty country or in a treaty country subject to a higher tariff duty than the country of origin, shall be dutiable under the first column of the tariff, unless the shipper proves to the Spanish consul at the port of embarkation, by presenting documents to verify their transit, that the goods came from a treaty country entitled to most-favourable treatment, and the consul certifies accordingly.

Import Restrictions in Iceland

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Oslo, writes under date February 3, 1932, that, in accordance with information received from the Icelandic Legation to Denmark, dated January 29, the restrictions of October 23 last, referred to in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1462, page 169, are with respect to the importation of apples, lemons, oranges, bananas, and vegetables somewhat relaxed in that it has now been made possible for importers to obtain licence to import these commodities from the Icelandic Government with little or no difficulty.

All types of grain, including wheat and flour, are admitted without restrictions.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA

Canadian importers and others desirous of obtaining information regarding the export trade of the United Kingdom and Canadian firms desirous of representing British manufacturers in Canada are invited to communicate with the undermentioned:—

The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. Telegraphic address: "Britcom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Ontario), 901-902 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ont. Telegraphic address: "Toroncom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Western Canada), 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telegraphic address: "Vancom."

The Officer-in-Charge (for Manitoba and Saskatchewan), British Trade Commissioner's Office, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telegraphic address: "Wincom."

ARGENTINE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX AND DUTY ON TIRES

Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, advises that an Argentine decree of January 19, 1932, effective immediately, establishes an internal revenue tax of 1.50 paper pesos per kilogram (about 20 Canadian cents per pound) on pneumatic tire covers, whether made locally or imported.

The same decree reduces the official valuation on tire covers from 3.20 gold pesos to 1.60 gold pesos per kilo (from about 96 to 48 cents per pound). Import duty at the rate of 32 per cent plus a temporary surtax of 10 per cent is levied on the official valuation.

[Argentine gold peso at present equals about 66 cents, and paper peso about 29½ cents.]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 29

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending February 29, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending February 22, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 22	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 29	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1606	\$.1601	8
Belgium	Belga	.1581	.1574	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0083	.0083	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0336	.0335	6
Denmark	Krone	.2173	.2174	6
Finland	Markka	.0187	.0187	8
France	Franc	.0446	.0445	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2695	.2694	7
Great Britain	Pound	3.9441	3.9409	5
Greece	Drachma	.0146	.0145	12
Holland	Guilder	.4585	.4553	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1986	.1979	7
Italy	Lira	.0591	.0587	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0203	.0202	7½
Norway	Krone	.2139	.2138	5½
Portugal	Escudo	.0397	.0395	7
Roumania	Leu	.0068	.0067	8
Spain	Peseta	.0877	.0871	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2184	.2181	5½
Switzerland	Franc	.2216	.2185	2
United States	Dollar	1.1350	1.1312	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2951	.2912	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0737	.0735	—
Chile	Peso	.1362	.1357	6
Colombia	Peso	1.0896	1.0860	6
Mexico	Peso	.4234	.3900	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3178	.3167	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1816	.1810	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5249	.5232	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1346	1.1304	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2957	.2879	—
India	Ruppee	.2993	.2997	7
Japan	Yen	.3813	.3789	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4585	.4558	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.4000	.3891	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4625	.4609	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8285	.8314	—
Jamaica	Pound	3.9838	3.9933	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8285	.8314	—
Martinique	Franc	.0447	.0445	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0447	.0445	—
Australia	Pound	3.1537	3.1512	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.0452	4.0410	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

102. BUTTER AND CHEESE.—A Trinidad firm of agents wish to represent a Canadian exporter of butter and cheese.

103. CODFISH.—A concern in Trinidad desires to act as representatives for Canadian codfish.

104. FLOUR.—A firm in Trinidad desire to act as representatives for Canadian exporters of flour.

105. OATS AND BRAN.—A firm in Trinidad desire to act as representatives for Canadian exporters of oats and bran.

Miscellaneous

106. PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.—A manufacturers' agent in Harbin, Manchuria, requests samples and quotations c.i.f. Dairen on patent medicines and pharmaceutical preparations.

107. CHEMICALS.—British import house in Shanghai seeks connection for heavy and pharmaceutical chemicals, particularly for use by soap works, paint works, and manufacturing products. Technical data and latest c.i.f. prices should be forwarded direct.

108. UNDERWEAR.—A West of England firm desire quotations f.o.b. Canadian port and samples of cotton B.V.D. type underwear, in case lots of 100-200 dozen. Sizes 34 to 40.

109. ARTIFICIAL SILK.—British import house in Shanghai seeks connection with Canadian manufacturers of artificial silk. Interested firms should communicate direct with lowest c.i.f. prices, financial terms, and samples.

110. IMITATION KID LINING.—A Leicester firm of leather merchants desire quotations on imitation kid lining suitable for the shoe trade. This imitation leather has a rubber base.

111. IMITATION KID LININGS.—A Leicester firm specializing in shoe findings desire Canadian source of supply for imitation kid linings, with a view to exclusive representation.

112. LEATHER.—A Midlands firm would be glad to consider offers of all kinds of upper and bottom leathers for the shoe trade. They would accept good agencies or buy goods outright on prompt cash terms.

113. BLUE PRINT PAPER.—Montevideo firm desire Canadian connection for blue print paper. Two types are desired: white paper on which black lines are produced and blue paper on which white lines are produced (ferro-prussiate and ferro-cyanide). The paper to weigh 100 to 110 grams per square metre in two widths, one of 75 cm. and the other 100 cm. The paper to be in rolls weighing 55 to 60 kilos each roll.

114. METAL BINDERS.—Telesopic and screw binders of all types and sizes for all loose leaf systems from photographic albums up to heavy ledgers, required by an agent in Lima. Prices c.i.f. Callao, including 7½ per cent selling commission, and samples desired by Trade Commissioner, Lima.

115. AUTOMOBILE AND GARAGE EQUIPMENT.—Dutch importer desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of batteries, automobile accessories, hand and electric tools, and garage equipment.

116. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires desires representation of Canadian automobile accessories and replacements (upholstery excepted). Catalogues in triplicate and f.a.s. prices should be sent by "Printed Matter Post." If samples are sent of such commodities as bolts or lock washers, these should come by "Sample Post" in packets weighing less than 1 pound.

117. ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL SPECIALTIES.—A Sydney, Australia, firm with branches in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, are interested in representing as agents Canadian manufacturers of engineering specialties.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Melita, March 12 and April 9; Montcalm, March 19; Montclare, March 25; Montrose, April 2—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, March 13 and April 11; Oranian, Leyland Line, March 16; Incemore, March 26; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Antonia, March 21; Scythia, April 4—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverford, March 12; Beaverbrae, March 19; Beaverhill, March 26; Beaverdale, April 2; Beaverburn, April 16—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, March 14; Alaunia, March 28; Aurania, April 11—all Cunard Line; London Exchange, Furness Line, March 8; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 15; Montclare, April 22—both Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, March 19; a steamer, April 2 and 16—all Manchester Line; Oranian, Leyland Line, March 16.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, March 19; Beaverburn, April 16—both Canadian Pacific; Pennland, March 27; Westernland, April 10—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, March 26; Montcalm, April 15—both Canadian Pacific.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, March 26.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Lagaholm, March 8; Ragnhildsholm, March 26—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Sylvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, March 7 and 21 and April 4; Incemore, March 18; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, March 10 and 24 and April 7; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada S.S., March 19 and April 2 and 16.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, March 6; Lady Nelson, March 20; Lady Hawkins, April 3—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, March 16 and April 13; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 30—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Mathilde Maersk, March 9; Fernebo, March 23; a steamer, April 6—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), March 12 and April 9; Canadian Skirmisher, March 26—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Somers, March 9 and April 6; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 16 and April 13; Lady Rodney, March 23; Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 30—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Challenger, March 26; Canadian Constructor, April 23—both Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Melita, March 11 and April 8; Montcalm, March 18; Montclare, March 24; Montrose, April 1—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverford, March 11; Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverhill, March 25; Beaverdale, April 1; Beaverburn, April 15—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, March 17; a steamer, March 31 and April 14—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—A steamer, Head Line, March 25 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, March 12; Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Rotterdam.—Kings County, March 17; Evanger, April 5—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverburn, April 15—both Canadian Pacific; Brant County, March 25; Grey County, April 16—both County Line (also call at Havre).

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, March 25; Montcalm, April 14—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, March 10; Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Remscheid, March 10; Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Italian Ports.—Vallarsa, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, March 15.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Corinth, American and Indian SS., March 23 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Mattawin, March 25; Cochrane, April 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, March 16; a steamer, March 30 and April 13—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, March 16; Lady Hawkins, March 30; Lady Drake, April 6—all Canadian National.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Modavia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., March 27 (also calls at Glasgow); Atlantic City, T. A. Lee & Holway, Ltd., March 19 (also calls at Cardiff); Designer, B. W. Greer & Son, March 15.

To London, Leith and Middlesbrough.—Benalder, Canadian-American Shipping Co., March 15.

To Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Trojan Star, March 14; Empire Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

To Havre, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—Hindanger, Canada Shipping Co., March 12.

To Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.—Moko Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., March 7.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29; Ixion, April 26—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, March 24; Hikawa Maru, April 7—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada (also calls at Honolulu), March 12; Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9—all Canadian Pacific; Margaret Dollar, March 9; Seattle, March 26—both Tacoma Oriental SS. Co. (call at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Melville Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 19 (calls at Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, March 30; Niagara, April 27—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Salawati, Silver-Java Pacific Line, April 6.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15; Golden Cloud, April 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waihemo, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, March 27 (also calls at Napier).

To Wellington, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.—A steamer, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., March.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, French Line, March 14.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Gail, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 28; Dinteldyk, April 12; Loch Katrine, April 26—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Abraham Lincoln, March 10; Benjamin Franklin, April 2; Laurits Swenson, April 23—all Fred Olsen Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Margaret Johnson, March 8; Balboa, April 5—both Johnson Line.

To Kingston, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Bridgetown, Fort de France and Pointe-à-Pitre.—Lycia, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about March 12.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution".

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

- Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
 Czechoslovakia as a Market for Canadian Products (1927). (Price 25 cents.)
 Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
 Greece as a Market (1931). (Price 25 cents.)
 Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
 Lumber Market of Japan (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Map of the World showing Trade Routes. (1922 Edition.)
 Markets of British Malaya (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Census of Canada.

- Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce.
 Canada, 1930.
 Year Book of Canada.
 Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.
 Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

Rotterdam, February 17, 1932.—The general course of business during the past year has been disappointing and the period closed without any of the feeling of slight optimism which was noticeable twelve months ago. The series of dramatic events precipitated in May by the difficulties involving the Credit Anstalt in Vienna affected Holland when the financial pressure moved to Germany and a climax was reached when Great Britain later on became involved.

The economic life of the Netherlands is dependent on three major factors. These are agriculture, shipping, and colonial trade. Agricultural products must for the greater part be sold in export markets, and under normal circumstances England and Germany were the most important purchasers. The financial stringency of midsummer, plus increased import duties in the latter country, very nearly closed that outlet. In September the depreciation of the pound sterling and later the imposition of duties on fruits, vegetables, and other products which had previously entered the United Kingdom free, brought in their train further distress. In addition, the introduction of quota laws by France on certain commodities affected Dutch trade with that country, while increased tariffs in Belgium had also to be faced. On the domestic market too there has been increasing competition in both agricultural and industrial products, particularly from countries with depreciated currencies.

As a consequence the Dutch Government has asked for and obtained authorization to fix import quotas for certain commodities for the purpose of keeping foreign imports of such goods within normal bounds should the necessity arise. These quotas would operate indiscriminately for all countries and would, as a general rule, bear a fixed relation to the average imports for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930. During the discussions in Parliament, it was expressly stated that this measure had nothing to do with the question of free trade or protection, but was intended as a temporary measure to prevent domestic industries from being smothered during the present exceptional circumstances; and secondly, to keep the foreign trade figures of the country from becoming too one-sided.

A general 25 per cent increase in the Dutch import duties took place at the close of the year, and while this was essentially a fiscal measure, the tariff is now at such a height that it must to a certain extent be regarded as protective.

Dutch shipping has likewise been affected by the world-wide depression and trade restrictions which have obstructed the flow of merchandise and halved the normal volume of tourist trade. The shipping industry in Holland is closely connected with the fortunes of the East Indian Colonies from whence a large proportion of Holland's revenue and trade is derived. Increased competition in that market from other countries has decreased the volume of the latter, while the low prices of colonial products has meant a slump in income from that source and less tonnage for Dutch shipping to carry.

In addition, there has been a decrease in the inland water traffic with the Rhineland, and the crisis in Germany has affected many Dutch commercial activities. Generally speaking, it is difficult to find any particularly bright spots other than that the country is basically sound, the position of the banks good, and State finances do not give any reason for anxiety.

AGRICULTURE

The position of agriculture, which went through difficult times in 1930, became worse during 1931. Dairying is its most important branch, followed by market gardening, stock-raising, root-growing, the production of bulbs and nursery stock, and seed and grain growing.

The most serious handicap was the general economic depression and the consequent decreased purchasing power in the principal consuming countries such as Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, which culminated in import restrictions and currency difficulties, as noted in preceding paragraphs.

In addition to the economic difficulties, the potato crop was affected in many places, while weather conditions were not particularly favourable for vegetables. Grapes and tomatoes grown under glass did not bring remunerative prices. Lettuce and cauliflowers on the other hand were sold on a fairly satisfactory basis. During the first six months of the year the prices received for cut flowers were not unfavourable, but during the second half of the period they decreased considerably as a result of lessened exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

The condition in the seed-growing industry and trade was also far from prosperous. This is principally due to a large over-production. Measures have been taken to restrict the size of the crops, but since the results of this will only be noticeable after a year and a half or two years, the prospects in this particular branch are not encouraging. Like other agricultural products, the seed trade has also been influenced by depreciated currencies and high import duties.

Bulb exports also declined as a result of higher import duties and decreased purchasing power in many countries.

As might be expected under the circumstances, there has been considerable agitation for tariff protection or some other form of State aid. On July 4 a law

became effective which provided that wheat flour sold in this country had to contain at least 20 per cent of home-grown wheat. This percentage was raised to 22½ per cent as from September 7. Import duties on meat and meat products were increased at the close of the year, while potatoes, which could formerly be imported duty free, were also assessed at 10 per cent ad valorem. These measures were taken to decrease the inflow from Malta and other sources.

To check the extensive imports of meat which had begun to arrive from Argentina and Denmark, the Government has decided that during the period January 16 to April 16, 1932, imports of meat from all countries may not exceed 60 per cent of the average imports from those countries during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930. Further similar measures are being contemplated as regards agricultural products.

As far as poultry farming is concerned, the condition is likewise unfavourable, though not so unsatisfactory as in most other branches. Prices obtained for eggs were very low, but prices of poultry feedstuffs were correspondingly inexpensive. The mild winter has been very conducive to the egg industry, and although exports have decreased inland sales have been very good.

On the whole prospects for agriculture are not bright. Holland has an export surplus of almost all varieties of farm produce, and if export markets are permanently lost or severely curtailed there must be a drastic reorganization of the whole economic life of the country.

SHIPPING

Dutch shipping has during the year reflected the contraction of trade and falling freights and both regular lines and tramp shipping operators have been affected. The number of vessels flying the Netherlands flag which have been laid up during the past two years has increased steadily and illustrates the depth of the depression as far as this industry is concerned. Particulars regarding idle shipping during this period are as follows:—

Date	Number of Vessels	Gross Tonnage Laid Up
January 1, 1930	1	3,683
July 1, 1930	43	193,664
November 1, 1930	31	239,119
January 1, 1931	86	425,310
July 1, 1931	116	529,081
November 1, 1931	122	607,904
December 31, 1931	167	781,514

Even the large and important regular lines such as the Rotterdam Lloyd, and Steamship Company Nederland, have in the course of 1931 curtailed their sailing schedules on the routes between countries other than Holland and the Dutch East Indies. In this trade, because of the small amount of cargo offering and the paucity of passengers, it was considered necessary to withdraw some of their mail boats and substitute fast cargo vessels with accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, the big Dutch organization, which maintains regular sailings between Dutch East Indian ports and also extends its regular schedule to Australia and British India, also reduced its number of sailings on various routes. On the other hand, in April, 1931, this company started a new service to South African ports. Since that time, however, conditions have become worse so that it is unlikely that this service will be continued.

As a result of the restricted emigration to the United States and Canada, as well as a decrease in freight traffic, the Holland-America Line had to meet difficulties during the past year which culminated in its failure to pay the interest on debentures amounting to 750,000 fl. which became due in November. The

company has obtained postponement of payment until May 1, 1932, against which security in the shape of a mortgage on some of its ships has been given.

Companies maintaining regular sailings to South America, particularly to Brazil, experienced unfavourable results owing to the political and economic complications in that country. There was a considerable decrease in the offer of cargo which necessitated the curtailing of sailings.

Prospects for 1932 are not encouraging.

SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding is one of the important Dutch industries which has also been seriously affected by present conditions, although not as seriously as might be assumed. The total tonnage of sea-going vessels constructed in the Netherlands during 1931 amounted to 147,686 tons as against 153,072 tons in 1930.

The former figure includes two steam freight vessels, four steam freight and passenger vessels, three steam tank-ships, one motor vessel and seven motor tank vessels.

Although the number of ships constructed during 1931 was much smaller than during 1930, the difference in tonnage is not great. Shipping companies have found it remunerative to replace a certain number of vessels by a smaller number having the same total loading capacity.

Tonnage under construction on December 31, 1931, was only 63,700 tons as against 103,500 tons on December 31, 1930. The former total includes three steam freight and passenger ships, three steam tank ships, and three motor freight ships.

INDUSTRY

In addition to shipbuilding, Holland has developed a number of fairly important secondary industries. These include the manufacture of incandescent light bulbs, radio apparatus, artificial silk yarn, cotton and woollen goods, margarine, ceramic and glassware, boots and shoes, potato flour, and straw boards. There are none of these which are not in an appreciably worse position than was the case a year ago, which has meant decreased output and the discharging of employees.

The imposition of a protective tariff by the United Kingdom placed added difficulties in the way of the manufacturers of pottery ware and glass, woollens and light bulbs, who had previously sold part of their output in the British Isles. The boot and shoe industry had to face intensified competition on the home market, particularly from Czechoslovakia. It is now protected by a quota on imports, but it is reported that a large Czechoslovakian firm will shortly establish a branch factory in Holland which will mean added troubles for those already in existence.

In the cotton textile industry a slight wage reduction which became effective during the latter half of the year caused serious labour disorders and a prolonged strike.

FISHERIES

During 1931 herring catches were satisfactory, although the financial results were not profitable.

The average price for herring during 1930 was between 16.50 and 17 fl. per barrel, but during 1931 the average price was only approximately 10 fl., which is even slightly less than the price obtained during 1913. The Dutch herring fleet is now entirely mechanized.

The total herring catch in 1931 was 762,695 barrels valued at 7,626,950 fl. as against 710,852 barrels valued at 11,729,000 fl. during 1930.

The following table gives the average catch and value thereof of each type of vessel during the years 1931 and 1930:—

	1931		1930	
	Barrels	Fl.	Barrels	Fl.
Steam luggers	3,314	33,140	3,112	52,900
Motor boats and luggers	2,466	24,660	2,246	38,180
Sailing luggers . . . . .	....	....	846	14,380

Up to October the average prices obtained were between 9.50 and 10 fl. per barrel; the highest prices obtained in November were 14.50 fl., but at the end of December the approximate price was 10 fl.

As regards fresh fish, no figures are available for the whole year. During the first three quarters of 1931 the quantity of fresh fish supplied by Dutch vessels amounted to 11,140,000 kilos valued at 2,750,000 fl., as compared with 11,929,000 kilos valued at 3,298,000 fl. during the corresponding period of 1930.

MINING

The Dutch coal mines are divided into three groups, and are all situated in the province of Limburg in the southeastern extremity of the country near Heerlen and Kerkrade.

First there are the State mines owned and worked by the Government. The "Dominiale Mijnen" are also Government property, but operated by private corporations. Finally, there are the three private companies owning and operating the Oranje-Nassau mines, the Laura and Vereeniging, and the Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Limburgsche Steenkolenmijnen.

The total production from the State and privately owned mines increased from 12,211,000 tons in 1930 to 12,901,000 tons in 1931. Prospects for the future are not very satisfactory, however, owing to the recent French import restrictions. As a result of the depreciation of the pound sterling, competition from the United Kingdom increased.

The total number of labourers in the coal mines on January 1, 1932, was 38,049 as against 37,405 on December 1, 1930.

Coal is the only product mined in the Netherlands, and one of the few natural resources which the country possesses.

PORT TRAFFIC

The shipping depression has made itself felt by a decrease in the traffic of the principal Dutch ports. During the period under review 11,383 vessels measuring 18,073,000 tons arrived at Rotterdam as compared with 12,409 vessels measuring 20,412,917 tons in 1930, there being thus a decrease of 1,026 vessels with a total of 2,339,917 tons.

Based on the above figures, Rotterdam was the second port on the Continent during 1931, it being behind Hamburg but ahead of Antwerp. The figures for these two ports were respectively 20,506 vessels with 20,870,000 tons and 10,559 vessels with 19,031,000 tons.

The total traffic on the New Waterway, on which Rotterdam is situated, was 14,153 vessels with a total tonnage of 22,656,000 as compared with 15,277 vessels with a tonnage of 25,442,822 during 1930.

The number of loaded seagoing vessels which arrived at and sailed from Rotterdam was as follows:—

	1931	1930	1929
Arrived at	8,624	10,130	10,530
Sailed from	8,747	9,276	9,332

The total number of sailings of regular line services from Rotterdam amounted to 4,577 during 1931 as against 5,259 during 1930.

A review of the classes of merchandise handled in Rotterdam harbour during the twelve months shows a decrease in most of the more important groups, one of these, ore phosphates and other heavy goods, having fallen from 8,800,000 metric tons in 1930 to 4,213,000 tons in 1931. On the other hand, some feeding stuffs were slightly in excess of their previous level, while most package goods were down.

The shipping of the port of Amsterdam has also shrunk in comparison with 1930, the number of entries having fallen from 3,935 to 3,758, the corresponding drop in tonnage being 310,650.

BANKRUPTCIES AND RAILWAY EARNINGS

Bankruptcies during 1931 numbered 3,553 in comparison with 3,171 in 1930 and 2,781 in 1929.

Railway receipts in 1931 totalled 163,300,000 fl. as against 175,500,000 fl. in 1930 and 180,800,000 fl. in 1929.

CONDITIONS IN SWITZERLAND DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, February 22, 1932.—The past year has seen a steady deepening of the depression, which had hitherto not made itself fully felt as far as Switzerland was concerned. Owing to the inflow of foreign funds banking was active, but almost every other field of activity was below the level of the same period a year ago. The key industries—machinery, textiles and watch-making—which depend to a large extent on external markets, have been severely affected, while the lesser industries catering to domestic needs have withstood the strain better. Coincident with the decrease in industrial production unemployment has increased. Both exports and imports have fallen and there has been a marked decline in railway receipts.

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade figures are the lowest that have been recorded since 1919. Exports have decreased by 23 per cent in comparison with 1930 and imports by 16 per cent. Watches are down by 45 per cent, machines by 39 per cent, cotton by 28 per cent, and silk goods by 25 per cent.

A summary of the totals of exports and imports during the past three years is as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
	Millions of Francs		
Imports	2,783	2,666	2,251
Exports	2,104	1,767	1,348
Total foreign trade	4,887	4,433	3,599

IMPORTS

As far as imports are concerned, there have been marked declines in the values of merchandise entered from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, imports from Great Britain alone having fallen from 231,933,000 francs in 1930 to 96,449,000 francs in 1931. The respective figures for France and the United States are 451,879,000 francs in comparison with 362,167,000 francs, and 204,807,000 francs in comparison with 163,557,000 francs. Imports from other countries were also in most cases less than a year ago, although the declines were not so marked.

As regards increases, the only ones of note are those shown by Roumania and Russia. In 1930 Swiss imports from the former country were valued at

20,584,000 francs, while in 1931 this figure had risen to 25,817,000. The respective figures for Russia were 18,686,000 and 27,807,000 francs. The increment in both of these instances was mainly due to larger purchases of cereals, principally wheat.

EXPORTS

Turning to exports, among the 39 principal countries appearing in the Swiss trade statistics, only two of these—Russia and Turkey—increased their purchases in comparison with 1930, though the amounts involved were unimportant.

The largest losses were suffered in connection with exports to Germany and the United States. In 1930, as far as the former country was concerned, these amounted to 282,534,000 francs, while in 1931 this figure had shrunk to 198,430,000 francs. Similarly, exports to the United States declined from 144,176,000 francs to 92,178,000 francs in 1931. There were also marked decreases in the value of exports to Italy, Holland, China, Japan, and a number of other countries taking smaller quantities of Swiss merchandise.

The loss in export trade reflects the decline in the sales to foreign countries of practically all lines of Swiss merchandise, whereas smaller imports illustrate the decreased purchases of raw materials and falling off in the buying of foreign luxuries which has been caused by lessening purchasing power and in some instances by increased tariffs.

TRADE WITH CANADA

Swiss-Canadian trade during 1931 shows a heavy decline as far as both exports and imports are concerned. In 1930 Swiss purchases in Canada totalled 70,230,000 francs, which in 1931 had declined to 46,812,000 francs, a decrease of approximately 34 per cent. The chief cause was the fall in the price of Canadian wheat, which is the principal commodity being dealt with.

Imports of Canadian wheat into Switzerland during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 were as follows:—

	M. Tons	1,000 Fr.
1929	246,991	72,668
1930	246,516	63,581
1931	236,199	40,497

Swiss exports to Canada have also declined by 39 per cent in comparison with 1930, the respective figures being 17,481,000 francs and 28,635,000 francs.

TOURIST TRADE

The tourist trade in Switzerland is a most important item in balancing unfavourable visible figures, and it constitutes one of the mainstays of the economic life of the country. After having enjoyed comparative prosperity up to the close of the winter season of 1930-31, there was a marked falling off of foreign visitors, especially from Germany, owing to the financial crisis in that country. Later, the abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard aggravated the situation and stopped the flow of British visitors who, particularly during the winter season, form a large proportion of the foreign guests. As a result the hotel industry is going through a difficult period, which is reacting on railway earnings and also affecting trade in so far as the supplying of foodstuffs and other materials to the hotels and mountain centres is concerned.

INDUSTRY

The decline in the watchmaking industry continued throughout the year, and exports were approximately 40 per cent lower than was the case in 1930. This led to reorganization of the industry, and with the financial backing of

both the Government and some of the leading banks, to the formation of a holding company known as the "Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie A.G."

Apart from the manufacture of watches, the machine industry has also been severely hit. Exports fell from 208,672,000 francs in 1930 to 150,356,000 francs in 1931, and all the large plants were compelled to operate on a part-time basis.

The demand for central heating and building equipment was fairly satisfactory, but there were few other bright spots.

The cotton industry experienced severe competition both abroad and at home, and prices fell to such an extent that there was little profit left despite the low cost of raw cotton. There was, however, a slight revival towards the close of the year. Silk was in an even worse position than cotton. The loss of foreign markets superimposed on a lessening demand caused by the dictates of fashion has caused a crisis in the silk districts. Exports of silk fabrics, including ribbons, were valued at 107,850,000 francs in 1931, compared with 158,282,000 francs in 1930. Conditions in the artificial silk industry were also unfavourable, with keen competition on the domestic market and declining sales abroad. In the boot and shoe industry there was a decline in the value of exports from 35,000,000 francs in 1930 to 30,000,000 francs in 1931. Owing to the increasing foreign competition in the home fields, the import duties on leather footwear were raised and this action is expected to bring beneficial results. There is also a ray of hope as a result of the modification of the United States import duty on certain classes of high-grade footwear which may have the effect of stimulating exports to that country.

The production of dyestuffs was hindered by the unsettled economic and political state of affairs in China, which is the principal market for Swiss exports of aniline dyes. The fall in the price of silver also helped to make Chinese business difficult. In Japan, which has also been an important outlet, domestic production is reaching the point where it is able to look after an increasing proportion of the country's needs. With these two exceptions, sales both at home and abroad were pretty well maintained in comparison with 1930.

Among the foodstuffs lines, cheese, condensed milk and chocolate are the principal commodities which enter into world trade, and in all cases there was a decline in exports which was coupled with a slowing up in production and dullness in these industries.

AGRICULTURE

The abnormally wet summer of 1931 had an adverse effect on most branches of Swiss agriculture. The cereal crops were damaged, and the production of hay was below par as far as both quality and quantity are concerned. Potatoes were good, but other roots and vegetables were only fair.

The fruit crop was regarded as satisfactory, although the prices obtained were not high. Milk production was approximately 5 per cent below the level of 1930. The price of cattle declined from the middle of the year.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Owing to the heavy inflow of capital, the gold reserves of the Swiss National Bank, which stood at 67 per cent of the note circulation early in the year, rose to 116 per cent in September and 149 per cent in November. There was a slight decline to 146 per cent at the end of December.

The official discount rate was 2 per cent from January 22, on which date it had been lowered from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The private discount rate was $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Call loans were obtainable for from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while long-term deposits brought 3 to 4 per cent.

Heavy losses were recorded on the exchanges, the values of all types of securities declining appreciably. The general index figure of Swiss shares fell

from 165.42 on January 10, 1931, to 103.99 on the same date in 1932. The issue market was active with new emissions totalling 1,582,000,000 francs. Foreign issues accounted for 208,000,000 francs of this sum, domestic bonds for 918,000,000 francs, and domestic stocks for 456,000,000 francs.

Savings bank deposits showed a small increase, having risen from 6,000,000,000 francs in 1930 to 6,100,000,000 in 1931.

The finances of the State are on the whole satisfactory. The year 1930 showed a slight surplus, and the budget for 1932 estimated a deficit of 9,300,000 francs as against 7,700,000 francs in 1931.

The receipts of the Federal railways, which came to 391,177,000 francs in 1930, fell to 372,313,000 francs during the period under review.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COST OF LIVING

At the end of October, 1931, the number of persons without work who registered with the employment offices amounted to 27,783 as compared with 15,268 at the end of October, 1930. The largest unemployment occurs in the exporting industries. In enterprises catering to the home market employment continues to be on the whole fairly satisfactory.

The wholesale index figures based on 100 (July, 1914) decreased from 122.4 on October 31, 1930, to 106.4 on October 31, 1931, a decrease of 13.1 per cent. The cost of living, on the other hand, decreased during the same period from 158 to 148 or by only 6.3 per cent. The fall was particularly noticeable in clothing and foodstuffs; rents, on the other hand, continued to show an upward tendency.

CONCLUSION

Dependent as it is on export trade and the tourist industry, the return of prosperity to Switzerland must coincide with the reappearance of better world conditions. An import quota bill designed to protect the country's trade balance was brought into force early in the current year. This is intended as a temporary measure to meet the present abnormal state of international economy and to give domestic industry a greater share of the home market until such time as it is again able to export.

The financial position of the country is good; unemployment has not reached alarming proportions, and general conditions may be described as serious but not critical.

SCOTTISH TIMBER TRADE IN 1931

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, February 15, 1932.—In this commodity trade throughout the year remained difficult for all concerned, and the outlook for the future is obscure. As in most other trades, the year may be divided into two parts, the period until September, when Great Britain went off the gold standard, and the period since. Up to that time the demand was of the modest dimensions inseparable from the depression in the larger industries of the West of Scotland. In particular, ship-building and engineering requirements were very meagre, but building trade demands were maintained on a steady and moderate scale. During this period the difficulties of the trade were accentuated by the slow but steady decline in prices, and this factor naturally prevented buyers from making commitments beyond their immediate needs. When the gold standard was abandoned, there

was much confusion, particularly in regard to contracts previously made but not yet fulfilled.

In Pacific Coast woods a steady demand continued for Douglas fir, or its United States equivalent, Oregon pine, in No. 2 clear and better planks and flitches, edge-grained boards, flooring strips, and in merchantable-quality planks and timbers. There was also a fairly steady demand for Sitka spruce in No. 2 clear and better flitches. Quebec yellow pine was in small demand owing to the depression in the engineering industry. Any demand was largely confined to the lower qualities of deals, unsorted sidings, and dressed shelving. In competition with Quebec, Siberian pine was marketed to a fair extent.

The shipbuilding industry was so depressed throughout the year that the demand from this source was very restricted, the one outstanding contract being the giant Cunarder at Clydebank, which was responsible for considerable orders for teak decks, Douglas fir from British Columbia, and other material. Unfortunately, work has been suspended.

The Glasgow Corporation housing department are now giving preference in their specifications to British Columbia Douglas fir for certain purposes. Oregon pine from the United States, however, is not excluded, and will probably be used whenever its price is lower.

HARDWOOD FLOORING

The use of Canadian hardwood flooring is slowly growing in Scotland. Maple is well known, and in fact this wood, which is nearly always of United States origin, is that commonly in use. But Canadian birch is becoming better known, and is forcing its way into the market. Now that a considerable number of schools and other buildings have been floored with birch, and it is thus available for inspection by architects and others interested, the outlook for this species should improve.

DOORS

The time was never more opportune for British Columbia manufacturers of Douglas fir interior doors to study closely the British market and keep abreast of the changing situation. The new British general tariff imposing a 10 per cent duty on non-Empire products, which comes into effect on March 1, is one favourable factor in the situation. Another is that the local authorities, who are responsible for most of the new housing schemes that are being embarked upon under subsidy by the central government, are giving a preference to Empire products. A third is that the premium on the United States dollar over the Canadian gives the Canadian manufacturer a substantial preference in exchange with sterling, and therefore in contracts for doors for private builders, who are still doing a large business.

The price of American doors 6 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches by ex 2 inches in a December contract was about 10s. 6d. American doors are imported in three thicknesses—viz. ex 2, ex 1½, and ex 1¼ inches, but there is little demand for the last named. British factories supply pass doors for housing schemes in 1½-inch finished thickness at about the same price as American doors ex 2-inch thick, which are 1¾-inch finished thickness. Canadian factories to meet the demand should make pass or room doors in 1½-inch finished thickness at rather less than the price charged by American factories for ex 2-inch thickness, which are about 1¾-inch finished thickness.

Canadian factories cannot expect to do a large trade all at once. They will have to begin as the American factories did, with small shipments of say 500 or 1,000 doors at a time, and wait for the demand to grow in accordance with the relative advantages they offer in quality and price as compared with their competitors.

PACKING OF ELECTRIC RANGES FOR EXPORT

G. R. STEVENS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, February 5, 1932.—The problem of the packing of electric ranges for export has received a good deal of attention during the past few years, yet it seems doubtful if the perfect package has yet been evolved.

The electric range, embodying cast iron or wrought iron constituents in conjunction with sheet iron parts, all highly enamelled, is easily dented and chipped, and quite as easily broken, and the problem of protecting such an article has exercised the wits of exporters without solving the problem of its adequate protection.

An electric range is really only a rack to hold up elements, and it sells largely on its social values—namely, the attractiveness of its appearance and the perfection of its appointments. A chip of enamel off its surface reduces its value disproportionately. Furthermore, in South Africa damage which the purchaser would ignore is regarded as serious enough to demand replacement by the municipalities who operate hire-installment systems. The municipalities pay the importer his full price upon the installation of the range; but if their inspectors detect the least chipping or the simplest damage of any nature whatsoever, they insist upon complete replacement of the part damaged, or even of the whole range. This increases the necessity for the most careful and thorough packing.

During the past few weeks this office has been engaged in interviews with the leading importers of Canadian ranges with a view to discovering their views concerning packing. From these interviews the fact emerges that the importers distrust any packing which fixes the range rigidly in its case. The range itself is not rigid. There is a certain amount of play between the top and the remainder of the stove, particularly in the case of cabinet models where the top abuts upon a high oven. If the range is fixed rigidly in its case, the slightest jar is communicated from the top of the stove to the side of the oven and to the base of the oven. A great deal of damage is incurred in this manner.

On the whole, importers favour wood wool packing as against the use of any other material. A wall of 4 inches to 5 inches of wood wool on all sides of a range, placed loosely in its case, is regarded as the best possible packing. No buffers, such as pieces of rubber at the corners or between joints of the range, or wood battens across tops, bottoms, or sides seem to protect the range as well as a thick cushion of wood wool on all sides of the stove.

A general complaint in connection with the packing of Canadian stoves is the practice of placing parcels of parts in the oven. The inspectors of the Cape Town municipality have been particularly severe upon some Canadian stoves in connection with chips from the enamelled interiors of the ovens. This chipping is caused by parcels of parts which are not fixed securely. The wrapping of such parts in paper, or even packing them in cardboard boxes, is apparently not sufficient to prevent this chipping and denting. Were the oven filled with wood wool or with waste paper, or similar materials, it would keep the parcels from moving, and this damage would not ensue. As the protection of the oven from this particular damage is comparatively easy, every Canadian exporter should give attention to this necessity.

Canadian exporters have often claimed, when breakages have been reported, that the damage must have occurred through rough handling at South African ports. There has been a certain amount of justification for this claim in the past, as formerly cases of electric ranges were unloaded in slings and sometimes they were dropped too heavily upon wharves or into lighters. This is not the case to-day. Electric ranges, when marked as such, are now landed upon wooden

trays and are lowered to the wharves or lighters without shock. It is improbable that any damage now occurs in landing such cargo.

At present, only two out of nine Canadian manufacturers shipping electric ranges to this market provide identification of their goods on the outside of the cases. Only one shipper at present marks his cases for easy handling. No ranges should be shipped to this market which do not bear upon the case the precautionary wording, "Fragile" or "Easily Damaged." Furthermore, all cases should be marked "Top" and "Bottom," as without this information the cases may be landed on their sides or upside down. A large flaming label, bearing the word "Fragile," with small labels marking the top or bottom of the case, might do much to save money for Canadian exporters, and to ensure the satisfactory arrival of this cargo.

LATE ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN KNITTED-WEAR SAMPLES IN SOUTH AFRICA

G. R. STEVENS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, January 22, 1932.—Now that Canadian exports of knitted-wear, silk hosiery and rayon underwear and kindred lines to South Africa have reached substantial figures, it becomes more and more necessary that Canadian manufacturers should endeavour to place their samples on the market at the proper time. Unfortunately, the preparation of sample ranges for the domestic market does not coincide with the buying seasons in the Southern Hemisphere, where their seasons are reversed. South Africa buys winter goods in July/August, such goods being purchased for delivery in March. On January 15 the summer ranges begin to be shown, being sold for arrival in August/September. This year, on account of the depression, the selling seasons are being curtailed and many agents are not starting to show their new ranges until February 15. This should enable the majority of Canadian sample ranges to come to hand. If they arrive after February 15, they are of comparatively little service during the ensuing season.

If Canadian manufacturers would realize the necessity of having their samples on hand at the proper time, a good deal more business would be booked. At least one Canadian firm have managed to prepare their South African ranges before they issue the same samples in Canada, and their agents have reaped a handsome reward by being the first in the field.

AUSTRALIAN MARKET FOR ROOFING

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, February 3, 1932.—The building trade throughout Australia has been seriously depressed since 1929, hence the market for roofing materials of all kinds has been very restricted in comparison with previous years. There is very little activity in new building, either for private dwellings or commercial structures, the latter supplying the chief market for imported roofing materials. Private residences are almost invariably constructed with steep roofs of medium pitch. Factories, office buildings and commercial buildings are usually built with flat or sloping roofs.

ROOFING MATERIALS SOLD IN AUSTRALIA

The roofing materials in common use are galvanized iron, cement or terra cotta tiles, asphalt and composition bituminous roofings in various forms. Slates and shingles are imported in relatively small quantities. Flat roofs are usually covered with bituminous felts or asphalt roofings. The under-construction of

the roof is most frequently of concrete, but there is a considerable variation in the covering materials used. Residences of cheaper cost and construction, and out-buildings constructed with steep roofs, are generally covered in with galvanized iron; cement tiles are also used in small quantities on the cheaper residences. Galvanized iron is the leading roofing for all low-cost jobs.

Medium-class homes costing £1,000 and upwards to build are roofed with tiles made of cement or terra cotta. Houses of the better class are almost invariably roofed with terra cotta tiles, a few being constructed with slate roofs. Shingles of cedar and bituminous composition in colours are used in facing the gables of a few of the medium to better-class homes, but the demand for shingles is comparatively limited.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF ROOFING MATERIALS

Terra cotta tiles, by far the leading roofing material, are manufactured at the larger centres of population in practically all the Australian States. Cement tiles manufactured locally are much cheaper, but owing to the fact that they take up considerable moisture, which adds greatly to their weight, and are moreover very easily broken, tiles of cement enjoy a relatively restricted market.

Galvanized iron is produced by a number of firms, the principal industry being at Newcastle, some 60 miles north of Sydney, New South Wales. One firm only have so far been able to develop a satisfactory business in bituminous felt roofings, although there are one or two others manufacturing this type of roofing.

Statistics showing the quantities and values of the various types of roofing materials manufactured in Australia are not available.

IMPORTS

Imports of roofing consist very largely of asphalt and bituminous felts in rolls; shingles of cedar, slate, and asphalt; slates and galvanized iron. The cedar shingles are not used to any extent for roofing, but are used on other exterior surfaces. Import statistics—the latest available—are as follows for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1929 and 1930:—

	1928-29		1929-30	
Slates, roofing—	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom	523,831	7,125	110,645	1,595
Belgium	63,613	919	.....	.....
France	233,780	2,517	237,329	1,997
Total	821,224	10,561	347,794	3,592
Galvanized iron, corrugated—	Cwt.		Cwt.	
United Kingdom	1,278,646	1,262,722	937,091	895,767
Belgium . . . . .	.....	.....	122	69
United States	3,265	3,514	2,974	3,612
Total	1,281,912	1,266,241	940,187	899,448
Shingles—	No.		No.	
Canada . . . . .	.....	.....	4,440	8
United States	4,648,301	7,124	1,029,103	2,194
Total	4,648,301	7,124	1,033,543	2,202
Tiles, roofing and all other—				
United Kingdom	42,633	614	50,356	38
Canada	4,160	52	.....	.....
United States	20,678	322	15,048	461
Total	71,280	1,074	65,424	500
Asphalt, bitumen and natural—	Cwt.		Cwt.	
United Kingdom	31,790	12,326	47,726	13,971
British West Indies	79,289	14,143	73,383	12,335
Egypt	115,600	26,905	128,666	35,783
Mexico	805,381	178,234	929,076	197,811
United States	769,798	170,297	984,456	201,532
Total imports	1,835,576	408,271	2,203,805	472,637
Roofing and sheathing felt and paper—				
United Kingdom		22,060		14,645
Canada . . . . .		.....		86
United States		34,706		29,633
Total		56,830		44,451

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The present Australian customs duties on roofing materials are as follows:—

	British Preferential to Canada £5 10s.	Tariff £7 10s.
Galvanized corrugated iron sheetsper 2,240 lbs. Plus a primage duty of 10 per cent.		
Tiles, n.e.i.; sheets and roofing slates composed of cement and asbestos or of similar materials; articles n.e.i., com- posed wholly or in chief value of cement or of cement and asbestos, including articles of reinforced cement ad valorem		
Plus a primage duty of 10 per cent.	25%	35%
Roofing and sheathing felt and paper; electric insulating paper and boardsad valorem	30%	40%
Plus a primage duty of 10 per cent.		

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

Imported roofing materials are usually sold in Australia by an agent representing the manufacturers. Sales are made by the agent to wholesale merchants, contractors, and builders. It is the function of such an agent to contract with architects, builders, and buying departments of firms, governments, and public institutions.

Manufacturing firms in Australia usually have their own sales organization, but there is a considerable variation in sales policy. A firm contemplating export to this market would probably find that the retention of a reliable and well-connected manufacturer's agent covering all the Australian States would be the most satisfactory method.

PRICES OF ROOFING MATERIALS

Following are current contract prices on various types of roofing obtained from reliable trade sources:—

Terra-cotta tiles per 1,000 are quoted by a local manufacturer at £11 (\$53.53), loaded in trucks at works, sales tax extra. Cost of laying terra-cotta tile roof complete is from about £2 (\$9.73) per square, including battens.

Most of cement tiles, including battens and laying, from about £1 12s. 6d. (\$7.91) per square.

Bituminous felt roofing manufactured by the leading firm in Australia is listed at factory as follows: a roll containing 216 square feet, 3 feet wide by 72 feet long; 2-ply, £1 18s. 3d. (\$9.31); 3-ply, £2 6s. (\$11.19). Nails and cement for fixing are included. Wholesale discount, 20 per cent.

Sample of the above roofing, together with price list of a leading imported roofing, is available for reference at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Asbestos cement slates, laid complete including battens, cost from £3 7s. 6d. (\$16.43) per square. Asbestos cement corrugated sheet costs 3s. 3d. (79 cents) per square yard, and fixed on timber roofs costs £2 12s. 6d. (\$12.77) per square.

Galvanized iron roofing ranges from £27 (\$131.40) per ton of 2,240 pounds, and costs from £1 12s. 6d. (\$7.91) per square laid on roof.

Slate roofs are of no importance in this market, current quotations being about £7 (\$34.07) per square laid complete, including battens.

The above prices are liable to considerable variations, and are on the whole considerably depressed at present.

MARKET POSSIBILITIES

Asphalt and tar roofing being confined almost entirely to buildings with flat roofs, is enjoying a relatively limited market. The cost of timber is so

great in Australia that to face in a steep roof with lumber, as is necessary with asphalt shingles or bituminous felt rolls, adds so to the cost of the completed job that it is much more expensive than tiles and less durable. The tiled roof requires only narrow battens, and there is therefore a considerable saving of timber.

Asphalt is not entirely satisfactory on the flat roofs because of the frequent and excessive changes in temperature prevailing throughout Australia. The asphalt has a tendency to crack under these conditions. Bituminous felt roofings stand up much better in this climate.

Tar roofs, similar to Barrett specification roofs, are not known in Australia.

Conditions in Australia are such that it is doubtful if there will be a revival in the building trade in the immediate future. It is generally thought that building has been somewhat overdone in recent years, and this is particularly true of office and commercial buildings.

Many oversea roofing manufacturers, misled by the prosperous conditions prevailing in the building trade two years ago, shipped large quantities of roofing to Australia, on which some of them eventually realized a loss, and at present excessive stocks are being carried by the agents.

The manufacturing policy of Australia has advanced so in recent years under the protection of very high tariffs that many products, including roofing materials, formerly imported in whole or in part, are now manufactured locally, and it is difficult for the imported article to compete, besides which dealers can quickly obtain their requirements, thus obviating the carrying of large imported stocks. The adverse exchange ruling at present further complicates a situation which is somewhat lacking in encouragement for prospective exporters.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH WALES IN 1931

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, February 6, 1932.—Not only were conditions in the Welsh coal trade in 1931 decidedly worse than in 1930, but the decline of over seven million tons in output was reflected in unemployment for many additional thousands of miners and other workers and in the closing—in some cases permanently—of an increasing number of collieries. Many companies, unable to overcome the difficulties confronting them towards the close of 1930, were forced out of existence, and their pits dismantled or transferred to other owners. The extent of the diminution of business and of the increase in unemployment are indicated in the statistical returns which follow later in this report.

South Wales has been hard hit ever since the Reparations Agreement, under which Germany undertook to pay war reparations to France and Italy in coal. The position was intensified by the development of coal mining and exporting in Holland, and still more by the determination of Poland to find world markets for her coal, which was formerly shipped to Germany. In connection with the establishment of Poland as a world State, the port of Danzig, in addition to the new port of Gdynia, has been greatly developed. The construction of Barry docks by private interests, although a major enterprise, does not rank in importance with the extensive development that has taken place at Danzig.

The investment of French capital in Poland has resulted in the more favourable treatment of that country by France to the detriment of Welsh exporters. The weakness of Russian competition, which did not develop to the extent expected under the Five Year Plan, was a feature of the trade. There was, however, a continuance of Russian coal shipments to countries where depots had been established, such as in the Eastern Mediterranean. The action of the Canadian Government in prohibiting the importation into the Dominion of Russian coal was decidedly beneficial to the Welsh anthracite trade.

STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY

The following comparative table of the estimated monthly output of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfield shows the fluctuations in total output, the number of persons employed, and the output per person during recent years as compared with figures for 1916:—

Year	Output Tons	Persons	Output per
		Employed Numbers	Person Tons
1916	52,080,709	214,100	247
1926	20,450,100	.....	...
1927	46,256,363	194,260	238
1930	45,874,767	170,734	268
1931	38,750,000	154,400	251

The number of persons employed and the output per person cannot be computed for 1926 due to a miners' strike which extended over a period of seven months.

The South Wales shipping industry, like that of the coal trade, has been in a state of continued depression, and hundreds of vessels have been laid up.

WELSH TINPLATE TRADE

Although the manufacture of tinplates was almost a South Wales monopoly forty years ago, and the present productive capacity of that industry is greater than ever before, there has been a great expansion in the United States, where the production is now double that of South Wales. Important developments have also taken place in Germany, France, India, Norway, Spain, and Italy. In all these countries the manufacture of tinplates has been fostered by high protective tariffs.

In 1928 and 1929 the tinplate industry in South Wales consumed about 1,000,000 tons of steel per annum, 80 per cent of which was of domestic production. For many years a portion of the steel used, owing to lower prices, has been imported into South Wales. Towards the end of 1930 the demand for tinplates began to fall off, continuing to decline until the middle of 1931, when it amounted to only 50 per cent of capacity production.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY AND SOUTH WALES PORTS

Since 1921 some seventeen independent dock and railway undertakings have come under the control of the Great Western Railway Company, the majority of these purchases being in South Wales. During the past ten years the company has expended over \$17,000,000 on new works in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and schemes involving a further expenditure of over \$10,000,000 are actively in hand.

The progressive policy which has been adopted by the company during this period clearly indicates that those responsible for the direction and administration of the railway have faith in the industrial recovery of South Wales. When trade revives, as ultimately it must, the company and the trading community will undoubtedly derive considerable benefit from the improved facilities which have been, and are being, provided throughout the area.

SOUTH WALES PITWOOD AND PIT-PROPS

Importers of pitwood and pit props into South Wales for use in the Welsh mines have had an unsatisfactory year. It is stated that those who sold on contract for delivery over the twelve months on the basis of 26s. per ton ex ship fared better than many others engaged in the trade, for it was only in rare

instances that the market price exceeded this level. These low prices were the result of reduced requirements of the collieries, the increasing use of steel for supports in the pits, and the competition of Russian props, the importations of which were more than double those of 1930 and six times as great as those of 1929. The use of steel supports is increasing, and it is reported by the Divisional Inspector of Mines for Cardiff that no accidents have occurred on any roadway supported entirely by steel arches.

In view of recent inquiries in Canada for pitwood, a recent report covering a series of tests on pitwood and props carried out at the laboratories of the Coal Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology should prove of interest to Canadian exporters.

Tests were made of Scotch fir and pine and Shropshire larch, and of dry and wet Norwegian pine and French maritime pine. Results demonstrated that dry Norwegian props withstood the greatest strains, 6-foot props 6.69 inches in diameter taking a maximum load of 55 tons. The French props were found inferior to the native Scotch pine props in regularity, straightness and strength, but home-grown larch props were weaker and less regular than the French props. An unexpected result in the tests on tapered props was that the strength of a prop which had shortened considerably by burning was always less than that of an untapered prop of similar material and size.

Prices and Sources of Supply.—Market prices for mining timber imported in 1931 averaged 25s. 8½d. per load, compared with 26s. 8½d. in 1930. The import value of pitwood fell from 22s. 5d. per load in 1930 to 20s. 10d. in 1931, and for props from 51s. 7d. to 42s. 1¾d.

Imports of mining timber into South Wales ports were substantially reduced in the past year, the figures for the eleven months' period January to November being 863,703 loads valued at £1,109,498 as compared with 1,253,269 loads valued at £1,664,630 for the year 1930.

Arrivals of pitwood and props at the various ports for the last four years are as follows:—

	1928 Loads	1929 Loads (1 Load=50 Cubic Feet)	1930 Loads	1931* Loads
Cardiff..	756,991	727,602	676,091	473,845
Newport	228,579	266,531	251,138	165,084
Port Talbot	177,486	168,184	172,672	110,213
Swansea	75,597	140,740	140,183	97,076
Llanelli	7,345	11,082	13,185	17,485
Totals	1,245,998	1,314,139	1,253,269	863,703

* January to November.

The sources of supply for pitwood and pit props for the years 1928, 1930 and 1931 are given below:—

	1928 Loads	1930 Loads	1931* Loads
Pitwood—			
France	1,033,686	948,390	554,494
Portugal	69,350	115,587	107,689
Spain	2,880	.....	2,660
Irish Free State	4,992	6,211	1,920
Pit Props—			
Sweden	5,928	9,259	5,989
Norway	4,402	1,886	3,122
Finland	112,608	120,753	89,541
Russia .. . . .	.....	33,044	85,569
Poland	7,466	.....	.....
Latvia	4,686	10,821	4,243
Germany .. . . .	.....	4,438	8,476
Belgium .. . . .	.....	2,880	.....

* January to November.

GRAIN TRADE OF THE BRISTOL CHANNEL PORTS IN 1931

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, February 6, 1932.—Wheat prices, after a slight fluctuation in the early months of 1931, declined in August to the lowest levels hitherto officially recorded. The suspension of the gold standard in September resulted in a complete recovery in values, followed by a slight advance over the previous high level for the year. A noteworthy feature was the uniform fluctuations in the prices of the three associated commodities, wheat, flour and bran.

The following table shows grain imports for 1931 into the Port of Bristol by principal countries of shipment, with comparative figures in long tons for 1929 and 1930.

Importations of Grain into Bristol

	1929	1930	1931
Total	774,665	825,809	995,935
Irish Free State	2,065	2,122	271
Southern Europe	36,549	270,485	275,725
Northern Europe	18,377	45,187	7,824
India and Persian Gulf	52,642	56,072	81,528
Northern Africa	24,242	773	134
Canada—			
Atlantic ports	120,935	89,364	52,536
Pacific ports	95,033	74,260	91,176
United States—			
Atlantic ports	50,801	35,987	37,269
Pacific ports	19,010	24,808	20,797
South America	320,147	198,801	373,620
Australasia	34,864	26,948	52,035

The foregoing figures indicate that there has been a sharp recovery in shipments of grain from the port of Vancouver and a heavy falling off in those from Montreal.

The Argentine has again increased its shipments to the former high level of 1929, while the unusually large figures for Southern Europe are accounted for by shipments of Soviet Russian grain to Bristol.

WHEAT

During 1931 the wheat trade in Bristol has been carried on largely on a hand-to-mouth basis, and stocks have been kept rather low. There was an occasional heavy shipment of one or other of the grades imported, but on the whole both merchants and millers here have been restricting their purchases more or less to actual requirements. This does not altogether apply to consignments of Russian wheats as these have generally arrived in big blocks.

Canadian wheats have as a rule been maintained on the spot but in rather smaller quantities than usual, and most of the trade in Manitoba grades has been done in store lines, or in near-at-hand parcels. No. 1 Northerns have not always been available as the demand has been small owing to the high price, but No. 2 Northerns have generally been quoted, with perhaps most of the business being in this grade and in No. 3 Northerns, while No. 4 Northerns have also attracted some trade on price.

In January, 1931, No. 2 Northern Manitobas were quoted at around 25s. 6d. per quarter ex store, and the price rose gradually to 26s. 9d. ex store. In the month of February there was a sharp rise to 28s., and before the end of the month 30s. was reached. Prices fluctuated around this level until July, when values fell gradually to 23s. 9d., followed by a further decline in August to around 23s.: business at this time was very slow, buyers being apprehensive

of further depreciations. At the beginning of September the price improved to 24s., and at this level No. 2 Northerns remained almost stationary until the United Kingdom departed from the gold standard. Following this change of policy an immediate advance took place to 29s. 6d. ex store, and this level did not vary much until the end of October. Further declines in the value of the pound sterling were followed by a rise in the prices of wheat, which advanced sharply to 32s., followed by additional increases until the figure reached 35s. in the first week of November. As a result of slight declines prices had fallen to 32s. 6d. per quarter before the end of the year.

Comparative figures for imports of wheat into the port of Bristol by countries of shipment are as follows:

Importations of Wheat into Bristol

	1929 Tons	1930 Tons	1931 Tons
Total	402,608	362,818	442,069
Northern Europe	8,512	15,557	4,057
Southern Europe	6,618	73,073	159,474
India and Persian Gulf	418	16,699	4,435
Canada—			
Atlantic ports	93,649	82,785	36,388
Pacific ports	92,294	74,260	91,169
United States—			
Atlantic ports	29,739	35,719	33,755
Pacific ports	1,067	4,071	.....
South America	136,255	34,403	60,897
Australasia	34,056	26,251	51,894

The above statistics indicate the extraordinarily difficult trade position which Canadian grain-growers and exporters are experiencing in view of the extraordinary growth in volume of shipments from Russia through Southern European ports.

BARLEY

The barley trade has been fairly steady with the bulk of the business being done in Russian, Danubian and Azoff barleys. There has been practically no trade in Canadian barleys. Price has naturally been an important factor, and supplies from Russian and Danubian sources have consequently been fairly plentiful.

Very low prices have been registered during 1931, and at the beginning of the year Azoff, Danubian and Persian barleys were all available at 13s. 9d. per quarter ex store. During April there was a rise, and 19s. 3d. was quoted for Azoffs early in May, with Persian at 18s. 9d., the difference being due to the quantity available on the spot. In May some No. 3 Canadian Western barleys made their appearance on this market, being quoted at 19s. 6d., on the same level as the other grades with the exception of Persian, which was quoted 6d. lower. A decline in prices followed, but there was not much change until the end of October when values went up to 20s. 3d. for Russian and Persian, followed early in November by a rise to 23s. 9d., from which there have been but slight changes. At the end of December prices of Russian and Persian barleys were 23s. 3d. and 23s. respectively. During the year an effort was made to introduce Canadian barley, both Manitoba and Ontario varieties, for malting and distilling purposes. Had supplies of Ontario barley suitable for the trade been available considerable business could have been done with maltsters in the West of England, and it is hoped that in 1932 a distinct advance will be made in this direction.

The imports of barley into the port of Bristol by countries of shipment are as follows:—

Importations of Barley into Bristol

	1929 Tons	1930 Tons	1931 Tons
Total	158,634	223,543	217,578
Southern Europe	29,914	158,816	105,506
Asiatic ports in Mediterranean . . . . .	....	409	2,957
India and Persian Gulf	48,771	36,831	75,187
Northern Africa	23,847	773	....
Canada—			
Atlantic ports	18,809	2,579	6,938
Pacific ports	2,739	....	....
United States—			
Atlantic ports	14,310	268	3,508
Pacific ports	17,943	20,737	20,804
South America	1,791	2,652	2,150

OATS

There has been a steady trade in oats during the past year, and although the demand was not heavy, supplies have been uniform and in the absence of undue selling pressure serious losses have been avoided.

In January the higher grades of oats were very scarce, white German oats being quoted at 23s. 6d. per quarter ex store, against 13s. for Plates and 11s. 6d. for mixed Canadians. Before the end of January mixed Canadians were down to 10s. 9d., Plates on offer at 11s., and white Germans at 23s., but stocks of these were soon disposed of. In the following months prices of all varieties showed considerable fluctuations. In August No. 2 Canadian oats were on offer around 18s. 9d. and No. 3 Canadians at 18s., mixed being quoted at 10s. 9d. to 11s. The price of mixed rose in September to 14s., with No. 2 Canadians as high as 21s. 6d., Plates again coming in at 16s. No. 2 Canadian Westerns went up to 25s. 6d. in November and mixed to 20s., but the year ended with mixed Canadians down to 18s. 6d., although No. 2 Canadians held.

Imports of oats into the port of Bristol by countries of shipment are as follows:—

Importations of Oats into Bristol

	1929 Tons	1930 Tons	1931 Tons
Total	22,387	39,587	31,825
Irish Free State	2,065	2,122	271
Northern Europe	6,712	25,029	2,141
Southern Europe . . . . .	....	2,377	7,778
Canada—			
Atlantic ports	8,451	3,960	9,195
United States—			
Atlantic ports	1,421	....	....
South America	3,734	6,099	12,440

MAIZE

There has been a good trade for maize during 1931, and the demand has shown some tendency to expand. Prices have been relatively low throughout the year, and purchases have been fairly large and comparatively steady.

The Argentine supplied practically all the requirements of this port, quotations on shipments from that source being much below those of competing countries. The general selling level of maize for the year was around 16s. to 18s. per quarter. In common with all other cereals, prices rose in the latter part of September, reaching 20s. 6d. by the end of October. Values dropped to 17s. 6d. ex store at the end of the year, with supplies still being offered fairly freely but to some extent dependent on the sterling exchange rates. Total imports of maize during the year amounted to 301,282 tons as compared with 195,925 tons in 1930. Argentina was the principal source of supply with 298,215 tons against 155,647 in the previous year.

FLOUR

The period under review has been one of great difficulty for importers of Canadian flour into the West of England. Large supplies of cheap wheats, chiefly Russian, have enabled the local millers to offer their products at several shillings a sack under relative value. Had it not been for the well-established connection between importers and bakers, the volume of trade in Manitoba flour would have been very small indeed.

There was a moderate business during the months of July and August, prices of Manitoba exports ranging approximately from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per 280 pounds c.i.f. On or about September 10 quotations were from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., the lowest for many years, and lower prices were anticipated.

When on September 21 Great Britain temporarily abandoned the gold standard prices immediately advanced 2s. 6d. a sack, and within a week were 4s. above the lowest previous quotation. For several days nearly every offer within reason was accepted, and there was a comparatively large volume of trade. Canadian mills have since been unable to make firm offers in sterling, and this had handicapped business to some extent.

At the beginning of October prices were about 1s. 6d. below the former high level. It was difficult, however, to sell Canadian flours as the local millers had advanced their prices only to a moderate extent. In October and early November prices rose steadily. The chief factor influencing the market was the weakness of sterling, but smaller Russian offers also contributed to the increase. The highest point was reached around November 5 when exports were quoted at 26s. 9d. to 28s. 6d. c.i.f.—approximately 10s. a sack over the lowest point in September. During this period there was a fairly good business done in Canadian flours, but importers were almost invariably reselling at shillings a sack under the first-hand price.

During the remainder of the year prices gradually declined. There was a slight upward movement early in December, but the volume of business was small, owing to the fact that bakers generally were carrying very large stocks of flour. The mill prices of Manitoba exports at the end of December were from 23s. to 24s.

The total imports of Manitoba flours into the port of Bristol for the six months' period, July to December, 1931, were about 75 per cent of the imports for the corresponding period in 1930. This year, however, importers hold very large stocks in the stores.

There has been a relatively large business done in Australian flours recently, and Australian millers seem more disposed to meet the demand of the market as regards price. Normally, a large trade in these soft wheat flours would result in a better demand from the bakers for strong flours for blending purposes. This has not been the case, however, in 1931, due to the fact that Manitobas have been comparatively out of line, while the locally milled flour was sufficiently strong owing to the large percentage of Russian wheat in the grist.

It is noteworthy that, while there is a considerable difference between the rates on shipments of wheat and flour between North American and British ports to the disadvantage of the latter commodity, the rate on Australian flour is but slightly higher than the grain rate. An interesting feature of the 1931 season was the greater proportion of Canadian flour shipped via Vancouver. The use of this route has resulted in a considerable saving in freight charges. It would not seem unlikely that this tendency to ship from other than Eastern ports will bring about a modification of the rates prevailing among companies operating Atlantic services.

While bakers in the West of England appreciate fully the quality of Canadian flours, there is a limit to the premium they can afford to pay over the

locally-milled product. Flour importers are doing their utmost to maintain connections, and they rely upon the support of the Canadian millers to assist them in overcoming their present difficulties.

Importations of Wheaten Flour into Bristol

	1929	1930	1931
	Tons	Tons	Tons
From Canadian ports	7,535	11,416	9,814
From all sources	16,454	26,963	23,138

WHEATFEEDS

The trade in wheatfeeds during 1931 has been fairly good, and the English millers have generally found the demand quite equal to the supply. In the latter part of the year, however, owing to the small flour trade, the supply has been to some extent limited.

Prices did not vary much during the early trading, and throughout January the average price of sharps and ordinary bran was approximately 5s. 9d. per cwt. There were slight variations in values until September when sharps were quoted at 6s. 3d. and bran at 5s. 9d. Further rises were recorded during October and November when over 7s. was asked for sharps, and bran was scarce at 6s. 9d. per cwt. Subsequently both commodities were quoted at over the 7s. mark, but before the end of the year a slight reaction brought sharps, although scarce, back to 6s. 6d. per cwt. and ordinary bran to 6s. 9d. The best broad bran was usually worth a shilling more than the ordinary grade, but was scarce at times, some millers being unable to offer.

There has also been a good trade for imported offals, mostly from the Argentine.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1931

G. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

British Malaya

[NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, all values are in Canadian dollars with conversion at par rate]

The year 1931 was one of the most depressing in the history of British Malaya, the prices of rubber and tin, her two main products, having fallen to unheard of levels. Decreased revenue has been followed by Government deficits, salary cuts, and increased unemployment among both Europeans and Asiatics.

Preliminary figures on Malaya's total trade for the year places it at \$474,000,000. Imports are estimated at \$249,000,000, a decrease of \$152,000,000 from 1930 and less than half the figure for 1929. Exports fell to \$225,000,000, a decrease of \$151,000,000 as compared with 1930 and also considerably less than half those of 1929. This leaves an unfavourable balance of trade of \$24,000,000, compared with an unfavourable balance in 1930 of \$25,000,000 and a favourable balance in 1929 of \$18,000,000.

The year will in all probability mark a definite period in the political history of Malaya. At present there are three separate divisions—the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the Unfederated Malay States. It is now proposed to enact legislation which will eventually bring all three closer together. It is proposed, for example, to appoint a railway board, a postal board, and a health board to deal with all three territories instead of having

separate boards for each. The formation of a customs union for the entire Peninsula is also under consideration.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES AND CREDIT

The grave financial problems which have had to be faced in British Malaya due to the fall in revenue consequent on the depression in tin and rubber have been met in a very creditable manner.

In August, 1930, the Colonial Secretary's office estimated a surplus for the end of that year of \$40,000,000, and the final figure was \$42,500,000. The budget for 1931 in September of that year showed an estimated deficit of \$12,000,000. Additional taxation, however, was introduced, especially on petroleum, liquors, and tobacco, as well as on racing, and the estimates of expenditure were drastically cut. These measures along with others have enabled the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to balance their budgets. The Straits Settlements Government is now in a strong financial position with large reserves, vast public works, and no public debt.

The credit situation in British Malaya, as in the other countries covered by the Batavia office, requires constant attention. The number of Chinese failures was about the average, and in addition two very large European companies got into difficulties. One refrigerating company went into liquidation, and was later acquired by another, thus removing practically all competition for cold storage products in Singapore. The firm who owned or controlled the leading hotels in Singapore and Penang became bankrupt and are now in the hands of a receiver. Three or four well-known general importers have also been obliged to amalgamate with other firms. In the retail trade two very large departmental stores are reputed to have suffered heavy losses. Under present conditions, Canadian exporters are strongly advised against shipping to any firm in British Malaya without first obtaining up-to-date credit information.

INDUSTRY

British Malayan industry has consisted almost solely of rubber estates and tin mines, and they are still predominant. Nevertheless there is, especially in Singapore, a decided movement towards the setting up of other industries both in the agricultural and the manufacturing field. In an effort to improve it, a commission has reviewed the pineapple industry. The cultivation of rice among the natives is now to be encouraged, and the planting of other agricultural products, especially tea, is being investigated. In Singapore the first manufacturers' exhibition, with Government assistance, was held after months of preparation. The raw products of the colony, tin and rubber, are exported and then reimported in manufactured articles. The authorities believe that, having regard to the situation of Singapore, there should be possibilities for developing manufacturing along certain lines. Among the trades represented at the exhibition were machinery, rubber products, confectionery, biscuits, pineapples, building materials, furniture, brick- and tile-making, cigarettes, cement, shoemaking, leather goods, hats, printing, pottery, matches, hardware, and oil products.

Rubber.—Rubber, the chief product of Malaya, had a difficult year. The year opened with a price of $8\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound and closed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, but in the interval the price had sunk to $4\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound—this for a product which had sold for \$1.12 per pound during the period of restriction. In an effort to keep going, those estates capable of producing at the shrunken prices tapped to capacity. Other estates, which could not meet these prices, entirely closed down or tapped just sufficient to keep the estates open. Hundreds of estates in both British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies have partially or completely closed down. It is estimated that 18 per cent of all the rubber estates

in British Malaya have closed. Their labour has been dispersed; large numbers in British Malaya have been repatriated to India, and thousands of contract coolies in Sumatra have been returned to Java. The European planters have been thrown out of work, and many of those remaining are on caretakers' wages.

While it is true that a large number of estates have closed, there are at the same time hundreds of estates in British Malaya which had built up great reserves in the days of prosperity and are in a position to carry on for some time to come. The difficulty for most of them is to decide if it is worth while carrying on, faced as they are with the grinding competition of native rubber in Sumatra.

The native rubber is chiefly at the eastern end of the island of Sumatra, and in Borneo. An observer who has been through the territory states that it is possible to travel for days by motor car and paddle steamer through a never-ending forest of rubber. Nobody knows how many trees have been planted by the natives in these countries. It probably runs into hundreds of millions. This planting has been going on since 1918 on a huge scale, and is largely the result of Government encouragement. With rubber at its present price, however, the native tapper working ten hours a day can hardly make sufficient to support himself and his family. In some parts of Sumatra the natives have cut down their trees to make way for the planting of rice, maintaining that they can at least eat the latter no matter to what price it may fall. But just as soon as prices show any worthwhile increase, they will automatically come into the market again. Furthermore, thousands of acres of young trees planted before prices fell are still growing and will be ready for tapping before very long, bringing their unwelcome supply of rubber to an already over-stocked market.

It has been estimated that world consumption of rubber in 1931 was approximately 650,000 tons, a decrease of 30,000 tons as compared with 1930. Prospects for 1932 are that a further decline will take place, and stocks are rapidly approaching the figure when there will be a year's supply on hand.

During the year several rubber restriction schemes have been proposed and discarded. At the time of writing rumours of restriction have come from New York and England, with the result that prices have firmed.

Tin.—The tin industry is sharing in the abnormal depression affecting commodities of world consumption generally. The outlook for this metal is obscure, but no early recovery in price is expected.

Following an agreement among the chief producing countries, a tin restriction scheme came into force on March 1, 1931. The price of tin at the beginning of 1931 was £118 per ton, and £141 per ton in December. The credit for this increase in price is not entirely due to restricted production; Great Britain's departure from the gold standard in September was partly responsible.

The basis of the tin restriction scheme was a quota for each producing country—Malaya, Bolivia, the Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria, and Siam. Although Malaya was in favour of this scheme at first, there is now a certain amount of dissatisfaction as it is averred that Malaya has been obliged to make a larger proportionate cut in production than the other countries included in the scheme. World stocks approximate 50,000 tons, of which the tin pool holds 19,000 tons. The tin pool is a part of the restriction scheme. It is too early to state yet whether or not the scheme will be a success, but in any case the quota is to remain in force for at least three years.

THE FUTURE

The future of Malaya can be considered in terms of two industries, rubber and tin. The future for both these products, as has been stated, is obscure. The general import trade of the country is less than half that of 1929. If rubber

restriction is enforced and the price of rubber improves, imports will in all probability increase. On the other hand, tin, which is now sold under a restriction scheme, has not improved in price to any great extent although it firmed considerably towards the end of the year. The question is, will prices improve sufficiently in 1932 to warrant the reopening of closed estates and tin mines? Fortunately, the finances of the country are in an excellent position, and taxation is comparatively low.

At the present time Singapore and Penang are free ports, but in other sections a tariff is imposed on certain products. It is anticipated that, should a customs tariff union be formed embracing the whole of Malaya, there will be a British preferential rate in any tariffs that are imposed. These should favourably affect importations from Canada, including canned salmon, canned vegetables, building boards, roofing materials, and machinery lines.

MARKET FOR TINNED MILK IN CENTRAL CHINA

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Shanghai, January 22, 1932.—The importation of condensed and evaporated milk into China is of comparatively recent origin. The lack of milch cows, suitable pasturage, and absence of rapid communications all serve to enhance the value of and necessity for this product. On the other hand, the intense conservatism of the Chinese and their aversion to the use of unknown products, or use of known products in an unfamiliar form, presents to pioneers in this commodity a "sales resistance" extremely difficult to overcome. By means of extensive advertising, however, utilizing particularly Chinese media such as the vernacular press, pamphlets, billboards and wide distribution of free samples, accompanied by demonstrations, a steadily growing market, at first limited to the main coastal ports, has gradually penetrated into the interior until to-day world-known brands of tinned milk may be found in the most remote corners of China.

Unfortunately, the serious depression in silver, which commenced in 1929, has caused a temporary set-back which has continued until the present time. There is no doubt, however, that the distribution of this commodity will receive a marked stimulus under more normal conditions of exchange, and even the present slight improvement in the cross rate of silver with supplying countries (such as the United States, Denmark, Holland, and Japan) is reported to have caused an immediate improvement in the sales outlook.

With China so much in the public eye as it has been during the past few years, it is only natural that companies having a world-wide sale have devoted special attention to this territory, with the result that competition is very keen, most firms working on an extremely small margin of profit in order to secure a footing, while certain of the leading firms who manufacture the best-known brands are reported as devoting not only their profits but additional funds to the extension of their advertising throughout interior China.

Though detailed statistics are not always an accurate guide to the trend of trade in any particular commodity, the diversity of competition in the tinned milk trade in China will no doubt be of interest as indicated in the following figures for the years 1928 to 1930 (the last year for which official statistics are available) showing the principal countries of origin. For purposes of comparison and to indicate the relative importance of the two chief classes of tinned milk used in China, imports of canned milk, condensed, sweetened, and those of canned cream and milk, evaporated or sterilized, are shown separately.

IMPORTS INTO CHINA OF CANNED CREAM AND MILK, EVAPORATED OR STERILIZED,
WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1928		1929		1930	
	Tons	G\$	Tons	G\$	Tons	G\$
Hongkong	163	32,049	169	32,824	173	31,519
Norway	10	2,698	10	3,690	11	4,723
Netherlands	22	3,868	386	76,428	33	70,265
France	20½	3,869	13¾	2,584	1½	271
Switzerland . . . . .	.....	.....	9	1,923	27½	6,132
Italy	104	26,952	42	8,915	34½	7,063
Japan, including Formosa	20½	3,741	8½	1,880	36	6,380
Canada	56	9,438	25	5,734	242¾	57,749
United States, including Hawaii	1,593	352,363	1,219	262,925	850	180,447
Total	2,008¾	440,226	1,890	398,737	1,416½	366,038

IMPORTS OF CANNED MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED, WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
OF ORIGIN

	1928		1929		1930	
	Tons	G\$	Tons	G\$	Tons	G\$
Hongkong	1,989½	705,673	2,089½	678,472	1,838½	484,132
French Indo-China	78½	23,559	44½	15,349	51½	10,614
Siam	16½	4,916	30½	9,411	9	2,847
British India	31	13,178	25	9,146	11½	3,297
Great Britain	22	5,226	18½	4,375	11½	2,346
Denmark	3½	817	.....	.....	17	3,505
Germany	67	14,283	45½	8,357	45	6,842
Netherlands	432	78,119	367½	63,573	286	45,342
France	79½	28,434	97½	37,048	85	28,184
Switzerland . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4,795
Italy	44½	3,037	10½	1,480	22	3,558
Korea	17½	6,803	9½	3,588	6½	2,162
Japan, including Formosa	101½	31,707	60	15,510	84½	17,790
Canada	70½	23,344	224½	68,251	107½	34,472
United States, including Hawaii	1,555	504,267	1,103	342,228	924¾	283,862
Total	4,610	1,481,920	4,172½	1,268,471	3,519½	935,103

In the foregoing figures it will be noted that Canada made its first entry into China in condensed sweetened canned milk in 1928, and showed a striking advance the following year as compared with competing countries, and though a decrease was noted in 1930, this also applied to practically all other sources of supply. On the other hand, in-canned milk, evaporated, Canada showed a remarkable increase in 1930 as compared with 1929, a showing more favourable than practically any other country concerned.

To date, however, imports from Canada have been practically confined to the West Coast, due primarily to rapid delivery and to the fact that the British Army supplies for the troops stationed throughout China are entirely drawn from British Columbia.

The showing made by Canadian canned milk may be considered as extremely satisfactory in view of the fact that little or no effort has as yet been devoted to cultivating the Chinese market from an advertising or aggressive sales campaign standpoint, whereas exporting firms in the leading competing countries are in many cases represented by direct factory representatives, or by branch establishments, or make definite advertising allotments designed to stimulate Chinese purchases.

PRICE COMPETITION

Canned milk in China is one of the few commodities which do not appear to be based primarily on price, as is almost invariably the case with nearly all other branded commodities, quality being a second factor. The value of advertising in China is, from this standpoint, emphatically illustrated by a comparison of ruling wholesale prices, which may be considered as a useful guide in view of the fact that duty charges are the same for all competing countries, as are handling, conservancy and other charges, due to the similarity in packing

(in 48 tins) and weight. Wholesale prices are as follows, and for the sake of convenience are given in United States gold dollars:—

Condensed Milk, Sweetened.—Two Swiss brands sell at G\$8.42, two American brands at G\$6.50, and one Italian brand at G\$6.30.

Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilized.—One Swiss brand sells at G\$7.58 and two at G\$5.50; one American brand at G\$5.50, one at G\$5.30, one at G\$4.70, two at G\$4.60, and one at G\$4.30.

Canadian Milk.—One brand sells at G\$4.80.

It will be seen from the comparison of prices shown that though there is a considerable variation in the cost of the several products, the actual sales volume achieved bears little relation to the price equation but is due largely to the excellent form of advertising adopted by the leading brands and the very full support accorded to local agents and representatives. This question will be dealt with under the head of advertising.

It should be borne in mind, however, that during the introductory period of a keenly competitive product such as tinned milk, competition must meet the lower range of prices as the initial sales point, with increased volume and greater demand based on intelligent and aggressive advertising under the direction of a local agent and in co-operation with trained specialists in Chinese advertising, who are now available in the larger ports of China.

ADVERTISING

A careful study of this market during the past few years indicates that the time is past when goods could be sold in the market merely because of their novelty, utility, and low price. To-day Chinese buyers, in common with those of Western countries, must be convinced through the media of advertising, and even the lowest classes, despite their small purchasing power, are the subject of keen advertising propaganda of the most modern kind.

In this connection Canadian manufacturers and export managers are referred to the publication on "Advertising in China," which is available on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

In laying out an advertising program, the methods to be employed should be left to the discretion of the agent or representative in China, who can apply his local knowledge of Chinese idiosyncracies and Chinese methods of appeal through characters, pictures, and descriptive matter, which will probably prove the deciding factor in the success or failure of sales entry. The leading brands included in the list of wholesale prices shown above, in both condensed milk, sweetened, and evaporated milk, though higher priced, are at present securing the largest sales due almost entirely to the extent and consistency of their advertising in this market. Other brands compare favourably in quality and are offered at a lower price, but the intimate knowledge of the distributors of the brands referred to with regard to Chinese requirements from the sales standpoint enables them to secure a price premium.

As has been frequently pointed out to Canadian manufacturers, a large part of the consuming public in China prefer to purchase brands which are not only constantly before them through advertising but are sufficiently striking and simple to permit of easy description. A case in point is that of a well-known Canadian brand which is, to Western minds, sold under a very attractive label carrying a pastoral scene in colours quite suitable to this market. Those Chinese who have tasted this milk pronounce it to be excellent in every way, both in quality and price. They state, however, that there is nothing descriptive in the label to enable the average Chinese consumer to describe it to his local supplier, whereas a simple well-known animal, bird, flower, mountain, or similar object, which can be easily described, is more useful. One of the leading brands here has the name of a well-known flower, which is illustrated on the

label. This brand has been so widely advertised that it is not asked for by name but merely as "the flower brand," and it is doubtful if 10 per cent of its consumers know the name of the manufacturing company or its country of origin.

SUGGESTED METHODS OF SALE

In view of the keen competition referred to above, it is doubtful if any company not in a position to advertise extensively could achieve a worth-while distribution. On the other hand, an arrangement under which an export group is organized to draw from several sources of supply and ship under a single brand with all participating firms contributing to an advertising appropriation would put Canadian firms in a position to secure a reasonable share of this large potential market.

Those firms which have achieved the greatest success in this territory maintain a factory or direct representative authorized to adjust claims and make such financial arrangements as he may consider advisable to meet the custom of the trade. Such a representative can either maintain his own office and deal direct with wholesale distributors or, as is more often the case and perhaps more satisfactory from a financial standpoint, can make arrangements with one of the large provision importing firms to act as exclusive agents in the territory, be responsible for wholesalers' accounts, and provide necessary office space, staff and salesmen, leaving only salary, travelling expenses, and cable charges for account of the home manufacturers. This latter method appears to be the most desirable in the event of a Canadian export group being formed and could include all classes of milk products.

This office is in a position to lend very full assistance in making the necessary arrangements along the lines mentioned above.

TYPE OF TINNED MILK PREFERRED

From the foregoing table of imports it will be seen that condensed milk, sweetened, is in wider demand in China than evaporated or sterilized milk, unsweetened, and this is likely to continue. The Chinese consumer is a careful buyer and is under the impression that he gets greater value for his money in sweetened condensed milk than in other varieties where additional sugar is required and greater quantities of the milk must be used.

In connection with the import of evaporated and sterilized milk, there has lately been a tendency to import it in bulk and can it locally for distribution. This permits of a saving both in duty and maintenance of stocks, added to the economy effected by use of the cheap labour available in China, and it is anticipated that this system will develop rapidly for those firms who possess cold storage facilities. This arrangement, of course, is more suitable for West Coast firms than for Eastern Canada in view of the short all-water haul available and consequent lower freight rates.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

Condensed milk, sweetened, is dutiable at the rate of gold units 7.30 per picul, and cream and milk, evaporated or sterilized, at gold units 5.10 per picul. Under normal conditions 1 gold unit equals United States G\$0.40 and 1 picul equals 133½ pounds. During the official restriction of gold movements in Canada, however, arrangements have been made with the Chinese Maritime Customs to permit of duty being levied in accordance with the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, which will tend to reduce the present duties temporarily at least to meet Canadian currency depreciation.

MARKET IN CENTRAL CHINA FOR WOOD AND MACHINERY SCREWS

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Shanghai, January 29, 1932.—The rapid development of Western types of building in the main ports of China and, to a lesser extent, in the larger interior cities has resulted in a steady increase in imports of all classes of building materials, of which wood screws of all kinds are an important item.

Of chief interest to the building trade are the regular iron wood-screws with flat, raised, and round heads, of which the flat heads constitute the chief percentage of imports. Stove bolts are also of interest, and both screws and bolts are usually bought by this market in the slotted-head variety, though efforts have been made recently to introduce the socket head, which, though well known in Canada, is not as yet familiar to Chinese builders and would require considerable advertising to secure a satisfactory volume of sales.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Sixty per cent of the screws imported into China come from the United States, 20 to 25 per cent from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from Germany, Austria, and Belgium. The type of screw preferred in this market is the iron wood-screw with flat countersunk head and ordinary slot, and these are chiefly imported into Shanghai, which is the largest supply centre for building materials of all kinds.

Though the total value of imports into China amounted in 1930 to only 439,000 taels (G\$188,770), it is of interest to note the marked increase over the previous two years, 1929 imports amounting to 317,000 taels (G\$136,310) as compared with 246,000 taels (G\$105,780) in 1928. In view of this rate of increase, it will be realized that a steadily growing market is available in China, and it is considered by the trade that excellent outlets are still available for interested Canadian firms.

Wood-screws are usually sold through agents or by direct sales to jobbers and wholesalers. In most cases local foreign import houses buy for their own account and sell on a basis of thirty days to wholesale distributors.

These screws are principally used in this territory for building purposes, with a small consumption by the furniture manufacturing trade. It is important, therefore, that the screws should have long and sharp points to be used in connection with building timbers.

LIST PRICES AND DISCOUNTS

American and English screws are usually sold at approximately 72 per cent discount off list prices c.i.f. and c. Shanghai (this including importers' commission, representing the actual selling price to the trade). An average commission of from 5 per cent to 7 per cent is usually required by the importer.

German and Austrian screws are sold at about 74 per cent discount off list prices c.i.f. and c. Shanghai.

This product is usually purchased by importers in China on a basis of confirmed credits available against shipping documents.

DUTIES, ADVERTISING, ETC.

The duty on iron wood-screws is 15 per cent ad valorem, and on brass screws 12½ per cent ad valorem, with an addition of 10 per cent flood relief tax, which is effective until July 31, 1932.

Leading American and British brands are extensively advertised in the Chinese vernacular press and through distribution of catalogue sheets and

samples to the hardware trade. The following sizes are commonly used in China, these being given in inches: $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 5, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 6, 1 by 8, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 10, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 12, and 2 by 12. Liberal samples are usually supplied in these sizes for free distribution, particularly in the case of an unknown brand.

Orders are usually placed in quantities of 30,000 to 50,000 gross, but with established brands (which are keenly competitive) 100,000 to 200,000 gross may be secured at a time.

It should be noted that when agents are effecting sales through local import houses, the latter accept all local credit risks and establish the necessary documentary credits abroad.

Interested firms should forward catalogues and samples direct to this office.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA IN 1931

J. A. STRONG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Colombian peso = 97.3 cents United States currency]

Panama City, February 15, 1932.—Colombia experienced a very difficult year in 1931, marked by a severe decline in the volume of trade both internal and external. The favourable feature of Colombia's present position is the freedom from political disturbances and the Government, under direction of a very able President, has been making every effort to continue meeting the country's financial obligations. A sign of the difficulties which the Government has to face is a recent decision to deposit all foreign loan interest for the time being with the Central Bank, El Banco de la Republica, and no remittances abroad on account of principal or interest are permitted for the present. In the case of the departments and municipalities the debt service during the next two years will be paid in scrip.

In May last a new general tariff of import duties was introduced which became effective in August, representing increases in practically every item. In September, due to the economic situation, the President was given extraordinary powers, authorizing introduction of measures to better the position of the country. An Emergency Decree, effective from September 30, was passed further increasing duties, in most cases 100 per cent or more and prohibiting the importation of many luxury articles as silks, certain leather goods, drugs, etc. Imports of merchandise have as a result been severely restricted.

A second Emergency Decree had to do with control of sales of foreign exchange. Banks are only permitted to remit funds abroad with the approval of a Control Board appointed by the Government. However, aside from vexatious delays which will no doubt be overcome in time, there is no difficulty in making remittances to cover legitimate commercial transactions. The exchange rate is artificially controlled and is at present at a discount around 103.50 U.S. against 97.3 at par. All exports are licensed with a view to assuring the Government that proceeds from sales of exported goods will be returned to the country.

The Bank of the Republic, which is the central bank of emission, organized along the lines of the Federal Reserve System, has been authorized to reduce its gold reserves from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. This is with the object of permitting an increase in the note issue of 15 million pesos, and the increase will be guaranteed by the revenues from the salt monopoly. This should help to relieve the credit situation somewhat within the country. The previously reduced gold holdings of the Bank had caused a restriction of the note circulation and a consequent tightening of credit. During the year the reserves in gold of the central bank were reduced from 27,416,000 pesos to 13,778,000 pesos. It is very difficult to secure credit from the banks, but in this connection it is

reported that the British banks are more considerate of their customers' needs than the other banks. The fall in sterling exchange caused some discontent among holders of insurance policies.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Colombia has been affected by the fall in coffee prices; but the coffee produced is of the mild type for which there is always a market, and there is consequently no export surplus and the price is relatively higher than for the lower grades which form the bulk of the production in other countries. Colombia is the largest producer in the world of "mild" type coffee and it represents more than 60 per cent of her total exports. Shipments in 1931 amounted to 3,066,221 bags against 3,292,833 in the previous year. Cattle prices are abnormally low, and this has affected the rural commodities.

The present import duties on foodstuffs are almost prohibitive on most lines, and should encourage domestic production. In the case of wheat the present rate is 8 cents per kilo (2.2 pounds) as compared with 1 cent prior to May, 1931, and the duty on flour is relatively higher. In normal times Colombia only produces about 20 per cent of her wheat requirements, and while efforts are being made to increase home production—wheat can only be grown in the area surrounding the capital, Bogota—the immediate effects have been a decrease in consumption of flour, both locally milled and imported.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

The production of gold has increased very considerably this last year particularly in the alluvial mines of Antioquia. Gold cannot be exported due to recent restrictive measures enacted, and can only be sold to the Central Bank at a fixed rate.

Little interest has been shown in the development of new oilfields during the year in spite of the promising concessions granted by the Government under the new oil law passed early in the year; the most important was that of the Barco concession (known as "Catatumbo") to the Gulf Oil Company. The Tropical Oil Company is still the only producing company. The total exports in 1931 amounted to 16,989,059 barrels as compared with 19,106,994 barrels in 1930. The average price per barrel last year was 92 cents at port of shipment as against \$1.37 the previous year.

OTHER LEGISLATION ENACTED

One of the most important measures passed by Congress was that affecting customs regulations. Under the new law the department was reorganized along modern lines, but the most important feature of the law was that part relating to documentation. Shipments consigned "to order" are now possible.

The national railways were reorganized under the management of a board of directors consisting of four members, and many economies have been effected. There has been little railway or highway construction undertaken during the year. Continuance of work on the Bocas de Ceniza has been approved by the Government, and it is reported that work will begin early this year. This, when completed, will permit ocean vessels to come up the Magdalena river as far as Barranquilla, thus avoiding transshipment at Puerto Colombia.

AIR SERVICES

The Scadta company, a German concern, continue their mail and passenger services between the coast and Bogota. This service has been in operation since 1919. It is reported that the Pan-American Airways have purchased an interest

in the firm. There is now a direct air mail service via Pan-American Airways and Scadta between New York and Bogota. In 1930 there were 4,791 passengers carried by plane between the coast and Bogota.

EXTERNAL DEBT

United States investments represent the greater part of the foreign capital invested in Colombia. The investments of that country are estimated at 300 million dollars, of which 175 millions represent holdings of bonds of the national and departmental governments and the agricultural banks. The remainder is direct investments in oillands, amounting to around 55 million dollars, public utilities including railroads and electric power plants, cables, mines and agricultural plantations. Great Britain's investments exceed 40 million dollars, of which 14 millions are in Government bonds and the remainder principally in railways.

The position of the external debt of the national and departmental governments and the banks at the end of 1931 was as follows:—

	Amount	Value of Annual Service
National	\$ 64,071,175	\$ 5,054,175
Departmental	63,051,975	6,403,343
Municipal	23,361,345	2,553,668
Banks	28,563,031	4,975,228
Total	\$199,047,526	\$18,986,414

The population of Colombia exceeds 8,000,000. The revenues of the National Government for 1931 were \$42,250,000 as compared with \$48,900,000 in the previous year.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The volume of Colombia's export and import trade in recent years is shown in the following table:—

	Imports		Exports	
	Kilos	\$	Kilos	\$
1923	209,023	61,208	329,916	60,256
1924	236,449	55,590	370,935	86,165
1925	339,289	88,791	373,011	84,826
1926	428,989	110,691	1,052,373	111,718
1927	533,911	125,766	2,228,339	108,999
1928	672,961	148,547	2,893,080	133,605
1929	650,088	126,377	3,002,484	126,871
1930	411,912	62,841	3,094,517	112,709
1931*	216,072	34,205	2,045,701	76,484

* Nine months.

It will be noted that imports attained their greatest volume during the years 1927-28-29. It was during this period that the greater part of the country's external debt was contracted. The increase in imports consisted mainly of materials for public works, these giving rise to an increased consumption of foreign foodstuffs made possible by the higher wages paid to labour. The fall in wages during the past two years has placed foreign foods beyond the reach of a greater part of the population.

The volume of exports has been maintained at a relatively high level chiefly due to the advantageous position which Colombian coffee holds in the world markets. Coffee accounts for over 60 per cent of the total exports.

Exports of principal commodities in recent years were as follows:—

	Coffee	Oil	Bananas	Gold	Platinum	Hides
1923	\$45,089	....	\$3,704	\$ 4,243	\$3,629	\$2,647
1924	68,793	....	4,458	1,918	3,941	2,906
1925	66,524	....	5,563	1,610	4,006	3,222
1926	85,883	\$ 9,453	5,302	1,521	4,411	2,651
1927	70,915	22,507	5,475	1,376	3,298	3,172
1928	88,171	25,539	8,636	1,104	3,353	3,623
1929	76,887	27,016	8,850	5,194	2,624	3,859
1930	61,654	26,300	8,740	9,063	1,888	3,493
1931*	45,959	13,111	3,893	12,951	1,127	1,420

* Ten months.

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS

Total imports of foodstuffs into Colombia during the first half of 1931 were valued at \$4,218,220. Total imports during 1930 amounted to \$13,048,669 as compared with \$18,339,369 in 1929. Since the new import duties did not become effective until August of last year, there will probably be a still further decrease for the last half of 1931.

The principal item of interest to Canada in this group is wheat. Canada and the United States supply practically all the wheat imported into Colombia. Canada's exports in the fiscal year 1930 amounted to 457,133 bushels valued at \$595,592, as compared with 226,236 bushels valued at \$298,397 in 1930 from the United States.

Imports to Colombia of the principal items of foodstuffs during the first half of 1931 were as follows:—

	Kilos	Value \$
Wheat	13,592,357	362,953
Wheat flour	3,241,699	153,571
Meats, fish preserved	117,877	29,423
Eggs	11,703	4,061
Hams, sausage	25,042	14,349
Condensed milk	156,366	47,544
Lard	5,334,386	1,128,521
Butter	17,316	12,098
Cheese	18,061	9,579
Bacon	6,747	3,485
Rice	20,823,761	1,142,746
Malt	1,531,961	135,594
Confectionery and sweets	118,986	41,094
Biscuits	187,819	66,681
Chocolates	6,753	4,379
Preserved fruits	55,546	11,664

CANADA'S TRADE WITH COLOMBIA

Imports into Canada from Colombia in the fiscal year 1931 were valued at \$5,036,898, a decrease from \$7,252,691 in 1930. In the latter year imports of coffee from Colombia amounted to 5,234,074 pounds valued at \$1,202,184. Imports of crude petroleum in 1930 amounted to 141,016,594 gallons valued at \$6,045,447. These are the only two items of importance that Colombia is in a position to export to Canada.

Exports from Canada to Colombia in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, were valued at \$1,191,940 as compared with \$1,643,048 in the previous year and \$1,797,393 in 1929. The principal commodities exported, together with values for 1929-30-31, were as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	\$689,817	\$595,592	\$536,080
Flour	53,242	18,865	4,494
Rubber shoes	104,574	85,761	23,629
Rubber tires	148,189	180,197	205,692
Salmon, canned	78,403	27,484	8,319
Newsprint	106,935	105,503	84,080
Automobiles	210,220	136,289	9,256
Aluminum	24,565	35,482	41,366
Cement	65,492	84,236	16,699
Chemicals	19,041	26,624	.....

Other items exported to Colombia included canned fruits, pickles and sauces, candy, lard, malt, wallpaper, wallboard, bicycles, pipes and tubing, brass valves, copper wire, asbestos manufactures, paints, and medicinal preparations.

NEW TAXATION IN ARGENTINA

E. L. MCCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, January 22, 1932.—An Argentine Government decree was published on Wednesday, January 20, which creates an income tax along with various other new internal taxes. The emergency tax of 10 per cent on all imports which was to have expired on October 6, 1932, has been extended until the end of this year. These drastic measures have been brought about by the difficult situation in which the Government found itself with reference to balancing its budget owing to the continued decrease in revenues without a corresponding decrease in expenditures. The Government was faced with three alternatives: (1) imposing additional internal taxes; (2) currency inflation; (3) a moratorium of foreign debts. As it was the Government's determination to safeguard the country's credit, the first alternative was decided upon.

It is expected that the new taxes which are given below will increase the total revenue of the National Government to approximately 833,000,000 paper pesos for the year 1932. These are:—

(1) Emergency tax on income; (2) tax on tobacco; (3) tax on matches; (4) internal tax on petrol; (5) modification of the import rates on perfume; (6) tax on tires; (7) tax on cinematograph films; (8) a 10 per cent surtax on rates of import duties; (9) licences; (10) tax on foreign remittances; (11) modification of stamp duties; (12) super-tax on real estate; (13) reformation of insurance taxes; (14) charges for analysis in the national chemical laboratories; (15) charges on the registration of properties; (16) charges for the authorization and inspection of limited companies; (17) official and judicial bulletin rates; (18) government notary officials' charges; (19) charges for passports and other identification documents.

OPORTO MARKET FOR CODFISH

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, February 17, 1932.—The Oporto market is prepared from time to time to consider offers for good-quality Canadian codfish. It is reported that the demand for Canadian fish is for early shipments of new fish in and around June, and for prime quality large Gaspé codfish, in cases, suitable for the Christmas demand.

Shipments of large and medium fully dried codfish arriving at the same time as the first shipments of fish from Newfoundland meet with a ready sale at top prices. However, results greatly depend on the conditions governed by the new fishing in Newfoundland.

It is expected that there should be a demand for the first new fish arriving at Oporto in June and early July of this year. Only the very best large and extra large dried codfish are required for Christmas sales. During that season there is often a shortage of the right qualities. It is worth noting that, provided the codfish is really prime, fancy prices can usually be obtained.

The names of the leading fish importers at Oporto are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Business is done through the registered fish importers referred to in the preceding paragraph, and through some forty or fifty wholesale grocers with whom direct sales are made through one of the above companies for their principals.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Trade by Commodities—Continued**NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS**

The products which have been grouped in this section are: (a) coal; (b) quarry products, cement, gypsum, pottery and chinaware; and (c) glassware. Imports of all articles in this category were valued at a total of £P228,487 during 1930. The main items were: coal (£P70,429), cement (£P16,996), tiles (£P16,658), porcelain and chinaware (£P22,932), sanitaryware (£P20,939), and glass products of all kinds (£P53,269).

Total exports amounted to £P31,160, consisting chiefly of cement (£P28,702) and pottery (£P1,780).

Coal

Imports of coal in 1930 were valued at £P70,429, Palestine's requirements being supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. These imports consisted of 21,747 metric tons of anthracite valued at £P25,981; briquettes, 4,513 tons valued at £P9,973 (chiefly consigned from Egypt); other coal, 22,918 tons valued at £P34,475.

Quarry Materials, Cement and Stoneware

Sand and Stone.—472 metric tons of sand and stone valued at £P724 were imported, consignments from Syria amounting to 266 tons, Germany 93.7 tons, Italy 9.9, and Austria 2 tons.

Cement.—Imports of cement totalled 5,154 metric tons valued at £P16,996, of which Yugoslavia supplied 2,489.7 tons, France 1,164.3, Belgium 524.1, Italy 383.6, and the United States 293.2 tons. In 1929 imports amounted to 7,983 tons.

Twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-one metric tons were exported in 1930, valued at £P28,702, consignments being made to Syria and Cyprus.

Lime.—Imports of lime were small, only 600 kilos, valued at £P3, being consigned to Palestine from Syria.

Gypsum.—Imports of gypsum amounted to 823 tons valued at £P1,040, mainly from Cyprus (651 tons). Consignments from Egypt totalled 81 tons, from Germany 42 tons, and from Belgium 23 tons.

Marble.—272 metric tons of unworked marble valued at £P2,740, and 115 tons of worked marble valued at £P2,579, were imported, mainly from Italy.

Slate.—102 metric tons of slates for roofing, valued at £P1,132, were imported, mainly from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Belgium.

Millstones.—240 millstones, valued at £P1,864, were imported, about half of which were supplied by France.

Grindstones.—Imports of grindstones, oilstones, and whetstones totalled £P277, mainly from Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

Asbestos Products.—Imports of manufactures of asbestos, other than asbestos tiles, were valued at £P2,410. France is credited with £P663, Italy £P600, Germany £P406, the United Kingdom £P356, and Austria £P240.

Other Mineral Products.—Imports of all other products in the present category totalled £P4,990, Italy, Belgium, and Germany being the chief contributors.

Bricks.—412 metric tons of bricks, valued at £P2,160, were imported. Consignments included 155 tons from the United Kingdom, 95 tons from France, 94 tons from Czechoslovakia, and 47 tons from Egypt.

Tiles.—Total imports of tiles were valued at £P16,658. Tiles for flooring, paving, and walls were valued at £P10,998, supplied mostly by Germany, Italy, Egypt, Belgium, and the United Kingdom; tiles for roofing represented £P5,308, the great majority being con-

* This is the sixth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462; the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463; the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464; and the fourth and fifth, on foreign trade, including the first two sections on trade by commodities in No. 1465 and No. 1466.

signed from France; asbestos tiles for roofing valued at £P91 were imported from Italy and Yugoslavia; all other tiles were valued at £P261. Exports were valued at only £P148.

Earthenware.—Imports of earthenware pipes and fittings were valued at £P6,003, supplied mostly by Belgium (£P3,993) and the United Kingdom (£P1,203), while other imports of earthenware totalled £P2,164, consigned chiefly from Greece, France, Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

Exports of earthenware were valued at £P71, and of pottery £P1,781, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Porcelain and Chinaware.—Imports of porcelain and chinaware were valued at £P22,932, Czechoslovakia supplying £P8,737, Germany £P7,178, the United Kingdom £P1,344, Italy £P1,116, and Switzerland £P1,009.

Sanitaryware.—Total imports of sanitaryware amounted to £P20,939; Germany's share was £P8,455, the United Kingdom's £P4,728, and Czechoslovakia's £P2,339.

Glass and Glassware

Window Glass.—785 metric tons of window glass, valued at £P9,538, were imported, Belgium supplying 669 tons and Holland 86 tons.

Plate Glass.—177 metric tons of plate glass, valued at £P6,414, were imported, Belgium alone supplying 120 tons, Czechoslovakia's share being 32 tons, and Holland's 11 tons.

Bottles and Jars.—Imports of bottles and jars were valued at £P11,538, Germany supplying £P8,530, Holland £P1,044, Belgium £P853, and Czechoslovakia £P253.

Lamp Glasses.—Imports of lamp glasses totalled £P5,817, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany being the main sources of supply.

Mirrors and Looking Glasses.—Imports of mirrors and looking glasses of all kinds were valued at £P3,119, Belgium being by far the chief source of supply. Mirrors to the value of £P389 were exported.

Other Glassware.—Imports of other glassware of all kinds totalled £P16,843, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland being the chief contributors, in the order mentioned. Exports amounted to £P52.

BASE METALS AND PRODUCTS

The products dealt with in this section are the raw, semi-manufactured and finished products composed of base metals, chiefly iron. This category is limited to rolled, cast, and forged products; machinery, tools, and vehicles, and other more specialized manufactures are the subject of later sections.

Imports of all products falling in the present group were valued at £P450,537 in 1930, iron goods being valued at £P371,993, and products of other metals at £P78,544. Exports totalled £P11,870, consisting of scrap metal and ores (£P5,586), iron and steel manufactures (£P3,348), copper, tin, and other metal manufactures (£P2,936).

Iron and Steel

Of the iron and steel products coming under the present section, the most important imports in 1930 were bars, angles and rods (£P72,071), beams and girders (£P29,675), sheets (£P30,934), tubing and fittings (£P95,132), wire (£P10,568), nails (£P20,806), enamelware (£P8,642), bedsteads (£P6,355), and stoves and heaters (£P22,465).

Scrap Iron.—Imports of iron and steel scrap totalled 158 metric tons valued at £P623, entirely consigned from the United Kingdom, while exports amounted to 854 tons valued at £P1,738, of which Italy took 800 tons. The remainder were consigned to Cyprus and Egypt.

Pig and Cast Iron.—109 metric tons of pig and cast iron were imported valued at £P596, wholly consigned from Germany.

Bars, Angles, Rods.—Imports of iron and steel bars, angles and rods totalled 10,849 metric tons valued at £P72,071. Consignments from Belgium amounted to 3,977 tons, from Germany 3,966 tons, from the United Kingdom 1.5 tons, and from other European countries 128 tons.

Girders.—Imports of beams and girders amounted to 4,740 metric tons valued at £P29,675, of which Germany supplied 2,318 tons and Belgium 1,437 tons. The United Kingdom is credited with 3.5 tons only.

Sheets.—Imports of plain or corrugated iron sheets totalled 1,450 metric tons valued at £P24,379, while imports of black sheets amounted to 752 tons valued at £P6,555. The United Kingdom supplied 788 tons of galvanized and 17 tons of black sheets; Germany 26 tons of galvanized and 394 tons of black sheets; Belgium 562 tons of galvanized and 205 tons of black.

Iron Tubing and Fittings.—A total of 4,635 metric tons of wrought or malleable iron tubes, pipes, and fittings were imported valued at £P91,048. Imports of cast iron tubes, pipes and fittings totalled 345 tons valued at £P4,084. Consignments from the United Kingdom included 1,117 tons of wrought or malleable tubes and fittings and 202 tons of cast; Germany supplied 2,542 tons and 116 tons of each category. France and Belgium were the other chief countries of supply.

Wire.—Imports of iron or steel wire, galvanized or coppered, plain or barbed, totalled 855 tons valued at £P10,568, of which Belgium supplied 558 tons, Germany 238, France 28, and the United Kingdom 4 tons.

Wire Manufactures.—Total imports of wire manufactures amounted to £P8,936, of which Germany's share was £P4,055, Austria's £P1,456, the United Kingdom's £P1,073, and Belgium's £P1,046.

Nails.—Imports of nails totalled 1,416 metric tons valued at £P20,806. Belgium was the chief supplier with 593 tons. Germany shipped 420 tons, Czechoslovakia 188, Austria 147, France 16, and the United Kingdom 18 tons.

Drums.—Imports of empty cylinders and drums were valued at £P2,841, of which Germany supplied £P1,980.

Hollow-ware.—Hollow-ware imports totalled £P1,702, chiefly supplied by Germany (£P613), the United Kingdom (£P415), and other European countries.

Enamelware.—Imports of enamelware were valued at £P8,642, consignments being chiefly from Switzerland (£P2,594), Czechoslovakia (£P1,463), Germany (£P1,454), and Egypt (£P1,600), the latter mainly re-exports.

Bedsteads and Parts.—Total imports of iron bedsteads and parts were valued at £P6,355, the chief consignments being made from Germany (£P2,663) and the United Kingdom (£P2,134). The United States is credited with £P684.

Exports totalled £P1,708, of which Syria took all but £P5.

Stoves.—Imports of cast iron stoves and of heaters for geysers totalled £P3,498, these articles being supplied mostly by Germany. Imports of other stoves and parts were valued at £P18,967; these included consignments of £P8,382 from Sweden, of £P4,425 from Germany, £P2,248 from Austria, and £P2,791 from the United States.

Exports were valued at £P294, mainly to Egypt and Syria.

Safes.—Iron safes valued at £P892 were imported, chiefly from Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Scales and Balances.—Imports of iron scales and balances were valued at £P2,166. Germany supplied £P1,351, France £P483, the United Kingdom £P123, and Austria £P78.

Other Hardware and Manufactures.—Imports of all other iron and steel manufactures not elsewhere mentioned amounted to a total value of £P55,644, of which Germany consigned £P30,769, the United Kingdom £P9,740, Egypt £P5,096 (re-exports), and Syria £P1,684 (re-exports).

Exports under this heading totalled £P1,347, mainly to Syria.

Aluminium

Imports of aluminium tinfoil, sheets and manufactures were valued at £P9,418 in 1930.

Foil.—Imports of aluminium tinfoil totalled 1,876 kilos valued at £P671, of which Germany supplied 1,462 kilos, Holland 242 kilos, and Switzerland 101 kilos.

Sheets.—528 kilos of aluminium sheets, valued at £P85, were imported, Germany contributing 284 kilos and Austria 244 kilos.

Other Manufactures.—Imports of aluminium manufactures amounted to 34 tons valued at £P8,662. Germany supplied £P4,404, Switzerland £P2,854, Italy £P785, and Czechoslovakia £P517.

Copper and Brass

Imports of copper and brass, in sheets, bars, and ingots and of manufactures totalled £P23,394 in 1930.

Ingots, Sheets, Bars.—Imports of copper and brass in the form of ingots, sheets, and bars totalled 92 metric tons, valued at £P7,975. The United Kingdom supplied 65 tons and Germany 27 tons.

Other Manufactures.—Imports of copper and brass manufactures were valued at £P15,419. Consignments were mainly from Syria (£P6,224), mostly re-exports; Germany (£P4,430); Egypt, mostly re-exports (£P1,555); the United Kingdom (£P767), and the United States (£P408). Exports under this category amounted to £P332. Imports of electric wire and cable will be included under the section "Electrical goods and apparatus."

Lead

Imports of lead in sheets, bars, pipes and of other manufactures during 1930 were valued at £P8,139.

Ingots, Sheets, Bars.—Imports of lead in ingots, sheets, and bars totalled 27 metric tons valued at £P749. Consignments from Belgium amounted to 14.5 tons, from Egypt (re-exports) 7.7 tons, and from the United Kingdom 3.8 tons.

Pipes.—Imports of lead pipes amounted to 36.5 metric tons valued at £P1,111. Shipments from Belgium amounted to 24 tons, from Germany 10.5 tons, and from the United Kingdom 1.1 tons.

Printing Type.—A total of £P5,745 of printing type was imported, chiefly from Germany (£P2,698) and Italy (£P1,482).

Other Manufactures.—Imports of other manufactures of lead were valued at £P534, mostly from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

Zinc

Total imports of zinc, mostly in sheets, were valued at £P7,245 in 1930.

Ingots and Sheets.—Imports of zinc in ingots or sheets amounted to 258.5 metric tons, valued at £P6,875. Belgium supplied 214 tons, Czechoslovakia 29, and the United Kingdom 8 tons.

Other Manufactures.—Imports of other manufactures of zinc totalled £P370, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom.

Tin

Total imports of tin of all kinds were valued at £P22,063 during 1930.

Ingots and Bars.—Imports of tin in ingots and bars, pewter and solder, totalled 22.7 metric tons valued at £P3,721. Consignments were chiefly from the United Kingdom (14.7 tons) and Egypt (7.8 tons), the latter being re-exports.

Sheets and Plates.—Imports of tinplate sheets amounted to 554 metric tons valued at £P13,290, of which the United Kingdom supplied 531 tons and Italy 21 tons.

Other Manufactures.—Imports of other manufactures of tin were valued at £P370, mostly from Germany and the United Kingdom. Exports under this heading totalled £P2,553, mainly to Poland.

Nickel and Other Metals

Nickel and Alloys.—Total imports of nickel and nickel alloy manufactures in 1930 were valued at £P5,041. Consignments were principally from Germany (£P2,521), Italy (£P905), Austria (£P605), and the United Kingdom (£P394).

Other Metals and Products.—Imports of other metals and manufactures thereof not elsewhere mentioned were valued at £P3,244, of which Germany supplied about half. Exports of non-ferrous metalliferous ore and scrap of all kinds totalled 154 metric tons valued at £P3,848, of which France took 96 tons, the United Kingdom 22, and Germany 12 tons. Exports of other metal manufactures were valued at £P51.

Machinery and Tools

Total imports of the products grouped under this heading were valued at £P312,221 in 1930, this total being made up as follows: machinery required for industries directly connected with agriculture, £P27,131; agricultural tools, £P5,967; machinery, not agricultural, other than electrical, £P265,253; tools, other than agricultural, £P13,881. Scientific instruments and tools are not included in this section.

Exports of products coming within the present group were nil.

Agricultural Machinery, Apparatus and Tools

Ploughs.—Imports of ploughs in 1930 were valued at £P3,528 as compared with a total of £P10,391 in the preceding year.

Of the 1930 imports, consignments were received mainly from Germany (£P2,481) and the United States (£P664). Consignments from Egypt totalled £P221, these being re-exports. Czechoslovakia is credited with £P73, Russia with £P50, and Italy with £P34.

Planters, Reapers, Threshers.—Imports of planters, reapers, and threshers were valued at £P2,906 in 1930 as against £P3,158 in 1929. Of the 1930 imports, the United States is credited with £P1,532, the United Kingdom with £P783, Germany with £P405, and Denmark with £P180.

Dairy Machinery.—Imports in 1930 totalled £P586, about the same value as during the previous year. The chief countries of supply were Germany, Sweden, and Austria.

Incubators.—Imports of incubators during 1930 amounted to £P2,360. The United States is credited with £P1,368, the United Kingdom with £P849, and Germany with £P143.

Bee Hives.—Imports of bee hives were valued at £P475, of which the United Kingdom supplied £P407, the United States £P36, and Germany £P28.

Oil-making Machinery.—Imports of machinery for expressing oils and for oil making were valued at £P494, of which Germany's contribution was £P449.

Grain-milling Machinery.—Imports of grain-milling machinery amounted to £P4,737, of which Switzerland was the principal country of consignment, it being credited with £P3,239. The United Kingdom (£P556), Germany (£P417), Holland (£P218), and France (£P207) were other sources of supply.

Fruit-packing Machinery.—Imports of machinery for packing fruit, mainly for the citrus industry, were valued at £P1,477, the United States being the only country of supply.

Other Agricultural Machinery.—Imports of agricultural machinery and parts, not elsewhere mentioned, were valued at £P10,568, of which about half were consigned from the United States (£P5,268). Germany's share was £P2,167, while the United Kingdom is credited with £P595. Consignments from Egypt totalled £P1,344, these being re-exports.

Agricultural Tools.—Imports of agricultural tools of all kinds in 1930 were valued at £P5,975. Consignments from Germany totalled £P2,617, from the United Kingdom £P1,447, and from the United States £P897.

Machinery and Tools, Not Agricultural

Grinding Machinery.—Imports of grinding machinery in 1930 were valued at £P1,170, of which Germany supplied £P671, the United Kingdom £P262, and the United States £P115.

Stone Crushers.—Imports of stone-crushing machinery were valued at £P701, divided between Germany (£P444), and Austria (£P257).

Brick and Tile Machinery.—Imports of machinery for making bricks and tiles amounted to only £P37, France and Germany being the only sources of supply.

Ice and Soda Water Making Machinery.—Imports of machinery for making soda water and ice were valued at £P2,309. The sources of supply were Germany (£P1,325), the United Kingdom (£P918), and Syria (£P66), these latter being re-exports.

Wood-working Machinery.—Imports of wood-working and carpenters' machinery totalled £P1,440. Germany's contribution amounted to £P1,287.

Textile Machinery.—Imports of textile machinery were valued at £P3,945. The chief suppliers were Germany (£P2,714), Poland (£P578), the United Kingdom (£P437), and Austria (£P105).

Sewing Machines.—Total imports of sewing machines were valued at £P35,212, the United Kingdom having the lion's share with £P23,139. Imports from Germany totalled £P9,914, and from the United States £P1,742.

Printing Machinery.—Imports of printing and bookbinding machinery were valued at £P9,869, of which Germany supplied £P7,431, Italy £P1,180, the United States £P667, Poland £P347, and the United Kingdom £P154.

Typewriters.—The total value of typewriters imported was £P6,759. Germany and the United States were the chief sources of supply, the former's share being £P3,459 and the latter's £P2,186. Re-exports from Egypt totalled £P664, while the United Kingdom is credited with £P315 and France with £P115.

Weighing Machines.—Imports of weighing machinery were valued at £P882, of which Germany contributed 70 per cent, France 18 per cent, and the United Kingdom 10 per cent.

Pumps.—Imports of hand and power pumps totalled £P25,185. The demand was supplied mostly by France (£P10,804), the United Kingdom (£P5,580), the United States (£P4,143), and Switzerland (£P2,191).

Motor Engines.—Imports of motor engines (other than electric) were valued at £P37,265, the chief suppliers being the United Kingdom (£P22,781), Germany (£P10,538), and Sweden (£P2,079).

Other Machinery.—The value of all other machinery not classified under other headings, imported in 1930, amounted to £P140,478. Of this total, Great Britain's share was nearly 70 per cent, and that of Germany about 20 per cent.

Tools, not Agricultural.—Imports of tools of all kinds, not agricultural, were valued at £P13,881: Germany £P9,637, France £P1,015, United States £P710, United Kingdom £P696, and Austria £P671.

FRENCH QUOTA ON PRESERVED FISH

M. BÉLANGER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, February 20, 1932.—The French Government under recent decrees have placed a quota on imports of preserved fish during the period extending from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933. According to these decrees the maximum quantity of sardines which may be imported from all countries is limited to 93,000 metric quintals (of 220 pounds) and the maximum quantity of other preserved fish to 186,000 quintals. Out of the total quota for canned sardines, 90,000 quintals are granted to Spain and Portugal and 3,000 quintals to all other countries.

The quota on canned fish other than sardines has been divided in four parts to correspond to the four quarters of the year, and the quota for each period of three months has been divided among the various exporting countries. The following table shows the quota for each quarter and the share allotted to the main exporting countries:—

	Mar. 1 to May 31	June 1 to Aug. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Dec. 1 to Feb. 28	Totals for 12 Months
	Figures in Metric Quintals of 220 Lbs.				
Canada	12,600	12,400	12,400	18,600	56,000
United States	11,500	11,400	11,400	16,900	50,300
Japan	7,300	8,000	8,000	13,000	36,300
Norway	2,300	2,600	2,000	2,700	9,600
Germany	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,500	8,100
Belgium	700	600	600	1,000	2,900
Spain	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,400	4,400
Portugal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,400	4,400
Other countries	3,400	3,400	3,400	4,400	14,600
	41,800	41,600	41,600	61,000	186,000

This new quota is not so high as the one at present in operation and which expires on February 29, as deductions have been made to compensate for the quantities shipped in excess of the present quota. The reduction affects Japan and the United States to a greater extent than Canada. The previous quota allowed 16,600 quintals to Canada, 16,000 quintals to Japan, and 18,500 quintals to the United States for the period from December 1 to February 29, while the average quotas for three months after March 1 will be 14,000 quintals for Canada, 12,575 quintals for the United States, and 9,075 quintals for Japan.

This new quota will be applied in the same manner as the one at present in force. The weight of the shipments is calculated semi-net, i.e., weight of contents and tins but not of cases or other packing. Quantities shipped in excess of the quota of any period of three months will be deducted from the quota for the following quarter.

FINANCIAL MEASURES IN FINLAND

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, February 8, 1932.—On October 12 Finland abandoned the gold standard, and was thus enabled to compete again on the British market with the Scandinavian countries, particularly in timber, pulp and paper. However, it was found necessary to pass regulations to assist the Bank of Finland in the redemption of notes. The money market had been stringent, resulting in increases in the bank rate from 6 per cent to 7½ per cent on October 1 and again to 9 per cent on October 12. This had to some degree the desired effect in curtailing purchases of foreign exchange, for on October 24 the rate was reduced to 8 per cent.

The general anxiety as to the stability of savings following the abandonment of the gold standard resulted in heavy withdrawals from many of the Finnish banks, and the effect of hoarding was reflected in the reduced bank deposits. Conditions eased, however, towards the end of the month and confidence was somewhat restored. By a law passed on November 6 the Bank of Finland was relieved from its obligation to redeem its notes in gold or to honour cheques calling for payment in foreign gold coins at sight at the current rate of exchange, which must not exceed par by more than 1 per cent. The law passed on November 6 will remain in force until May 1, 1932. Under the regulations governing the Bank of Finland, the obligation of the bank to redeem can only be suspended in time of war or an international financial crisis.

Laws have also been passed stipulating that a definite percentage of home-grown rye or oats must be used in the milling of flour or groats, and for a general upward revision of the import tariff.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Removal of Import Prohibitions in Australia

With reference to the announcement in last week's issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, page 343, Mr. G. H. Tindale, Australian Customs Representative in New York, has furnished the Department of Trade and Commerce with further detailed information concerning the removal of import prohibitions in Australia as from February 26, 1932. The articles removed from the prohibited list are:—

Biscuits; laundry blue; candles; confectionery; eggs in shell or otherwise; lard and edible fats; meats, preserved in tins or other airtight containers; pork, preserved by cold process; milk, dried or in powdered form; milk, malted; peanut butter; onions; seed, canary; soap and soap substitutes; starch flour; tents and sails; barbed wire; cultivators; harrows; stump jump ploughs; drills (fertilizer, seed and grain); reaper threshers and harvesters (including stripper harvesters); horsedrawn hay rakes; chaffcutters and horse gears; agricultural scarifiers; petrol pumps including parts thereof; electric heating and cooking appliances; gas cooking and heating appliances; dry batteries and dry cells only; electric smoothing irons; baths and sinks; opal sheet glass; glue; cements and prepared adhesives; gelatine of all kinds; Portland cement; ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry, spirituous; potable spirits; perfumed spirit and bay rum; manufactured tobacco; cigarettes; cigars; snuff.

The goods remaining on the prohibited list are:—

Glucose; cheese; lemons; oranges; dried fruits (excepting dates, figs, and ginger); fruits preserved in liquid (but not ginger preserved in liquid); vegetables, salted or preserved in liquid or partly preserved or pulped (including asparagus tips); corn flour; jams and jellies; jelly crystals and powders; coconut prepared; pickles, sauces and chutney (but not olives and capers); starch flour; custard powders; furs and other skins partly or wholly made into apparel or other articles (including fur trimmings); blankets (except printers' blankets) and blanketing, but not felts for asbestos cement making machines; rugs except floor rugs; curtains and textile blinds; wireless receiving sets partly or wholly assembled; wireless headphones; batteries (except dry cells and accumulators); bolts, nuts, rivets, engineers' set screws; rail dogs and spikes; wire and other nails (not tacks); plated ware other than spoons, forks, and cutlery, except plated butter or fruit knives; aluminium ware other than spoons and forks; tiles; sanitary and lavatory articles and earthenware and glazed or enamelled fire clay; vinegar and acetic acid; cast iron pipes and cast iron fittings for pipes not forming part of a complete installation; shafting (other than flexible); iron and steel beams, channels, girders, joists, columns, trough and bridge iron and steel; wines including unfermented grape wine; Vermouth; matches and vests including book matches; locomotives (not including parts).

British Guiana Bill of Entry Tax

By an ordinance effective January 22, 1932, British Guiana imposed a tax on every customs bill of entry, calculated at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the imported goods, including freight, shipping charges and insurance. The ordinance is to continue in force until December 31, 1932. Goods imported by parcels post are also subject to this tax. Exemptions from the tax include imports for the government and municipalities and articles enumerated in Schedule 3 of the customs tariff.

British Honduras Tariff Changes

X-ray machines and parts thereof have been exempted from customs duties in British Honduras as from December 1, 1931, under an Order in Council of January 20, 1932.

Cinematograph films were made free of duty under the British preferential tariff by an ordinance assented to January 23, 1932. The duty under the general tariff remains as before, \$3 per reel. (Canadian goods are accorded British preferential tariff treatment in British Honduras.)

By the same ordinance, machinery, including parts and accessories, appliances and apparatus for use in connection with machinery, of kinds not named in the tariff, are removed from the duty-free list. Such machinery, etc., will now be dutiable apparently at 10 per cent ad valorem under the British preferential tariff (applicable to Canada), and at 20 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. These rates are subject to a surtax of 25 per cent of the duty.

Fresh cabbage has been made dutiable at one-half cent per pound under the British preferential tariff, and one cent per pound under the general tariff, as from November 1, 1931, to May 31, 1932. Formerly it was free of duty. This ordinance was assented to on January 30, 1932.

Argentine 10 Per Cent Surtax

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1447 (October 24, 1931), Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, reports that the temporary surtax of 10 per cent ad valorem levied on nearly all merchandise imported into Argentina under a decree of October 6, 1931, had been extended to apply until December 31, 1932.

Certificate of Origin for Colombia

Mr. Jorge A. Gonzalez P., Consul General of Colombia in Montreal, has advised that, effective from February 1, 1932, every consular invoice covering a shipment of goods going to Colombia must be accompanied by a certificate of origin made up by the exporter, and presented to a duly recognized chamber of commerce or board of trade and signed by the secretary of such institution, and afterwards presented to a consular agent for Colombia in Canada for legalization of the signature. This legalization, as far as the consular agent is concerned, is free of charge. In case of exports to Colombia through another country, the exporter should send to his agent at the port of embarkation the necessary papers, including the certificate of origin signed by the Colombian consular agent in Canada. Otherwise the consular agent at the port of embarkation will refuse the legalization of the consular invoice.

If a shipment is forwarded direct from a Canadian port to Colombia there are as many copies of the certificate needed as consular invoices (five copies), but if the shipment is sent through a foreign port, there are needed only four certificates legalized in Canada—one for the consular agent in Canada and the other three for sending to the shippers at the port of embarkation.

The certificate of origin should be written in Spanish. The form of the certificate may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

TRADE MARKS IN CEYLON

Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, has forwarded the Department of Trade and Commerce a copy of the regulations in force in Ceylon governing the registration and protection of trade marks. Canadian firms interested may obtain a copy of the report on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 7

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending March 7, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending February 29, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Feb. 29	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 7	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1601	\$.1571	8
Belgium	Belga	.1574	.1546	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0083	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0335	.0392	6
Denmark	Krone	.2174	.2161	6
Finland	Markka	.0187	.0183	8
France	Franc	.0445	.0435	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2694	.2640	7
Great Britain	Pound	3.9409	3.9196	5
Greece	Drachma	.0145	.0143	12
Holland	Guilder	.4553	.4462	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1979	.1943	7
Italy	Lira	.0587	.0576	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0202	.0198	7½
Norway	Krone	.2138	.2141	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0395	.0388	7
Roumania	Leu	.0067	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0871	.0849	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2181	.2161	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2185	.2143	2
United States	Dollar	1.1312	1.1100	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2912	.2858	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0735	.0721	—
Chile	Peso	.1357	.1332	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0860	1.0656	6
Mexico	Peso	.3900	.3775	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3167	.3108	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1810	.1776	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5232	.5133	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1304	1.1092	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2879	.2747	—
India	Ruppee	.2997	.2982	7
Japan	Yen	.3789	.3507	6.57
Java	Guilder	.4558	.4456	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3891	.3718	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4609	.4578	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8314	.8269	—
Jamaica	Pound	3.9933	3.9682	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8314	.8269	—
Martinique	Franc	.0445	.0436	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0445	.0436	—
Australia	Pound	3.1512	3.1340	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.041	4.0200	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

118. An importer in Evere, Brussels, wishes to receive quotations c.i.f. Antwerp on all kinds of Canadian foodstuffs.

119. CHEESE.—A general import firm in Singapore are anxious to secure a connection for a Canadian packaged cheese.

120. MAPLE SYRUP.—A general import firm in Singapore are anxious to have samples and prices c.i.f. on maple syrup in containers for retail sale.

121. CORN SYRUP.—An import firm in Singapore are desirous of receiving samples and c.i.f. prices for a Canadian brand of corn syrup.

122. CANNED FRUITS.—A firm in Cyprus desire to hear from Canadian exporters of canned fruits. Prices c.i.f. Cyprus.

123. CANNED FISH.—A Cyprus firm want quotations from Canadian exporters of canned salmon, pinks, and other canned fish. Prices c.i.f. Cyprus.

124. FROZEN EELS.—A wholesale firm in Bremerhaven, Germany, doing business in frozen and smoked fish, wish to obtain connections with Canadian exporters of frozen eels.

125. SALT.—An import firm in Singapore are anxious to receive samples and c.i.f. prices on Canadian salt in patented free-running packages for retail sale.

Miscellaneous

126. GELATINE.—Representative in Buenos Aires would like to obtain a connection in Canada for crude gelatine. Samples on file at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Samples, c.i.f. Buenos Aires prices, and full particulars should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

127. RAW FURS.—An agent in Milan is desirous of securing representation of Canadian exporters of raw furs.

128. ART GLASS AND CERAMIC FLOWER POTS.—An agent in Holland desires to represent Canadian manufacturers of art glass and ceramic flower pots.

129. STEEL WHEELBARROWS.—Firm in Buenos Aires are prepared to place large order for Canadian steel wheelbarrows if price competitive.

130. BRAKE LINING.—Importer in Rotterdam desires samples and quotations, preferably on a c.i.f. Dutch port basis.

131. LITHIUM ORE.—A Rotterdam importer desires to receive quotations, preferably c.i.f. Dutch port, on lithium ore.

132. REPRESENTATION.—A Christchurch firm of manufacturers' agents desire to represent in New Zealand a Canadian exporter of lines suitable for that country, with exception of soft goods.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Melita, March 12 and April 9; Montcalm, March 19; Montclare, March 25; Montrose, April 2—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, March 13 and April 11; Oranian, Leyland Line, March 16; Incemore, March 18; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Antonia, March 21; Scythia, April 4—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverbrae, March 19; Beaverhill, March 26; Beaverdale, April 2—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, March 14; Alaunia, March 28; Aurania, April 11—all Cunard Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, March 19; Manchester Commerce, April 2; Manchester Citizen, April 16—all Manchester Line; Oranian, Leyland Line, March 16.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Vardulia, March 14; Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 19; Pennland, March 27 and April 24; Westernland, April 10—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 26.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, March 26 and April 23.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, March 26.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, March 21 and April 4 and 18; Incemore, March 18; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, March 24 and April 7 and 21; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., March 19 and April 2 and 16.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, March 20; Lady Hawkins, April 3; Lady Drake, April 17—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, March 16 and April 13; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 30 and April 27—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, March 23; a steamer, April 6 and 20—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, March 26 and April 23; Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), April 9—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 16 and April 13; Lady Rodney, March 23 and April 20; Cavellier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 30; Lady Somers, April 6—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Challenger, March 26; Canadian Constructor, April 23—both Canadian National.

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Bedford, April 15; Duchess of York, April 22; Duchess of Richmond, April 29—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30.

To London.—Beaverburn, April 15; Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, Cunard Line, April 29.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 23.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montcalm, March 18; Montclare, March 24; Melita, April 1; Duchess of Atholl, April 8—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverbrae, March 18; Beaverhill, March 25; Beaverdale, April 1—all Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, March 17; Manchester Commerce, March 31; Manchester Citizen, April 14—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Torr Head, Head Line, April 5 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Rotterdam.—Kings County, March 17; Evanger, April 5—both County Line.

To Havre.—Brant County, March 25; Grey County, April 16—both County Line.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, Canadian Pacific, March 18; Brant County, March 25; Grey County, April 16—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 25; Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Italian Ports.—Vallarsa, March 18; Valprato, April 8—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Corinth, March 23; City of Athens, April 28—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Mattawin, Elder Dempster Line, March 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, March 16; a steamer, March 30 and April 13—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, March 16; Lady Hawkins, March 30; Lady Drake, April 6—all Canadian National.

To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Benito, March 17 and April 14; San Bruno, March 31 and April 28—both United Fruit Line.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Modavia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., March 27 (also calls at Glasgow); Atlantic City, T. A. Lee & Holway, Ltd., March 19 (also calls at Cardiff); Designer, B. W. Greer & Son, March 15.

To London, Leith and Middlesbrough.—Benalder, Canadian-American Shipping Co., March 15.

To Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Trojan Star, March 14; Empire Star, March 28—both American Mail Line.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29; Ixion, April 26—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, March 24; Hikawa Maru, April 7—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23—all Canadian Pacific; Seattle, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 26 (calls at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.—Melville Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 19 (calls at Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, March 30; Niagara, April 27—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Salawati, Silver-Java Pacific Line, April 6.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cross (also calls at Timaru), March 15; Golden Cloud, April 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waihemu, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, March 27 (also calls at Napier).

To Wellington, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.—A steamer, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., March.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, French Line, March 14.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Goil, March 13; Drehtdyk, March 27; Dinteldyk, April 10; Loch Katrine, April 24—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Benjamin Franklin, April 2; Laurits Swenson, April 23—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Balboa, April 5; Axel Johnson, May 6—both Johnson Line.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Camargo, March 17; West Ivis, April 1; West Ira, April 17—all Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

399

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
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PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: RICHARD GREW. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

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- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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ECONOMIC SITUATION IN PERU, BOLIVIA, AND ECUADOR

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Lima, Peru, January 27, 1932.—There has been little if any improvement in Peruvian economic conditions during the past quarter. The one bright factor is the recent clarification of the political situation through the inauguration, on December 8, of the newly elected President and the return to constitutional government. Although there is still considerable political unrest which is likely to continue for some time, this has had the effect of instilling greater confidence into the commercial community, and has thereby removed one of the many adverse factors preventing a return to normal trading conditions.

The year 1931 just closed showed a marked drop from 1930 in both imports and exports. Values are not yet available, but import tonnages through Callao, the port for Lima and Central Peru including the principal mining region, showed a decrease of about 35 per cent and a diminution of about 40 per cent in export tonnages. Callao normally accounts for about 70 per cent of the imports of Peru, and the above percentages may therefore be taken as indicative of Peru's imports in general. As compared to 1929, the total trade of Peru in 1931 was not much if any more than one-half of what it was in the former year. The distress due to the heavy drop in export tonnages is accentuated by the low world prices of almost all of Peru's export commodities, with resultant unemployment, strikes and subversive propaganda. Petroleum and its derivatives, copper, cotton, and sugar are the four leading exports. All of these suffered sharp declines both in volume and value in 1931.

Collections have been and still are very difficult to make. Even in normal times the greater part of the retail trade is carried by the wholesale trade, but the latter has now so much paper outstanding that it has been forced to restrict further credits severely in order to remain solvent. These outstanding debts are in the main being amortized by small monthly payments. Bankruptcies are numerous among the smaller concerns, and unless conditions improve shortly this movement is likely to spread to the more important firms. Imports are being made on a hand-to-mouth basis only. Necessities only are being brought into the country. The demand for luxury goods has almost disappeared.

The heavy decrease in imports and exports has diminished considerably Government revenue from duties and export taxes, and due to the severe crisis in the country, revenue from internal sources has also fallen off markedly. Payments on both the internal and external debts amounting to almost 40,000,000 soles annually (1 sol = 28 cents U.S.) were abandoned some months ago. In addition to this there will be an estimated deficit of over 10,000,000 soles for 1931 as between the estimated national income of 94,000,000 soles and expenditure of 104,000,000, excluding debt services, which amounts to a decrease of 35 per cent in the total revenue which is necessary to run the country on economical lines, and to take care of such debt services. In addition to this, there is an outstanding deficit for 1930 amounting to S/22,000,000. Under present conditions it is most unlikely that the payment of debt services will be resumed during 1932. However, Peru's public debt in dollars per capita is small compared to that of all the principal trading nations of the world. Interesting figures published by the *West Coast Leader* show this debt to be \$29 per capita, based on an estimated population of 5,000,000 people, as compared to the United States \$147, Canada \$239, Belgium \$188, France \$360, Australia \$399, Great Britain \$813, and New Zealand \$842. However, such a large proportion of Peru's population is made up of native Indians that the taxable element should not be estimated at more than 2,000,000 persons. On this basis the debt per capita will be about \$75. This is a comparatively small amount and, considering the resources of the country, there is no reason to prevent this debt being easily carried if such resources are properly developed and managed. Nevertheless this postulates a return to normal world trading conditions, with a consequent market at economic prices for Peru's export products. But Peru cannot be said to be over-borrowed, nor does it appear likely that overseas bondholders will not in time be paid in full for those bond holdings which are now in default. Overseas borrowing has entirely ceased, nor is it likely that at the present time loans could be obtained to cover even budget deficits. The country must therefore depend upon its own resources in the meanwhile, in the hope that an early balancing of accounts may be effected through increased sales abroad of Peru's exportable commodities.

ECUADOR

Ecuador abandoned the gold standard on February 9, 1932, with effect until November 10, 1932. In spite of the statement of Ecuador's representative to the conference of the Central Banks of South America in Lima that this step would not be taken, and also of the opposition of the Banco Central del Ecuador, the Government promulgated the decree, mainly to conserve gold reserves, to prevent the flight of capital, and to help the agricultural community through the expected fall in the value of the Ecuadorean sucre which previously was worth 20 cents U.S. currency. It has been recommended that an Exchange Commission be created to control the purchase of foreign drafts, but it is not yet known whether this step will be taken.

A general revision of the tariff, mainly upward, was made in November with the object of restricting imports of luxury products and those which compete with local industry. There were, however, duty decreases on several items considered to be necessities in order to decrease the cost of living.

The depression is severe in all parts of the country, unemployment is rife, wages and personnel have been reduced, and only necessities are being imported. Exports have dropped off considerably in value, for although crops were abundant the quality was poor and world prices are very low. The drop in exports in 1931 is placed at one-third as compared to 1930. Collections continue difficult, and many firms previously good for all commitments find themselves in a shaky position due to having so much outstanding paper. There has been some political unrest and a quick change of government was made early in the new year.

The outlook for 1932 is distinctly unfavourable. Cacao being the principal export crop, only a considerably increased demand and a higher price for this commodity can alleviate the situation. World supplies of this and other Ecuadorean crops such as coffee, sugar, and rice are such that this is unlikely to happen in the present year. Caution should therefore be exercised by exporters to that territory.

The budget for 1931 amounted to over 61,000,000 sucres, but it is estimated that the income for that year did not exceed 44,000,000. This deficit of 17,000,000, 28 per cent, has gravely embarrassed the Government. Treasury bonds are to be issued to cover this deficit.

BOLIVIA

What is virtually an embargo on imports into Bolivia effected by the operations of the Exchange Control Commission still continues, nor is there any likelihood at present of the situation changing during 1932. Foreign drafts can be purchased only in payment of imported goods which are necessities and which are not produced in the country.

Bolivian prosperity depends almost wholly upon tin. This metal constitutes in normal times almost 90 per cent of the total exports. Lack of demand overseas and exceptionally low prices combined to create a most severe depression in the country which has adversely affected all activities. Exports by volume of tin decreased by 20 per cent as compared to 1930, which itself saw a large decrease from the previous year's total. The agreement among world tin producers has not yet been followed by the expected rise in price, due mainly to the heavy unused stocks which had accumulated in tin-importing countries and lack of public demand. Production has been severely curtailed, wages and personnel have been reduced, purchases have been cut to the minimum, with the result that purchasing power is at present so low that trade is comparatively at a standstill. Collections are very slow, and the large importing firms are finding it difficult to continue carrying the smaller merchants whose financial position generally is weak. No improvement can be expected until there is a turn for the better in the tin-mining industry.

PROTEST OF DRAFTS IN PERU

Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Lima, Peru, writes under date February 15, 1932, that a further amendment to the Banking Law, Article 173, which defines the time limit for the protesting of drafts, was passed by the Constituent Assembly on February 6, 1932. Originally this article provided that drafts must be protested before 6 p.m. of the day on which payment or acceptance was refused. Some months ago the time limit was extended to twenty-four hours. The present amendment allows a period of eight days after refusal in which protest can be made. This is virtually a complete restoration of Article 491 of the Commercial Code which was in force before the passing of the new Banking Law drawn up by the Kemmerer Commission at the beginning of 1931.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND EIGHT MONTHS ENDING, FEBRUARY, 1921, 1930, 1931 AND 1932, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS; AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of February				Eight Months ending February				United States Tariff		
	1921	1930	1931	1932	1921	1930	1931	1932	8 m. end. Feb. 1921	8 m. end. Feb. 1930	8 m. end. Feb. '31-'32
Animals (exc. for improv. of stock)—											
Cattle.....No. \$	5,084 287,462	4,095 174,095	606 18,123	932 32,724	251,330 19,455,418	164,696 8,871,258	16,531 557,759	15,936 530,747	Free	Less than 1,050 lbs. per lb., heavier 3c. lb.	Less than 700 lbs., heavier 3c. lb., heavier 2c. lb.
Horses.....No. \$	24,805	37 6,490	869 5,225	300 16,040	1,928 461,173	484 78,863	4,856 78,048	5,424 101,892	10%	Up to \$150 \$30; Up to \$150 \$20; higher 20% ad val.	Up to \$150 \$20; higher 20% ad val.
Poultry.....No. \$	18,091 21,498	15,010 10,718	689 537	5,119 3,586	676,978 745,403	568,191 485,623	58,707 45,528	44,238 57,046	1c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	8c. per lb.
Sheep.....No. \$	2,966 5,427	2,066 10,604	170,466 10,604	1,655,024	27,297	2,705	32	123	Free	\$2 per head	\$3 per head.
Fruits—											
Apples, green or ripe.....Brl	666 4,959	4,086 16,077	258 1,531	169 915	25,014 110,305	104,361 489,337	42,690 219,484	14,170 53,274	10c. bush, 50 lb.	25c. bush, 50 lbs.	25c. bush, 50 lbs.
Apples, dried.....Lb.	2,106	30,091	1,531	915	110,305	489,337	219,484	53,274	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Berries, fresh.....Lb.	3,301	10	10,604	—	373,085	4,439,439	7,081,354	2,301,921	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Grains—											
Barley.....Bush	17,331	1,316	128	128	88,217	628,021	2,914	9,263	15c. bush, 48 lb.	20c. bush, 48 lbs.	20c. bush, 48 lbs.
Beans.....Bush	722	26,465	5,309	411	128	69,753	228,572	2,914	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....Bush	3,014	73,746	2,778	3,924	13,309	170,720	17,021	6,932	25c. bush, 60 lb.	1c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Oats.....Bush	35,275	28,050	7,719	126	177,993	138,027	17,021	20,341	Free	10c. per 100 lb.	25c. per 100 lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush	213,910	1,480	7,280	2,113	810,258	6,284	705,044	15,923	6c. bush, 32 lb.	15c. bush, 32 lb.	16c. bush, 32 lb.
Peas, split.....Bush	123,014	1,693	3,316	6,352	29,079	4,944	15,167	41,049	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Rye.....Bush	38,586	26,493	7,392	7,848	178,712	62,304	19,461	68,194	20c. bush, 60 lb.	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Wheat.....Bush	19,504	20	75	75	456,887	119	30	107	Free	15c. bush, 56 lb.	15c. bush, 56 lb.
Wheat.....Bush	4,247,632	15	32,768	86	797,377	45	36	99	Free	42c. bush, 60 lb.	42c. bush, 60 lb.
Grain Products—											
Bran, shorts and middlings.....Cwt	60,690	550	37,507	18,501	581,420	990,709	2,636,263	1,345,996	Free if wheat products, otherwise 15% ad val.	71% ad val. if from 10% ad val.	71% ad val. if from 10% ad val.
Wheat flour.....Brl	198,712	3	250	210	940,526	1,294,757	2,532,335	742,374	Free	\$1.04 per 100 lb.	\$1.04 per 100 lb.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides Cwt	18,634	1,365	773	1,237	4,510	13,408	6,963	8,771	Free	2c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt	8,957	60,622	32,066	31,107	158,183	555,188	302,950	267,000	Free	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt	130,350	94,031	3,981	3,595	3,412,489	3,037,090	108,716	26,853	Free	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	118 2,962 15,212	53 1,465 37,024	19 244 6,111	57,553 1,481,233 209,426	2,972 69,777 300,373	51 536 8,570	Free.....	Mutton 2½c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	15,212	167	501	6,658	300,373	119,750	Free.....	2½c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	15,212	6,111	11,568	209,426	300,373	8,570	Free.....	3½c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	13,688	4,685	7,731	10,786	16,953	118,524	2c. per lb.	10c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats, but excluding extracts.....	1,244	2,222	543	210	16,667	30,133	2c. per lb.	6c. lb. but not less than 20% ad val.
Milk and milk products—	25,534	33,623	11,996	7,534	293,694	446,723	Free.....	20% ad val.
Butter.....	47	12	314	43,920	156	606	2½c. per lb.	12c. per lb.
Cheese.....	2,492	104	3,662	2,270,329	6,335	16,781	20% ad val.	*5c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Cream.....	44,423	5,057	2,904	3,772	35,850	6,383	Free.....	30c. per gal. †
Milk, fresh.....	33,522	43,216	4,855	933,993	1,530,381	712,901	Free.....	3½c. per gal. †
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	43,120	83,851	6,013	10,992	2,073,161	3,313,343	Free.....	1½c.-2½c. lb.
Milk powder.....	11,863	23,242	3,707	3,056,178	503,452	84,268	Free.....	6½c. lb.
Seeds—	212,963	3,661	92,999	82,181	69,253	3,971	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, alsike.....	7,735	8,985	12	28,448	68,675	17	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	103,631	69,123	185	378,633	547,469	2,133	Free.....	2c.-3c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	9,596	855	1,109	9,880	1,450	26,412	Free.....	56c. bush., 56 lb.
Flaxseed.....	19,093	373	8,477	17,954	2,626	263	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Grass seed.....	28,730	1,480	15,796	1,310,557	217,558	458,838	20c. bush., 56 lb.	65c. bush., 56 lb.
Potatoes.....	59,771	2,698	45,219	3,544,553	584,759	518,888	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Sugar beets.....	108,413	527,748	375,317	1,716,740	3,997,250	2,697,927	Free.....	75c. per 100 lb.
Turnips.....	72,293	668,365	250,399	1,615,988	4,590,690	1,807,322	Free.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—	171,967	319,586	165,449	1,883,538	2,337,804	1,638,538	Free.....	12c. per 100 lb.
Eggs.....	40,786	139,360	51,597	359,567	936,590	413,525	Free.....	25c. per 100 lb.
Hay.....	1,275	233	160	169,350	59,452	1,386	Free.....	10c. per doz.
Maple sugar.....	5,303	5,412	13,001	1,908	88,204	21,810	Free.....	\$4 ton, 2,240 lb.
Tallow.....	114,109	46,963	115,580	11,412	2,020,441	185,101	Free.....	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931)
Wool.....	200,360	1,380	730,209	4,082,576	5,262,822	30,373	Free.....	1c. per lb.
Total value of above commodities..	11,354,631	1,725,365	679,557	143,743,614	36,829,827	17,851,132	Free.....	12c.-13c. per lb. in manila

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

*Swiss or Emmenthaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½% ad val.

IRISH FREE STATE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, February 23, 1932.—Over 55 per cent of the total domestic export trade of the Irish Free State in 1930 was represented by live animals. The total value of domestic exports in that year was £36,276,118, and of that live animals accounted for £18,327,669 or 55.02 per cent.

The largest single industry in the Irish Free State is cattle raising, and while it is not possible to say the exact value of this industry to the country, it represents a very substantial proportion of the total agricultural output of the State. According to the official returns, the number of cattle in the Irish Free State has increased over a period of years, although the increase is not as great as might have been expected from the importance of the industry. In 1851 the census was 2,326,743. This number increased gradually, reaching the highest figure during the war. In 1922 the number was 4,375,417, and it receded to 4,029,084 in 1931.

On June 1, 1931, the numbers of cattle in the Irish Free State were as follows, as compared with the preceding year:—

	1930	1931
Milch cows	1,224,553	1,222,297
Heifers in calf	86,572	78,132
Bulls	22,311	22,033
Cattle—		
3 years and upwards	239,791	237,231
2 years and under 3	651,531	618,617
1 year and under 2	875,447	856,220
Under 1 year	938,139	994,554
	4,038,344	4,029,084

The exports of cattle from the Irish Free State in 1930 were valued at over £14,600,000, which was the largest since 1924. Due to an embargo placed upon the importation of Irish cattle into Great Britain during the spring of 1931, resulting from an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the shipments for the past year were smaller than previously, but, as will be observed from the following table, are still ahead of the low year of 1926:—

Numbers of Cattle Exported

Description	1924	1926	1928	1930	1931
Fat bullocks and bulls	210,184	174,675	211,780	190,876	183,811
Fat heifers	100,140	75,967	80,850	77,905	62,998
Fat cows	40,345	18,499	23,573	25,506	20,550
Store bullocks and bulls	268,573	184,647	209,569	237,337	210,143
Store heifers	199,202	109,414	104,283	167,261	139,334
Strippers	31,629	11,168	14,428	19,765	17,865
Milch cows	41,722	32,666	44,530	54,954	47,912
Male calves	17,856	9,427	28,058	32,278	33,263
Female calves	19,237	9,656	19,272	32,834	35,262
Springers	14,020	9,787	12,424	19,162	14,814
Total	942,908	635,906	748,767	857,878	765,952

Practically all of the cattle exported from the Irish Free State go to Great Britain, and chiefly to the large cattle markets of Birkenhead. The chief shipments are of store bullocks, in 1931 these totalling 210,143. The fat cattle trade is also large, being nearly 300,000 head for all classes. This, however, depends very largely upon the condition of fodder crops in Great Britain—in poor crop years the shipments of store cattle affecting the trade. Generally speaking, the greatest shipments of Irish stores to Great Britain take place in the fall of the year, the peak period being November, after which they decline to the low point in December or January. Exports of fat cattle also reach their maximum in the early winter, but they are usually more evenly spread over the winter months, and fade away considerably more in summer than do stores.

The imports of cattle into the United Kingdom from all countries are shown in the following table, from which it will be observed that the Irish Free State is the chief source of supply:—

Cattle Imports into the United Kingdom

From	Unit	1929	1930	1931
Irish Free State.. . . .	No.	749,570	834,962	738,967
	£	12,997,788	14,200,326	12,048,496
Canada	No.	.....	5,193	26,991
	£	.....	122,077	553,749
Other countries	No.	692	406	565
	£	16,837	9,899	13,700
Total	No.	750,262	840,561	766,523
	£	13,014,625	14,332,302	12,615,945

PRICES

After reaching phenomenal heights during the war, the prices of all classes of Irish cattle have shown a consistent and steady decline, until during the past year in many cases they touched the levels of 1911. Taking the average annual prices realized at Irish Free State fairs, it is seen that fat cattle two to three years old brought £14 2s. 9d. per head in 1911, reached £29 17s. in 1921, and since then dropped back until at the close of 1931 they were bringing only £16 0s. 9d. Likewise with other types, the prices for fat cows and bulls being quoted at £12 14s. 9d. in 1911 as compared with £11 12s. at the end of 1931.

FRESH MEAT EXPORTS

The exports of fresh beef and veal have shown a very substantial increase since 1924. In that year 6,963 cwt. valued at £26,533 were shipped from the Irish Free State, principally to Great Britain. This dropped to 4,922 cwt. in 1925, but advanced again to 6,519 cwt. in 1926, rose to 20,573 cwt. valued at £79,760 in 1927, and to 86,862 cwt. valued at £252,564 in 1928. Since then, however, the amount has declined to 25,525 cwt. in 1930, and to 7,648 cwt. valued at £19,082 last year.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET

The Dublin cattle market has the distinction of being the largest live stock mart in the world, and has so maintained its position during the past ten years. Through it pass over a quarter of the 800,000 head of cattle exported annually from the Irish Free State to England.

Due to the decreased demand from England on account of the economic depression, the trade has been adversely affected during 1931, when 200,154 fat cattle and 17,161 dairy cattle were handled, as compared with 222,064 fat cattle and 10,041 dairy cattle in 1922. The greatest number of fat cattle sold in one year was 231,603 in 1923, while the 1931 total constituted a record for dairy cattle.

The Dublin market takes place weekly and has accommodation for 5,700 cattle, 14,650 sheep, 2,000 pigs, and 1,000 dairy cattle. The market occupies fifteen acres, and is the property of the Dublin Corporation, which also operates an up-to-date abattoir costing £40,000.

CATTLE BREEDING

In its review of the situation with respect to cattle breeding in the Irish Free State, the *Irish Times* stated recently that, although the number of cattle has increased from 1½ to 4 millions since 1854, the number of milch cows in the twenty-six counties has remained fairly constant. In view of the development of the dairying industry, a very different result might be expected. The increase

would seem to be mainly due to the retention on a large scale of home-bred stock for disposal as stores or beef, not to any serious attempt to increase the country's dairy herds.

Taking over the State-aided schemes of the Royal Dublin Society for improving Irish cattle by the use of premium bulls, the Department of Agriculture in 1901 started a work which has developed greatly. Premiums are offered by County Committees of Agriculture, provided that cow owners have the use of bulls at a small fee. The breeds recognized in the scheme are: Shorthorn, Dairy Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Kerry, and Galloway. The average number of premium bulls standing for service each year in all Ireland, from 1901 to 1921 inclusive, was over 1,000, and the numbers of premium bulls of each breed in the Irish Free State in 1927 and 1930 were:—

	1927	1930
Shorthorn	445	622
Dairy Shorthorn	712	816
Aberdeen Angus	732	668
Hereford	170	237
Kerry	82	60
Galloway	64	90

Having consulted the various interests concerned, the Minister for Agriculture passed the Live Stock Breeding Act in 1925, which was brought into operation in so far as it relates to bulls on September 30 of that year. Since then no bull of the prescribed age can be kept for breeding purposes without a licence or a permit to enable the owner to fatten the animal for slaughter. Bulls calved from January to June inclusive reach the prescribed age on March 31 of the following year, and bulls calved from July to December, on September 30 of the following year. Inspections are held in February and September each year at local centres, and bulls passed for licence are branded by tattooing.

In spring, 1930, 14,026 bulls were inspected, 7,655 licensed, and 6,371 rejected; and in autumn, 1930, 4,251 were inspected, 2,241 licensed, and 2,010 rejected.

The total number of licensed bulls in the Irish Free State averages about 25,000 each year.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS INTO WEST OF ENGLAND IN 1931

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

CHEESE

Bristol, February 26, 1932.—Direct importations of Canadian cheese into Bristol in 1931 showed a slight decline—3,008 long tons as against 3,239 tons in 1930, with a corresponding increase in direct imports from New Zealand—4,977 tons as compared with 4,524 in 1930. There are no direct shipments of importance other than from these two Dominions.

The year has seen a great change in the cheese trade, and the beginning of 1932 finds the best English cheddar at a heavy premium over Canadian and New Zealand. Owing to financial troubles, coupled with over-production, New Zealand quotations in October for all-cream dropped from 67s.-68s. to 56s. per cwt. of 112 pounds, c.i.f. Avonmouth. Canadian cheddar was quoted at 68s. for new and from 74s. to 78s. for old; the quotation for June-July make was 68s.-69s. with a slight premium for Brockville and Belleville origin—or "Bell-Brock" as it is known in the West of England.

English cheddar has increased sharply in price. June and July makes, which were being bought from the farmers at 78s. to 80s. in October last, have advanced to 105s. (distributor's price) and 112s. (farmer's price).

BUTTER

New Zealand imports of butter into Avonmouth have increased surprisingly—from 1,695 tons in 1929 to 4,099 tons in 1931. Irish Free State butter is disappearing from the market, and Canadian and Australian butters are reappearing after a long absence. Imports from the Dominion totalled 320 tons in 1931 as against 3 tons in 1930, and from Australia 159 tons as against 54 tons. Total imports were 4,635 tons as compared with 2,537 tons in 1930.

BACON AND HAMS

The direct importation of bacon and hams into Bristol is very light—759 tons in 1931 as against 715 tons in 1930, of which Holland is credited with 557 tons (469 tons in 1930), and Canadian ports with 174 tons (105 in 1930). Distribution of large quantities of Danish and Polish bacon consumed in this territory is through London. The "Buy British" campaign has resulted in an increased demand for Empire bacon.

OTHER GENERAL COMMODITIES

Other commodities brought in through the Port of Bristol during the year were as follows:—

	1930		1931	
	From Canadian Ports	From all Sources	From Canadian Ports	From all Sources
Fish (canned)Tons	104	694	195	457
Fruits—				
ApplesTons	116	1,144	128	4,861
CannedTons	....	4,626	121	3,819
DriedTons	....	6,027	....	4,402
LeatherTons	26	1,490	23	1,024
Metals—				
IronTons	336	36,882	239	26,683
LeadTons	366	7,060	50	4,118
SpelterTons	4,570	5,243	5,178	7,794
AluminiumTons	1,529	3,883	1,860	2,830
MilkTons	33	3,792	14	4,073
PhosphorusTons	442	442	399	576
PaperTons	1,750	49,302	1,632	43,543
TobaccoTons	71	26,728	50	29,137
Wood pulpTons	....	8,484	306	34,862
Other goodsTons	608	1,050,123	1,520	944,633

There are very small changes to record in the above figures. Importations of phosphorus and metals compare favourably with 1930, and it is noted there is one shipment of wood pulp this year.

As regards the importations of tobacco, the published statistics fail to indicate the quantities of Canadian tobacco which come into this port; the bulk of it is railed from Liverpool. It might be noted that Canadian tobacco is in many instances kept in bond in Liverpool or London bonded warehouses until required. A full report on the West of England situation was published during the year.

TIMBER

Importations of Canadian timber into Bristol decreased from 10,240 loads (one load equals 50 cubic feet) in 1930 to 6,560 loads in 1931. Imports from all sources in 1931 totalled 124,591 loads as against 122,758 loads in the previous year.

EXPORTS TO CANADA FROM THE PORT OF BRISTOL

For the year 1931 imports into Bristol from Canada totalled 181,316 tons, as compared with exports to Canada from the port of Bristol of 6,677 tons. Roughly, the exports to Canada are 3·7 per cent of the total imports. These

figures illustrate the difficulties of trading through the port of Bristol and keeping Canadian boats on this service. In other words, exports from Canada are in a reasonably good position, but return cargoes are not available. Among the exports to Canada in 1931 were: iron, 3,510 tons (6,724 tons in 1930); salt-cake, 2,230 tons (nil in 1930); chemicals, clay, earths, pickles and preserves, paper, wood goods, and wool.

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Sheep Returns of Australia in 1931

Sydney, February 4, 1932.—With an estimated increase since 1930 of 635,726, the number of sheep in Australia has now reached the record total of 107,085,758. Until last year, when the estimate for 1930 of 106,450,032 was reached, the 1891 total of 106,000,000 had not been exceeded. Marked fluctuations in the number of sheep in Australia have taken place during this period of forty years mainly on account of the droughts to which the country has from time to time been subjected. By way of compensation, good seasons have invariably supervened on the dry periods, and the large natural increases occurring under these conditions have greatly facilitated the process of restocking, thus bearing convincing testimony to the extraordinary recuperative powers of the country.

Fortunately for Australia, the depressed conditions during the past three years have been relieved by uniformly good seasons. In 1902, during the period of what is known as the great drought, the number of sheep fell to 53,668,347, slightly more than half of the present total. The developments mentioned have taken place notwithstanding the slaughter of some 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 sheep and lambs for the mutton and lamb trade at home and abroad.

Decrease in Motor Vehicles Registered in New South Wales

With a population of approximately 6,500,000, of which about 3,000,000 are resident in the capital cities, the total number of motor vehicles registered in Australia on December 31, 1931, was 621,211, as compared with 629,386 at the close of the previous year. Of this number, 212,380 were registered in New South Wales as against 247,538 on December 31, 1929—a decline of 35,158 in the two-year period.

Two years ago there were 612 buses registered in New South Wales, but a year ago this number dropped to 435. At December 31, 1931, the total had risen to 776, of which only 235 were actually being operated, due to the enforcement of the Transport Act, a recent Government measure prohibiting the operation of all bus lines competing with train and tram services owned by the State.

The following table shows New South Wales registrations of motor vehicles as at December 31, 1929 and 1931:—

	1929	1931
Cars	170,039	146,693
Lorries	42,594	37,994
Vans	2,274	1,967
Buses	612	776
Hire cars	1,364	1,091
Motor cycles	30,655	23,859
	<hr/> 247,538	<hr/> 212,380

Australian Hide Market

Occasional interest in the Sydney market is shown by representatives of Canadian tanners, but the trade is intermittent, though supplies are regularly available from various meatworks and abattoirs. Auction sales are held each week in various centres, chief among which is Sydney, and quantities varying from 6,000 to 12,000 hides are offered, buyers for export operating freely in open competition, principally on European and American account.

Australian hides are of high quality and in regular demand. There is no export duty on raw hides, but a high protective rate is imposed on imports. Consequently local tanners are enabled to secure their supplies cheaply, but cannot absorb the whole of the output from the large territory which is still devoted to cattle raising. There is therefore a large export surplus available for overseas tanners at any time of the year.

Owing to the existing depression in overseas markets, prices remain at a very low and unremunerative level; it is difficult to say under the circumstances how long such conditions will continue, but a change in the European financial position would probably result in a material advance in prices. The present exchange position is greatly in favour of exporters.

The latest figures available show that there are 11,202,134 cattle in Australia.

Present quotations are: Heavy weights, 54 pounds and upwards, 5½d. to 6¾d. per pound. Medium weights, 46 to 52 pounds, good condition, 5¼d. to 6¾d.; heavy condition, 4¼d. to 5½d. Light mediums, 40 to 44 pounds, 5¼d. to 5¾d.; heavy, 4¾d. to 5½d. Light weights, 35 to 38 pounds, good condition, 5¼d. to 5½d.; heavy condition, 4¾d. to 5½d. per pound.

New South Wales F.A.Q. Wheat Standard, 1931-32

From samples that had been drawn from all the wheat-producing sections of the State, the grain trade sectional committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce recently fixed the f.a.q. wheat standard for New South Wales new season's wheat crop at 61½ pounds to the imperial bushel. The f.a.q. standard for last year was 59½ pounds.

Increased Apple Exports from Australia Anticipated

It is estimated by the Department of Markets that the production of apples in Australia during the coming season will be nearly 7,000,000 cases of one bushel capacity, of which 3,670,000 cases will be exported. This represents an increase in production of nearly 300,000 cases, and an increase in export of over 400,000 cases, as compared with last year. The predominating position of Tasmania in Australian apple production is shown by the fact that it is expected that 4,500,000 cases will be harvested there out of a Commonwealth total of 6,975,000 cases. Of this proportion it is estimated that 2,750,000 cases will be exported from Tasmania, as compared with 2,309,238 cases for the 1930-31 season.

Seville Orange Pulp Exported to Canada

Seville oranges of first quality grow freely in Australia. Inquiries have been received from Canada concerning the available supplies, but owing to the interval between the local harvesting period and the Canadian canning season no business has yet resulted. A trial shipment of eight tons of Seville orange pulp recently forwarded to Canada may lead to the establishment of a regular trade.

CEYLON'S INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

AGRICULTURE

Calcutta, February 5, 1932.—Tea planting and manufacture is one of the highly developed industries of Ceylon. More than 457,000 acres are planted in tea, comprising about 1,200 estates most of which are situated at elevations of about 3,000 feet. Approximately 95 per cent of the labour on tea estates consists of Tamils from Southern India, whose average rates of pay vary from 40 to 50 cents (Ceylon) per day. Tea estates require a certain amount of machinery of a special type, the principal components of which are the rolling machinery, the roll breaker and the dryer, usually driven by overhead belting from a shaft driven from power unit. In some cases the unit is water-driven by means of Pelton wheels or turbines, and in other cases by oil, gas or steam engines. Another highly organized and well-developed industry is the cultivation of rubber with an acreage of approximately 534,000 acres.

The cultivation of coconuts in Ceylon is also a large industry, over 1,100,000 acres being planted in coconut palms. A by-product of the coconut palm is coir, but its manufacture is an unorganized industry. The fibres are used for making brushes, yarn, mats, rope, etc. Cocoa is also cultivated. The original variety was *Venezuela Criollo*, but this has been superseded by the more hardy and prolific *Forastero*. There are only in the neighbourhood of 34,000 acres under this crop. Cinnamon, at one time one of the main exports of the island, holds now a minor place. Citronella oil, manufactured from a large coarse grass growing three to four feet high, is also one of the colony's industries confined to the southwest coast where about 33,000 acres are under cultivation.

Tobacco is grown almost all over the island, and the industry is of some importance. The largest tobacco-growing area is in the northern provinces. In 1929 the estimated acreage under cultivation was approximately 14,000 acres. Large quantities of the leaf are manufactured into cigars which command a ready sale. Most of the unmanufactured leaf goes to British India, and the remainder to the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom.

Cardamon, known to cooks and confectioners as a spice for flavouring, and also to the Pharmacopoeia as a deadener of taste as well as a medicine, is cultivated in Ceylon, about 6,000 acres being under this crop.

There are somewhere in the neighbourhood of 800,000 acres given over to rice cultivation and yielding roughly 12 to 13 bushels per acre per annum. These returns are small compared with other rice-producing countries, and as a consequence imports are necessary.

FISHERIES

The sea fisheries of the colony are the source of an important industry which largely meets domestic requirements. There are also the famous pearl fisheries, known as the Ceylon pearl banks, lying off the west coast. The banks are under Government control, and the fishing rights are held by the Government. There has been no fishing since 1925, the banks being gradually re-stocked with young oysters.

MINING

The most important mineral found in Ceylon is plumbago or graphite. At the end of 1930 fifty-two mines were reported operating, employing about 2,406 men. Some of the larger mines are capable of producing about 100 tons per month, and it is estimated that the colony could produce 30,000 tons a

year. During the war years over 15,000 skilled labourers were engaged in this industry. The deepest mines are between 600 and 800 feet deep, while considerable quantities of the mineral are obtained near the surface. Several of the larger mines are equipped with electric light and modern machinery, but in the majority the arrangements are primitive.

Precious stones in large variety such as sapphires and rubies, chrysoberyls, beryls or aquamarines and the semi-precious stones like topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon and moonstones are found in certain districts of the island. The mining industry is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese. All the best stones are exported to Europe or America, and the inferior varieties sold locally or in India. With the exception of one or two stones, practically all the gem stones are obtained from alluvial gravels.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The total value of the foreign trade of the colony for the year 1931 amounted to Rs. 451,472,131 (imports Rs. 21,843,258, exports Rs. 233,128,873) as compared with Rs. 625,104,973 (imports Rs. 302,132,847, exports Rs. 322,972,116) in the previous year. Roughly, the trade with other countries may be said to be one-third of the total trade with the United Kingdom, one-third with the British possessions chiefly British India and Burma, and one-third with foreign countries. Under the heading of imports, about 50 per cent come from British possessions, of which British India and Burma are the largest suppliers. Foreign countries supply around 30 per cent, and the United Kingdom about 20 per cent of the total imports of the colony. The United Kingdom takes about 45 per cent of the total exports. Imports of food, drink and tobacco in 1931 were valued at Rs. 102,179,399 as compared with Rs. 141,860,541 in the preceding year. Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured accounted for Rs. 34,286,629 as against Rs. 47,382,872 in 1930. Imports of articles wholly manufactured were valued at Rs. 81,787,295 compared with Rs. 11,270,295 in the previous year; while animals not for food amounted to Rs. 89,935 as against Rs. 186,949. Among the principal imports of the island are wheat products such as flour and meal, which are supplied principally by Australia. The following table shows quantities and values of imports from all sources in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931:—

Year	Cwts. (112 Lbs.)	Rs.
1928	409,738	5,067,002
1929	396,640	5,523,144
1930	400,867	4,286,568
1931	374,579	2,241,031

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF IMPORTS

Foodstuffs for animals come principally from India; sugar from India and Java; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from the United Kingdom and India; spirits including brandy, whisky and gin from the United Kingdom and Holland; cotton manufactured and raw, cotton waste, bleached, dyed and grey yarn and twist from India, Japan, Holland, the United Kingdom, and the United States; lace and net from the United Kingdom and France; embroidery from Switzerland; thread from the United Kingdom; coal from British India, British South Africa and the United Kingdom; fuel oil from Persia and Borneo; kerosene oil from Sumatra and United States; petrol or gasoline from Sumatra; manures and fertilizers from British India, the United Kingdom, British South Africa, Belgium

and Holland, Germany, Chile, Canada, Yugoslavia, the United States, and Australia. Under this heading Canada supplies principally calcium cyanamide—32,975 cwts. (Rs. 203,395) out of a total of 62,973 cwt. (Rs. 365,947) in 1930, the balance from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Norway, but in 1931 the Dominion made no contribution to imports totalling 5,000 cwt. (Rs. 22,670), all of which in that year are credited to Yugoslavia. Tea and other chests are supplied from the United Kingdom and Japan.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Motor vehicles are supplied principally from Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The supply of these vehicles, especially passenger cars, has been the principal trade of Canada with the colony, and, comparing the import figures of motor cars for the year 1931 with those of 1930, it is noted that importations dropped by about 52 per cent. The following tables show the importations of motor cars and lorries from the principal sources of supply for the years 1930 and 1931:—

Motor Cars			Motor Lorries		
	1930	1931		1930	1931
Total	1,182	553	Total	477	144
United Kingdom	540	373	United Kingdom.	43	31
Canada	168	14	Canada	96	12
France	64	40	United States	330	95
Italy	71	40			
United States	333	85			

Among the principal manufactures which form a feature of Canadian trade with Ceylon are pneumatic tires for motor cars, but even these have shown a considerable decline in the past few years due to some extent to different methods of handling export markets by the manufacturers. In 1931, out of a total importation of 40,472 outer tires (Rs. 1,542,098), Canada supplied 5,483 (Rs. 214,122) as against the United Kingdom 17,244 (Rs. 562,681), the United States 9,167 (Rs. 394,333), France 3,851 (Rs. 143,624), Italy 3,315 (Rs. 169,111), and Germany 1,377 (Rs. 57,940). In the previous year imports were 49,399 (Rs. 2,300,483), distributed as follows: Canada, 13,832 (Rs. 744,103), the United Kingdom 22,066 (Rs. 886,889), and the United States 4,151 (Rs. 207,728), the balance from the other countries already mentioned. Inner tubes for motor cars in 1931 were imported to the total of 29,694 (Rs. 173,712) supplied as follows: Canada 4,801 (Rs. 29,716), United Kingdom 13,924 (Rs. 70,000), and United States 7,106 (Rs. 46,909). Total imports of these in 1930 were 37,140 (Rs. 292,373) of which Canada supplied 10,065 (Rs. 99,876). Imports from Canada of solid rubber tires amounted in the last year to 24 (Rs. 3,184) out of a total of 2,122 (Rs. 159,618). The largest sources of supply for these were the United States and the Straits Settlements. There do not appear to be any importations of mechanical rubber belting such as is used in considerable quantities in India, but a limited demand for it might exist among the tea gardens.

Generally speaking, Ceylon cannot be said to present a wide field for the introduction of Canadian products other than for a few lines of foodstuffs and the mechanical goods already referred to. Like India, the population is principally native with a small earning power, and as a whole somewhat primitive in their requirements. The European population is very small, and maintain close connections with their homeland, principally England, as a consequence of which they favour the products of the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Trade by Commodities—Concluded

[The Palestinian pound (£P) is equivalent in value to the £ sterling]

ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPARATUS

Products relating to the electrical industry are collected in this section, imports under this group in 1930 amounting to £P103,345 in value. Exports were insignificant, only £P67 being recorded during that year.

Motors, Generators, Accumulators.—Imports of electric motors, accumulators, and generators were valued at £P7,456. Of this total Germany supplied £P4,300, the United Kingdom £P1,733, and Italy £P566.

Batteries.—Electric batteries valued at £P2,621 were imported, Germany contributing £P1,700. Other sources of supply were the United States, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Electric Lamps.—Imports of incandescent lamp bulbs were valued at £P4,263, the main countries supplying this commodity being Germany (£P1,371), Holland (£P1,139), Hungary (£P783), and Austria (£P606).

Electric Wire and Cable.—Imports of electric wire and cable totalled 347 metric tons valued at £P32,870, of which the United Kingdom supplied 322 tons, Germany 99 tons, Belgium 14.4 tons, and Denmark 8 tons.

Insulated Piping.—Imports of insulated pipes for electric wires and cables were valued at £P1,924, Germany supplying £P1,082 and the United States £P498.

Electric Apparatus.—Imports of other electric apparatus, not elsewhere mentioned, were valued at £P17,251, the main sources of supply being the United Kingdom (£P7,624), Holland (£P4,630), and Germany (£P3,524).

Accessories and Fittings.—Imports of other electric accessories and fittings, not elsewhere specified, totalled £P36,960, distributed almost entirely between Germany and the United Kingdom, the former being credited with £P15,997 and the latter with £P15,491.

VEHICLES, LOCOMOTIVES, AND SHIPS

The total value of imports under this group in 1930 amounted to £P229,555, the main items being automobiles (£P161,485) and tractors (£P11,361). Exports amounted to a value of £P246 only.

Automobiles.—848 automobiles valued at £P161,485 were imported into Palestine during 1930 as compared with 823 valued at £P150,564 in the preceding year. This trade is chiefly catered to by the United States, direct imports from that country in the year 1930 being 511 units. Consignments from Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, representing re-exports, totalled 212 units. Direct imports of 59 automobiles are credited to the United Kingdom, 38 to France, and 12 to Italy.

Motor Cycles.—126 motor cycles valued at £P5,907 were imported in 1930, Belgium supplying 57, the United Kingdom 34, the United States 15, and Germany 13.

Tractors.—44 tractors valued at £P11,161 were imported in 1930. The United States supplied 36.

Locomotives and Wagons.—Imports of locomotives, trucks, trolleys, and wagons were valued at £P967 in 1930. Consignments from Egypt (re-exports) were valued at £P642. The United Kingdom is credited with £P153 and Germany with £P172.

Bicycles.—Imports of bicycles and tricycles were valued at £P1,961. Imports from France amounted to £P931, from the United Kingdom £P476, and from Germany £P446.

Carts and Carriages.—Imports of carts and carriages were valued at £P191. Exports were valued at £P36.

Perambulators.—Germany supplied £P3,394 out of total imports valued at £P3,936. The remainder were supplied by the United Kingdom and France.

Other Vehicles.—Imports of all other vehicles were valued at £P1,803, France being credited with £P1,325, the United Kingdom with £P349, and Germany with £P129.

* This is the seventh of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462; the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463; the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464; and the fourth, fifth and sixth, on foreign trade, including the first three sections on trade by commodities, in Nos. 1465 to 1467.

Parts and Accessories.—Imports of parts and accessories of automobiles and other mechanically propelled vehicles were valued at £P32,498 in 1930: United States, £P11,683; United Kingdom, £P4,440; Belgium, £P2,958; and Germany, £P1,985. Consignments (re-exports) from Egypt were valued at £P5,964, from Syria at £P2,736, and from Turkey at £P947.

Imports of parts and accessories of bicycles and tricycles were valued at £P3,849, of which Germany supplied £P2,268 and the United Kingdom £P1,334.

Imports of parts and accessories of other non-mechanically propelled vehicles were valued at £P1,382, mostly from Germany (£P1,117).

Ships and Boats.—Imports of ships and boats were valued at £P2,885 in 1930, the United Kingdom supplying over half this total. Exports were valued at £P210.

Aeroplanes.—Imports of aeroplanes and parts in 1930 were valued at £P1,280, consignments being made from Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Grouped in this section are all the products which, owing to their nature and composition, it has been found difficult or impossible to include in one or other of the foregoing sections.

Imports of these commodities in 1930 totalled £P253,219. The principal items making up this total are: cutlery and safety razor blades (£P11,989); explosives, firearms, matches, and fire extinguishers (£P12,471); optical, medical, and other scientific instruments (£P29,554); clocks and watches (£P14,510); goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and jewellery (£P20,986); musical instruments, including gramophones and records (£P27,717); photographic apparatus and films (£P24,581); stationery (£P31,590); and toys (£P15,877).

Exports of goods under this group were valued at £P37,890.

Cutlery

Cutlery.—Imports of knives, scissors, and razors were valued at £P6,657, of which Germany's share was about 67 per cent (£P4,503), the United Kingdom (£P692), and the United States (£P209). Exports of cutlery of all kinds were limited to £P23.

Safety Razor Blades.—There were 1,610,320 safety razor blades imported, valued at £P5,332, of which Germany supplied nearly 80 per cent. The remainder were supplied by the United Kingdom, the United States, Austria, France, and Switzerland.

Explosives and Firearms

Cartridges.—Imports of filled cartridges were valued at £P3,471, mostly from the United Kingdom (£P2,141). Germany supplied £P616, Belgium £P323, and the United States £P329. Imports of unfilled cartridges were valued at £P27.

Gunpowder.—Imports of gunpowder were valued at £P151, the United Kingdom being the only source of supply.

Dynamite.—12·5 metric tons of blasting powder, dynamite and gelignite, valued at £P1,095, were imported, totally supplied by the United Kingdom. Other explosives valued at £P690 were imported, also from the United Kingdom.

Fuses, Detonators, Fireworks.—Imports of fuses, detonators, and fireworks were valued at £P1,091, supplied mostly by the United Kingdom (£P475), France (£P297), and Germany (£P160).

Shot Lead.—£P381 worth of shot lead were imported, Italy contributing £P228 and the United Kingdom £P93.

Guns, Rifles, Carbines.—Ninety-six single-barrelled guns valued at £P301 were imported, of which the United States supplied 48 and Belgium 32; 3 rifles and carbines, valued at £P12, were imported; 438 other guns, valued at £P2,423, were imported, of which Belgium supplied 182, Germany 105, France 66, the United Kingdom 40, and the United States 11.

Pistols and Revolvers.—Ninety automatic pistols and revolvers valued at £P154 were imported, the United States supplying 49 and Belgium 30.

Air Guns and Rifles.—Imports of air guns and rifles were valued at £P167, of which Belgium's share was £P94 and the United Kingdom's £P63.

Parts of Guns and Rifles.—The value of imports of parts of guns, rifles, and pistols amounted to £P82.

Fire Extinguishers.—Imports of fire extinguishers were valued at £P1,581, supplied mostly by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Germany.

Matches.—10,662 gross of matches valued at £P872 were imported, chiefly supplied by Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

Optical, Medical, and Scientific Instruments

Optical Instruments.—Imports of optical instruments and appliances were valued at £P3,156, including binoculars and telescopes worth £P405. Germany supplied about 50 per cent of these total imports, and France about 25 per cent.

Medical Instruments.—Imports of dental, surgical, medical, and veterinary instruments and appliances were valued at £P19,100. Germany's contribution was about half (£P10,212), while purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to £P3,258, from the United States £P1,604, and from France £P1,482.

Scientific Instruments.—Imports of scientific instruments and appliances totalled £P7,298, of which Germany supplied about half (£P3,702) the United Kingdom being credited with £P1,166 and France with £P1,153.

Photographic Apparatus

Photographic Apparatus.—Imports of photographic apparatus, cameras, materials and accessories were valued at £P11,830. Germany was the chief supplier with £P6,267. The United States contributed £P1,653, the United Kingdom £P1,483, and Belgium £P1,437. Imports of lantern slides were valued at £P21, against exports of £P727, mostly to the United States.

Cinema Apparatus and Films.—Imports of cinema apparatus, cameras, materials and appliances were valued at £P4,792, France being the principal source of supply.

Imports of exposed cinema films were valued at £P7,296, while imports of blank cinema film totalled £P642, of which Germany supplied £278, the United States £P189, and the United Kingdom £P76.

Musical Instruments

Gramophones.—Imports of gramophones and parts were valued at £P10,664. Consignments from the United Kingdom totalled £P6,582, from Germany £P2,235, and from the United States £P626.

Gramophone Records.—The value of gramophone records imported during the year was £P7,721, the chief sources of supply being the United Kingdom and Germany.

Pianos.—Ninety-three pianos valued at £P5,363 were imported, Germany supplying 51, France 15, Czechoslovakia 10, Austria 6, the United Kingdom 6, and the United States 2.

Other Musical Instruments.—The value of all other musical instruments imported during 1930 amounted to £P3,964, Germany's share being about half (£P1,983), the United Kingdom's £P664, and Italy's £P539.

Clocks and Watches

Imports of clocks and watchés and parts were valued at £P14,510, Switzerland being the principal source of supply (£P8,744), while Germany's share was £P3,168. Amongst other countries sharing in this trade were Italy (£P522), the United Kingdom (£P371), and the United States (£P260).

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Wares and Jewellery

Gold Wares.—Imports of goldsmiths' ware and gold-plated wares were valued at £P788. The chief countries of supply were Germany (£P367), France (£P139), Austria (£P83), and the United Kingdom (£P64).

Silverwares.—Imports of silversmiths' wares and silver-plated ware were valued at £P15,345, chiefly consigned from Germany (£P4,763), the United Kingdom (£P2,886), France (£P2,793), and Austria (£P2,174).

Jewellery.—Imports of jewellery and precious stones totalled £P4,583. Consignments were mainly from Germany (£P1,962), Syria (£P738), Egypt (£P467), Czechoslovakia (£P484), Hungary (£P361), and Italy (£P309). Exports were valued at £P384, mainly to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Miscellaneous

Imitation Jewellery.—Imports of beads, bangles, imitation stones, and false jewellery totalled £P7,148. Consignments were mostly from Czechoslovakia and Germany. Exports were valued at £P19.

Curios and Articles of Piety.—Imports of curios and articles of piety were valued at £P5,263, mostly supplied by France, Germany, and Italy. Exports of these articles were valued at £P6,604, mainly to the United States (£P2,839), Hungary, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

Stationery.—Imports of stationery (paper, ink, pens, and pencils) were valued at £P31,590, of which Germany supplied about half (£P15,420), while consignments made by the United Kingdom totalled £P4,299, from Egypt £P3,506 (mainly re-exports), Austria £P2,740, the United States £P1,304, Italy £P1,249, and France £P1,103. Exports totalled £P2,727, consignments being chiefly to Syria.

Works of Art.—Imports of works of art were valued at £P1,832, France supplying £P1,113, Italy £P280, the United States £P210, and the United Kingdom £P58. Exports totalled £P2,701, consignments being made principally to the United States (£P2,118).

Fancy Goods.—Imports of fancy goods totalled £P7,040, France and Germany being the chief sources of supply. Exports were limited to £P52.

Lamps and Lanterns.—Imports of lamps, lanterns and parts were valued at £P8,585, Germany contributing £P4,626, Austria £P1,705, Hungary £P753, Italy £P716, the United Kingdom £P119, and the United States £P32.

Sport Goods and Toys.—The total value of sport goods, games and toys imported was £P15,877. Germany supplied half these imports (£P8,181), the United Kingdom being credited with £P2,742, France with £P1,062, and the United States with £P682. Exports were limited to £P18.

All Other Goods.—Imports of all other commodities not mentioned or included elsewhere during 1930 were valued at £P34,076. This amount includes hard haberdashery amounting to £P10,974; umbrellas and walking sticks of a value of £P3,269; gold-plated wire coil and felspar (£P420); capsules for bottles (£P2,953); cork manufactures (£P1,539); and celluloid sheets (£P521).

Exports totalled £P24,565. The chief items making up this total were intestines (£P8,508), shipped mostly to Germany and Czechoslovakia, and artificial teeth (£P10,325), consignments of this latter product being mainly to the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States and Canada

During the calendar year 1930 imports from the United States into Palestine, according to the trade statistics of the latter country, were valued at £P358,528 (\$1,746,000) out of total imports from all countries of £P6,985,258 (\$34,018,200), or only 5.1 per cent. In 1929, according to the Palestine trade returns, imports from the United States amounted to £P395,933 (\$1,928,100) out of a total of £P7,166,593 (\$34,901,300), or 5.5 per cent.

Exports of Palestinian goods to the United States in 1930 were valued at £P23,726 (\$115,545) as against £P26,734 (\$130,190) in 1929. The chief articles shipped to the United States from Palestine in 1930 were wines (£P5,057), printed books (£P3,154), curios and articles of piety (£P2,839), art works (£P2,118), antiques (£P1,706), mother of pearl beads and rosaries (£P1,381), and olive wood manufactures (£P1,019).

Imports from Canada during 1930 amounted to £P7,090 (\$34,528) compared with £P7,920 (\$38,570) in 1929, while total exports of Palestinian goods to Canada were valued at £P1,450 (\$7,060) in 1930 against £P1,297 (\$6,316) in 1929.

Palestinian exports to Canada in 1930 consisted principally of brandy and cognac (£P189), oranges (£P111), mother of pearl beads and rosaries (£P405), curios and articles of piety (£P267).

ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS IN 1929 TO PALESTINE

For an analysis of exports from the United States to Palestine, it is more reliable to refer to American trade statistics than to Palestinian, as the returns compiled by the latter indicate merely the country "from which imports were consigned," and not the country of origin of the goods. The Palestinian trade statistics therefore do not differentiate between Canadian shipments made via New York or other American ports and shipments purely of American origin; in the same way consignments received from Egypt are not shown according to their country of origin. This explains why, even allowing for the delay between date of shipment and arrival of exports, there is such a considerable difference between the statistics of the two countries: exports totalling \$1,404,755 during 1929 from the United States to Palestine, as against imports of £P395,933 (\$1,928,100) in 1929 according to Palestinian records.

The last year for which detailed statistics of United States exports to Palestine are available refer to 1929.

Grouping the various commodities, these exports were as follows:—

Animals, Foodstuffs, Beverages, and Tobacco (\$395,415), including wheat flour, 46,058 barrels, \$287,110; wheat, 20,985 bushels, \$27,175; oatmeal and rolled oats, 62 tons, \$13,348; rye flour, 457 barrels, \$2,162; cornstarch and flour, 132 tons, \$10,480; other grains and preparations, \$2,339; fodders and feeds, \$176; apples, 1,951 boxes, \$5,182; fruits, dried and evaporated, 54 tons, \$13,325; vegetables and preparations, \$3,536; confectionery, 13,775 pounds, \$2,639; chewing gum, \$3,283; glucose (corn syrup), 214 tons, \$17,323; other vegetable food products, \$2,787; meats, 1,320 pounds, \$595; sardines, canned, 14,707 pounds, \$1,100; other animals and products, edible, \$3,857.

Wood and Paper (total \$22,692).—Boards, planks, and scantlings of red and sap gum, 51 M feet, \$4,110; other wood manufactures, \$3,482; toilet paper, 13 tons, \$2,545; filing cards, office forms, etc., \$57; paper bags, 16 tons, \$2,176; books, pictures, and other printed matter, \$8,027; other wood, cork, and paper, \$2,295.

Rubber Goods (total \$38,380).—2,202 automobile tire casings, \$27,207; 1,910 inner tubes, \$4,003; 5,241 dozen pair rubber soles and heels, \$3,123; balloons, \$661; tire sundries and repair materials, \$1,547; other rubber manufactures, \$1,839.

Hides and Leather Goods (total \$36,810).—Upper leather, not patent: (a) calf and kip, 13,000 sq. ft., \$5,353; (b) goat and kid, 7,266 sq. ft., \$1,701. Patent upper leather: (a) side, 6,082 sq. ft., \$1,997; (b) goat and kid, 28,381 sq. ft., \$11,689; (c) horse and colt, 37,967 sq. ft., \$12,555; leather footwear, 4,364 pairs, \$3,515.

Textiles and Apparel (total \$75,582).—Cotton goods: coloured cotton cloth, 60,625 sq. yds., \$10,686; cotton fabrics sold by the pound, \$7,859; cotton rags, \$3,121; other cotton manufactures, \$5,060; waterproof auto cloth, \$1,327; other textile manufactures, \$4,231. Apparel: cotton hosiery, 4,390 dozen pairs, \$11,184; silk hosiery, 1,379 dozen pairs, \$9,921; rayon hosiery, 4,891 dozen pairs, \$17,961; knit cotton underwear, \$4,232.

Miscellaneous Animal and Vegetable Products, Inedible, (total \$4,002).

Oils, Fats and Manufactures (total \$31,143).—Lubricating oil, \$27,107; lubricating greases, \$1,113; soaps, 15 tons, \$2,923.

Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours (total \$31,690).—Household insecticides, \$13,431; medicinal preparations, \$6,760; other chemicals and specialties, \$6,890.

Non-metallic Minerals and Products (total \$13,900).—Hydraulic cement, 1,138 barrels, \$6,679; asbestos brake linings, 2,100 lin. ft., \$627; other non-metallic minerals, \$6,594.

Base Metals and Products (total \$44,300).—Tubular products and fittings, 1,863 pounds, \$1,548; hardware, \$6,589; metal furniture and fixtures, \$10,068; stoves, not electric, \$8,760; other iron and steel manufactures, \$9,302; tinplate, terneplate and taggers tin, 58 tons, \$4,141; brass and bronze and manufactures, \$216; other metals and manufactures, \$3,708.

Machinery and Tools (total \$69,490).—Tools, \$5,273; 21 grain harvesters and binders, \$2,040; implements of cultivation, \$3,140; other agricultural machinery, implements and parts, \$9,058; 112 incubators, \$4,008; textile machinery, \$1,329; 213 typewriters, \$12,416; other office appliances and printing machinery, \$552; pumping equipment, \$11,112; 7 internal combustion engines, stationary and portable, \$1,029; other industrial machinery and parts, \$19,533.

Electrical Material (total \$11,266).—Electric batteries, \$2,114; other electrical machinery and apparatus, \$9,152.

Vehicles (total \$497,863).—Passenger automobiles and chassis, \$227,576; motor trucks, buses and chassis, \$148,819; automobile parts, spare parts and accessories, \$52,193; motor cycles, \$7,261; other vehicles and parts, \$2,852; wheel tractors (14), \$12,889; tracklaying tractors (16), \$29,770; tracklaying tractors less tracks (8), \$12,463; tractor parts and accessories, \$4,065.

Miscellaneous Products (total \$135,789).—Safety razors, \$1,078; safety razor blades, \$2,202; scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies, \$2,824; therapeutic, X-ray machines, galvanic batteries, etc., \$210; phonographs, \$1,698; other musical instruments, \$1,127; films, not exposed, \$4,770; dental creams, \$4,609; office supplies, \$1,876; household personal effects, \$47,675; all other articles, \$67,722.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH PALESTINE

Exports of Canadian products to Palestine during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, were valued at \$83,980, as compared with \$98,934 in the preceding year.

Fiscal year 1931 exports were made up as follows: wheat flour, \$50,159; canned salmon, \$3,383; sardines, \$3,733; upper leather, \$1,634; pneumatic tire casings, \$1,040; inner tubes, \$34; ploughs and parts, \$1,725; other farm implements, \$566; passenger automobiles, \$12,578; motor trucks and chassis, \$5,148; settlers' effects, \$1,000; all other articles, \$2,710.

Imports during the same year totalled \$23,617, consisting of brandy, \$12,785; liqueurs, \$2,216; wines, \$3,077; animal products, \$830; carpets, \$670; wood furniture, \$711; other wood manufactures, \$131; all other articles, \$3,197.

The importance of Palestine as a foreign customer for Canada is limited.

The most essential factor in dealing with the Palestinian market is the question of price. Canada is seriously handicapped in this respect owing to the nearness of European producers, who not only have the advantage of considerably lower wages but also enjoy cheap and frequent communications with Palestine.

There are no preferential or differential tariffs, and it does not appear that Canada may hope to secure any assistance in that regard owing to the nature of the present regime in Palestine. Neither do the present regulations in that country provide against the practice of dumping which a number of countries resort to as a means of developing their trade in foreign fields and which makes straight competition impossible.

It will require persevering effort on the part of Canadian exporters to work up a trade with Palestine, and the closest observation of the various factors making for success in export markets will be necessary.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One florin = 40 cents Canadian at par]

II

UNEMPLOYMENT

The year 1931 has witnessed a serious increase in unemployment in the Netherlands. On November 30 there were 187,947 male and 9,311 female registered unemployed persons as compared with 100,181 and 5,820 respectively on November 30, 1930. While unemployment in Holland has assumed large proportions, it is not as severe as in most other European countries, particularly Germany and Great Britain. This is chiefly due to the comparatively small importance of manufacturing.

The diamond trade is the most seriously affected branch of industry with 78·2 per cent of the total number of employees out of work in November. The other principal sufferers are the ceramic, building, woodworking, and metal industries, and musicians. The total percentage of unemployment, which in November, 1931, stood at 18·6, compared very unfavourably with 10·2 during November, 1930.

COST OF LIVING

The index figures representing wholesale prices fell considerably. The general wholesale index figure for a total of 48 articles based on 1913 prices dropped from 108 in January to 97 in December as against a decrease from 131 in January, 1930, to 107 in December, 1930.

Taking 28 articles of foodstuffs alone, and comparing again on the 1913 wholesale basis, the index figure decreased from 112 in January to 101 in December as against a decrease from 134 in January, 1930, to 119 in December, 1930.

The decline is due to a large extent to the depreciation of the British and Scandinavian currencies. The wholesale prices of potatoes during 1931 were 60·4 per cent higher than those in 1930, which must be attributed to the fact that considerable quantities have been shipped to the United Kingdom of late, where fair prices can be obtained.

The cost of living, however, remains high. Wages on the whole have shown a small decline, but rents remain stationary and taxes are higher. The advan-

tage of low wholesale and raw material costs has been absorbed by middlemen and retailers, instead of being passed on to the consumers, which has prevented all branches of trade from receiving the stimulus which is badly needed.

In this connection the president of the Netherlands Bank has presented a statement in which he showed that the spread between the wholesale and retail prices of foodstuffs has increased by 35 per cent between March, 1930, and September, 1931, all of which represents additional profit to dealers.

NETHERLANDS BANK

In view of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain and the subsequent similar action by the Scandinavian countries, particular attention was paid during the last quarter of the year to the position of the Netherlands Bank. The interest was increased when the president of the bank resigned on October 12, but this circumstance has not led to any change in policy. The new president has declared that he regards it his duty to maintain the gold standard, as he is convinced that the state of the world would become chaotic if gold should cease to become the standard of value.

The development of the position of the Netherlands Bank since he took up his duties has been fully in accord with this declaration. There have indeed been considerable changes in certain items, particularly those which have a bearing upon the relationship with other countries, but all these changes are directly connected with the fall in the sterling exchange.

The following table shows the position of the Netherlands Bank on various dates in 1931. The figures are in thousands of guilders:—

Date	Note Circulation	Other Debts	Cover Per- centage	Bills Dis- counted	Advances on Securities and Goods	Foreign Bills	Miscel- laneous Accounts
January 5	861,191	24,274	51	50,429	115,492	246,937	44,289
February 2	841,530	23,623	53½	48,295	87,072	250,373	36,828
April 20	825,888	34,217	56	45,019	88,241	214,486	54,150
June 22	842,202	101,983	57	44,051	95,798	228,434	59,208
August 17	935,024	170,742	61	54,477	87,985	229,986	65,162
September 28	1,034,043	186,955	60	109,852	110,903	218,833	62,544
October 26	1,037,043	219,885	68	145,089	118,461	99,840	44,040
December 28	1,023,413	179,894	76	77,821	110,361	86,257	32,454

As will be seen from the above figures, beginning September 28 there has been a heavy decline in the holdings of "foreign bills" and "miscellaneous accounts." The rapid growth of the gold reserve dates from about the same time. The increase in the gold reserve has been greater than the diminution in the value of "foreign bills" plus "miscellaneous accounts," as gold has also flowed into the Netherlands from other sources, but the increment is mainly due to the replacement of these items by metallic gold.

The sterling holdings were, however, only partly disposed of in the open market. In co-operation with the Government a solution was found whereby such part of the sterling holdings as could be utilized for the redemption of the two Dutch East Indian sterling loans which can be paid off in full on July 15, 1933, and August 15, 1933, were sold to the Dutch East Indian Government for later delivery.

In consequence of the losses resulting from the realization of the sterling bills and the above-mentioned forward sales, the Netherlands Bank will close its financial year 1931-32 with a considerable deficit. Presumably it will not exceed 30,000,000 fl. Large though the amount may be in itself, it does not give cause for anxiety. In the first place, apart from the profits for the financial

year 1931-32, the Netherlands Bank has open reserves totalling 15,500,000 fl. Over and above this it has secret reserves which, for obvious reasons, cannot be estimated, but which are probably very considerable, and which are partly the result of bank notes lost or destroyed. Experience in the past has further shown that the Netherlands Bank is able to stand very considerable shocks without endangering in any way its function as a bank of issue. It also suffered losses in the crisis of 1921-22, the amount being then larger—it is generally assumed—than the maximum likely to be reached now. Nevertheless, the loss was covered entirely out of the secret reserves, while the bank even continued to pay a dividend.

MONEY MARKET

For obvious reasons, sharp fluctuations characterized the money market during 1931, and particularly during the last quarter. Towards the end of September money quotations rose considerably as a result of the uneasiness caused by the abandonment of the gold standard in Great Britain. A great deal of uncertainty was felt as to the influence this action was likely to have upon other countries, including the Netherlands. A certain amount of uneasiness prevailed even at the beginning of October, but gradually a calmer tendency set in. The following table shows the lowest and highest quotations for private discount during certain periods of the year 1931:—

Private Discount Rates

	Lowest Quotations	Highest Quotations
	Per Cent	
January	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	3 $\frac{1}{16}$
November	$\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
December	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The table below shows the trend of the market for prolongations:—

Prolongation Rates

	Lowest Rates	Highest Rates
	Per Cent	
January	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	3	4
November	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

It will be seen that these figures follow roughly the quotations for private discounts. Lowest and highest quotations, however, are now and again further apart, a fact which is a consequence of the different nature of Stock Exchange money, which is always lent for a fixed term of one month.

STOCK MARKET

Business on the stock market was dull and unsatisfactory. In all groups there was a steady deflation of values, interrupted on rare occasions by short periods of recovery.

The following table shows the total losses on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange from January 2, 1930, to November 15, 1931. After this date prices remained fairly stationary:—

Group	No. of Issues	Capital issued Fl.	Loss from Jan. 1-Nov. 15 Fl.	Loss of capital issued in Per Cent
Banking and credit institutions	6	276,500,000	197,360,000	43½
Industrial concerns	28	511,152,080	795,768,844	62½
Electricity and gas companies . .	2	27,329,000	24,800,850	32½
Trading companies	9	52,825,000	42,645,500	46
Mining companies	4	20,750,400	26,300,388	46½
Oil companies	1	503,624,000	1,324,531,120	66
Rubber companies	15	45,477,800	47,524,224	67½
Shipping companies	5	108,500,000	94,780,000	48½
Sugar companies	19	190,100,800	229,583,798	63½
Tobacco companies	7	54,134,000	94,034,020	47½
Tea-planting companies	9	6,960,000	10,141,600	51½
Various colonial concerns	6	7,824,000	11,068,700	72
Miscellaneous	5	14,950,000	5,786,500	31½
		1,734,127,080	2,904,325,544	60

In a period of less than two years the stocks mentioned above have decreased in value by nearly 3,000,000,000 fl. Over 60 per cent of the value which these stocks represented on January 2, 1930, has been lost.

It is estimated, however, by leading and competent persons that total losses on shares since January 2, 1930—including those from the declining value of land, houses, ships, etc.—amount to approximately 5,000,000,000 fl. This is equal to one-third of the total taxable property in Holland in the fiscal year 1929-30.

A closer examination of the share market shows the following regarding the values of a number of the leading shares in certain groups:—

Bank Shares in 1931

	Jan. 2 Fl.	Sept. 17 Fl.	Dec. 30 Fl.
Amsterdam bank	159½	101½	93½
Ned. Ind. Handelsbank	115½	70½	59½
Netherlands bank	231½	177½	90½

From the above it may be seen that the prices of bank shares fell considerably during 1931. Despite the losses on pounds and German credits, however, the position of the banks is strong. Profits suffered considerably on account of the general depression in business.

Industrial Shares

	Jan. 2 Fl.	Sept. 17 Fl.	Dec. 30 Fl.
Philips Glowlamp Works	175½	57½	89½
Unilever (Margarine)	178½	117½	89½
Aku (Artificial Silk)	45½	37	38

Among the industrials, Philips, which is one of the largest industrial enterprises in Holland, registered during the fourth quarter a rise of price which has been partly maintained. Agreements with foreign undertakings have awakened the hope that future results will again show an improvement.

Unilever shares, on the other hand, have declined. During 1931 the company suffered several disappointments such as the falling-off in the consumption of margarine in some of their markets and losses in connection with Norwegian and African interests. Nevertheless the group does not seem to have had an altogether bad year. The management has declared that, after payment of the preference dividends of all associated companies, a profit has been made that exceeds 10 per cent of the ordinary share capital of Unilever N.V. and Unilever Ltd.

AKU (General Artificial Silk Union) shares have not undergone any severe fluctuations, though there has also been a decline, in spite of the fact that, according to several reports, the 1931 results are better than those of 1930.

Shipping Shares

	Jan. 2	Sept. 17	Dec. 30
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
Holland-America Line	12½	5½	4
Netherlands Shipping Union	119	70½	63
Royal Dutch Steamship Company	45½	17½	14½

The above illustrates the crisis in the shipping industry which has been dealt with in the preceding section of this report (see page 355 of last week's issue).

East Indian Shares

	Jan. 2	Sept. 17	Dec. 30
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
Royal Dutch Oil Company	286	123	112½
H.V.A. (Sugar)	314	174	192
Amsterdam Rubber Company	99½	39¾	45½
Senembah	247½	154	190

The stock of the Royal Dutch Oil Company has suffered from the general unsatisfactory position of the oil market, which was aggravated by the fall in the sterling exchange. It remains to be seen, however, if so essentially an international group as the Royal Dutch will everywhere be influenced adversely by the depreciation of the British currency.

Prices of sugar were very disappointing. The Chadbourne Plan, in which many in the beginning saw salvation, has not yet come up to expectations, notwithstanding the fact that the countries which were parties to it have duly fulfilled their undertakings. Adverse factors have presented themselves, however, with the result that the restrictive measures have not had the desired effect. Java has felt the effects of the floods and disturbances in China, the low price of silver, the unsettled political and economic conditions in British India, and the increase in the import duties in that country.

The rubber market is also in a state of uncertainty. There are no signs of any increase in consumption, nor of any great diminution in production. Rumours are constantly being heard of endeavours to restrict production, but quite apart from the fact that up to now no single plan for restricting production has ever come up to expectations, rubber production has not yet reached such a stage that the interests concerned can agree as to the methods of restriction to be applied.

There was a substantial improvement in the prices of tobacco shares at the beginning of November. This was a consequence of the decision of the United States not to place obstacles in the way of imports of Sumatra tobacco, under the provisions of the regulations prohibiting the importation of the produce of "forced labour." The tobacco companies have stopped the operation of the labour regulations which had been called in question.

ISSUE MARKET

During the first half of 1931 the issue market was fairly active, although the demand for new money was not large and transactions were chiefly confined to conversions. During the second half, however, there were practically no issues with the exception of a few municipal debentures in December. The situation as far as the stock issues are concerned is as follows, with comparative figures for 1930 and 1929:—

Issues of Stocks

	1931	1930	1929
	Thousands of Guilders		
Banking and credit institutions	500	445	2,450
Mortgage banks	2,635	6,687	4,358
Industrial enterprises	1,775	7,587	114,888
Cultivation and trading companies; mining companies	400	2,165	9,610
Shipping companies . . . . .	.....	.....	12,000
Others	1,335	4,846	4,325
Total nominal value	6,645	21,730	147,631
Total amount actually paid	4,569	18,202	233,410

The issues of domestic stocks were so small that no comment is necessary. The amount actually paid up represents hardly 25 per cent of that for 1930 and less than 2 per cent of that for 1929. The stock issues in 1931 have been the lowest since 1918 with 6,600,000 fl. nominal, 1922 following with 9,700,000 fl. The stock issues were highest in 1920, the nominal value then being 366,000,000.

It was expected that the issues of industrial enterprises would show a considerable decrease. The principal issues in this group were 300,000 fl. by the Amsterdam Dry Dock Company and 500,000 fl. by the Rotterdam Dry Dock Company, both at par.

In the cultivation, trading, and mining companies group there was only one issue of new shares, viz. 400,000 fl. by the Sumatra Gold Mine.

The group "others" chiefly comprises new shares issued by real estate companies.

BONDS

The position regarding bond issues, together with comparative figures for 1930, is shown in the following table:—

[D=Dutch; F=Foreign; and C=Conversion]

		In Thousands of Guilders		Total 1931	Total 1930
		1931	1930		
Government loans	D	65,000	D 65,830	233,782	152,430
	C	168,782	C		
	F	600	F 86,600		
Provincial and municipal loans	D	96,728	D 122,209	246,635	186,496
	C	143,907	C 54,287		
	F	6,000	F 10,000		
Banking and credit institutions	D	5,000	D 11,000	6,000	11,000
	C	1,000	C		
	F	600	F 25,250		
Mortgage banks	D	21,072	D 26,352	21,672	54,860
	C	600	C 3,258		
	F	300	F 21,500		
Industrial enterprises	D	300	D 1,000	300	49,000
	C	600	C 26,500		
	F	722	F 10,000		
Cultivation, trading and mining companies	D	46,278	D	47,000	12,000
	C	2,000	C 2,000		
	F	10,000	F 2,500		
Railway companies	D	4,742	D 4,742	9,222	5,992
	C	3,000	C		
	F	2,500	F 2,500		
Shipping companies	D	6,222	D 4,742	9,222	5,992
	C	3,000	C		
	F	2,500	F 2,500		
Others	D	6,222	D 4,742	9,222	5,992
	C	3,000	C		
	F	2,500	F 2,500		
Total				564,611	484,278
Conversions				384,039	58,545
New money				180,572	425,733

From the total figures it is apparent that the demand for new money was much smaller than in 1930, and the chief activities were conversions. During the first half of the year, when interest rates became lower, municipalities and provinces converted some of their outstanding obligations. After midsummer, however, this came to a standstill, as did the demand for new money.

As far as Government loans are concerned, 65,000,000 fl. were issued during 1931, which is about the same as in 1930. This was a Dutch East Indian loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent issued at $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The large amount of conversions in this group is due to the conversion of 168,000,000 fl. from 5 to 4 per cent bonds at $99\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by the Dutch Government.

Dutch provinces and municipalities issued securities worth 96,000,000 fl. in 1931 as against 122,000,000 in 1930. Conversions, however, were considerably larger, the respective figures for 1931 and 1930 being 144,000,000 fl. and 54,000,000 fl. By far the greater part of these conversions was for account of the three largest Dutch municipalities, Amsterdam (75,000,000 fl.), Rotterdam

(35,000,000 fl.), and The Hague (10,000,000 fl.). The only foreign issue in this group was a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of the city of Oslo, amounting to 6,000,000 fl. at 97 per cent.

As regards industrial enterprises, no bonds were issued during 1931 as against 26,352,000 fl. during 1930. Conversions amounted to 21,000,000 fl., made up by converting 12,000,000 fl. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by van den Bergh's margarine works, and 9,000,000 fl. from 7 to 5 per cent by the Société Hydro-Electrique de la Cère at Paris.

In the railway companies group, the Deli Railway Company and the Dutch Railways converted 16,000,000 fl. and 30,000,000 fl. respectively, from 5 to 4 per cent.

In the group "others," the Bijenkorf department stores issued 6,000,000 fl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds at 97 per cent, of which by public subscription 5,000,000 fl. were made up by 2,000,000 fl. new money and 3,000,000 fl. conversion from 6 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The total amount of foreign government bonds offered on the Dutch market during 1931 was 11,000,000 fl. The countries offering these bonds were Greece, Roumania, Sweden, Wurtemberg, and South Slavia.

SAVINGS BANKS

Despite the crisis, the value of deposits with the private savings banks rose considerably during the year 1931, the total deposits on January 1, 1932, being 355,260,000 fl. as against 339,935,000 fl. on January 1, 1931. The number of private savings banks increased during the same period from 151 to 163. The increased savings clearly show the lack of good investments and the lack of confidence of the investing public. For many banks it has been a difficult question to invest profitably the deposits which they have in their keeping, and as a result there has been a fall in interest rates.

The amounts deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank have likewise shown a substantial increase. On December 31, 1931, the total amount was 429,397,954 fl. in comparison with 344,000,000 at the end of November, 1930. The value of savings certificates rose in the same period from 2,147,106 fl. to 2,852,000 fl.

Farmers' loan banks also report a slight increase in the sums deposited. This must be attributed to the reduction in agricultural turnover and the decreased investment possibilities.

STATE REVENUE

The State revenue of the Netherlands showed a deficit of 17,096,537 fl. in 1931, the estimated receipts for the period having been 469,898,250 fl. and the actual income 452,799,713 fl. The latter figure compared with 504,552,749 fl. in 1930.

The principal source of revenue in Holland is the income tax, which is followed by import duties and excise taxes on salt, wine, beer and spirits, sugar, tobacco, and meat and meat products. Succession dues are also an important item. In comparison with 1930, most of the above held their own. Heavy declines were registered in the receipts from ground taxes and personal taxes.

The budget for 1932 estimated on ordinary services account that there will be a debit balance of 49,387,987 fl. In order to meet this, it is proposed to decrease the salaries of civil servants by 5 per cent, which will net a saving of 7,000,000 fl. The higher import duties are expected to yield approximately 11,000,000 fl., while a tax on gasoline is regarded as a source of an additional 16,000,000 fl. The balance of about 15,000,000 fl. will be secured from a surplus built up in 1929.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The recovery of Holland will coincide with world recovery, and until such a movement begins the outlook here will remain dark. A country which is so dependent on export trade, shipping and international commerce, cannot comfortably exist within its own confines, and the recent restrictions on imports can only act as a palliative which may give a measure of temporary relief.

The disadvantages under which trade has been placed by the abandonment of the gold standard and the temporary advantage which this gave to many competing countries will tend to disappear as the costs in these countries increase. This will cause some alleviation of the situation.

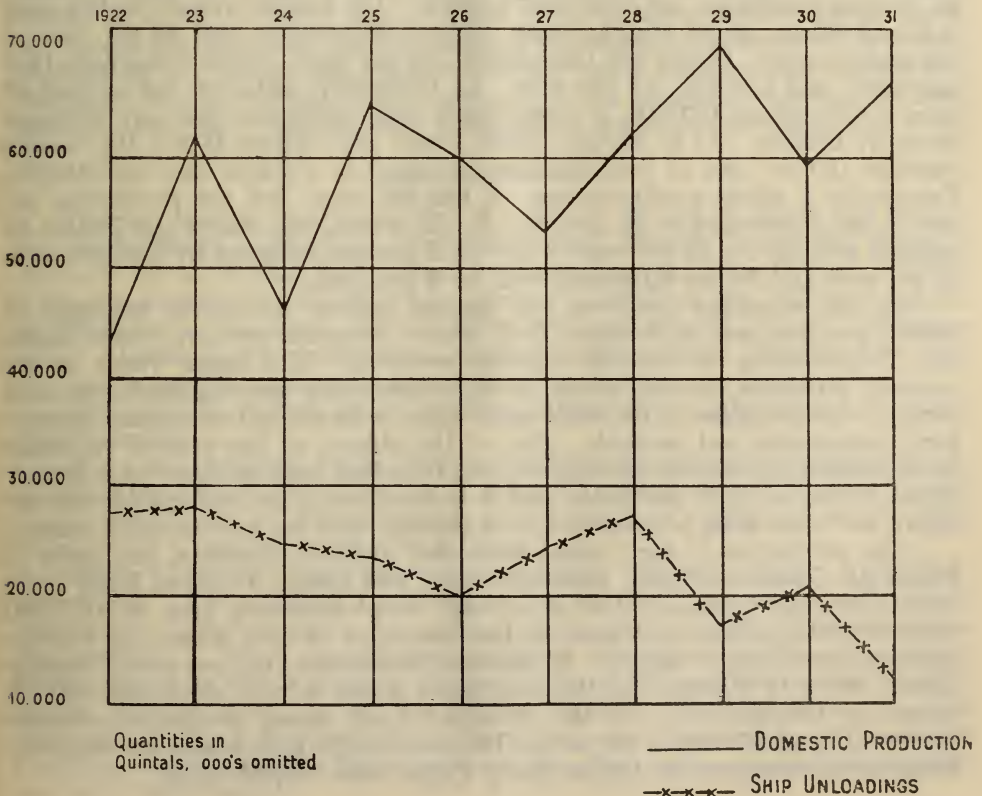
One characteristic of the Dutch people is their resiliency, and while the future is not promising, there is a feeling of confidence that in the long run conditions must right themselves.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ITALY

R. W. McBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 quintal = 100 kilograms = 220 pounds]

Milan, February 16, 1932.—During the period 1909-14 Italian domestic production of wheat averaged slightly over 49,000,000 quintals, with imports supplying an additional demand for approximately 30,000,000. In recent years, however, an extensive campaign for increased grain production considerably raised the annual average. For the 1923-27 period it is given as 57,227,200 quintals, while for the past four years production has averaged approximately



60,000,000 quintals, the higher figure being partially due to an exceptionally good crop in 1929, which amounted to over 70,000,000 quintals.

The attached graph illustrates the gradual upward trend of domestic production since 1922.

VARIETIES OF ITALIAN WHEAT

The irregular nature of the Italian terrain produces great diversity of climatic and soil conditions ranging from semi-tropical to temperate. In consequence, the number of varieties of wheat is also exceedingly large, nearly 400 being listed. The majority of these are, of course, minor variations from comparatively standard types.

Italy is primarily a producer of soft wheat. According to a recent survey, over 70 per cent of the total area devoted to wheat raising, in all over 12,000,000 acres, is used for soft wheat.

The most important varieties of soft wheat grown are Gentil Rosso, Todaro 48, the Majorca group which includes Bianchetta, Majorca and Carosella, the Inallettibile group, Cologna Rieti, Ardito Strampelli, and the Fiscioti group. The Gentil Rosso and Todaro 48 are noted not only for their adaptability to climatic and soil conditions, but for the baking qualities of their flour. Carosella produces extremely white flour. The other varieties are chiefly used for blending.

Soft wheat is chiefly produced in Northern and Central Italy, although there is also some production in Southern Italy, except for those areas where soil and climatic conditions are favourable to the growth of hard wheat. According to a survey made under the auspices of the Sindacato Nazionale dei Tecnici Agricoli Fascisti, production per acre reaches its maximum in the northern regions. Emilia with 1,214,545 acres devoted to soft wheat raising has attained an average production per acre of 27 bushels. The leading variety in this area is Gentil Rosso, which, together with Todaro 48, occupies over 43 per cent of the acreage sown. Others are Inallettibile, 18 per cent; Ardito Strampelli, 14.5 per cent; and Cologna, 11 per cent. In Lombardy, although the number of acres under wheat, 677,548, is considerably less, production per acre averages about 27 bushels. As in Emilia, Gentil Rosso and Todaro 48 are the leading varieties (50 per cent of total acreage), followed by Cologna and Inallettibile. Veneto has a wheat-producing area of 685,455 acres, but the production per acre is less, amounting to 21 bushels. In this area Gentil Rosso and Todaro 48 together account for 55 per cent of the total acreage, followed by Cologna with 15 per cent and Ardito Strampelli with 14.9 per cent.

In the remaining northern and central regions production averages 17 bushels per acre, and in Southern Italy about 13 bushels per acre, Gentil Rosso and Todaro being the leading varieties produced. The higher yields in the northern provinces are due partly to more favourable growing conditions, and partly to the adoption of extensive cultivation, with the aid of modern agricultural implements and methods. One of the objects of the present campaign for increased agricultural production is to introduce such methods to a greater extent in the southern provinces, and it is therefore to be anticipated that the future will see a marked increase in the average yield per acre in those areas.

The production of hard wheat is limited to Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of Basilicata, Calabria, Puglia, Abruzzi, Molese, and Lazio. Of these, Sicily is by far the leading producer. Out of a total wheat-producing area of 1,675,980 acres, over 93 per cent is devoted to the production of hard wheat, the average yield per acre being 13 bushels. In Sardinia the average yield per acre is slightly higher, about 14 bushels, but the area under wheat is very much less, 390,721 acres. In the provinces on the mainland hard wheat production averages between 12 and 13 bushels per acre. The areas under hard wheat are comparatively small, however, the highest being Puglia with 306,085 acres.

The most important varieties of the hard wheats are Realforte, Sammartinaria, Saragota, and Russia. The first two are grown almost exclusively in Sicily and Sardinia, and the latter two on the mainland.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE

As previously stated, the average annual consumption of wheat in Italy is about 80,000,000 quintals, so that each year it is necessary to import in sufficient quantities to make up the balance not supplied by domestic production. From the graph it will be seen that the quantities of grain unloaded at Italian ports each year varies fairly regularly in accordance with the domestic crop. The strong reaction shown in 1929 is, of course, due to the exceptionally fine domestic crop of that year; while in 1931 the marked downward trend in imports may be attributed to the adoption of higher tariffs against foreign grain, and the imposition of a grain mixing law which severely decreased the quantities of grain allowed to enter the country.

Imports from all countries in 1930 totalled 649,647 quintals of hard wheat and 1,285,101 quintals of soft wheat, as against 589,939 quintals and 1,174,904 quintals respectively in 1929. For the first ten months of 1931, imports of hard wheat totalled 332,379 quintals, and of soft wheat 1,076,818 quintals. In 1930 Canada supplied 394,040 quintals of hard wheat and 253,104 quintals of soft, as against 453,502 quintals and 201,718 quintals respectively in 1929. In the January-to-October period of 1931, imports from Canada totalled 172,520 quintals of hard and 101,509 quintals of soft wheat.

It may be noted that Italy also imports wheat flour to some extent, the total in 1930 amounting to 66,987 quintals and in 1929 to 37,398 quintals. This is chiefly used for blending with Italian flour destined for export to the Italian colonies in Northern Africa and to Greece. This blending is necessary to obtain the requisite keeping and baking qualities for tropical countries. The United States is by far the leading supplier of flour; small quantities are credited to Hungary, France, Canada, and Yugoslavia. The standard package for flour imported into Italy is given as 100 kilograms, in cotton or jute sacks.

GRAIN EXCHANGES

The two leading grain exchanges of Italy are located at Milan and Genoa.

On the Milan exchange no distinction is made between foreign and domestic grains so far as trading is concerned. Transactions are based on a standard grade, described as "saleable, well-matured, in condition for milling, weighing 78 kilograms per hectolitre, and containing not more than 2 per cent extraneous seed." Contracts are negotiated on units of 1,000 quintals. If more than one unit be concerned, a separate contract must be drawn up for each.

Deliveries are commonly called for in March, May, July, August, October, and December.

Prices are quoted in Italian lire per net 100 kilograms of standard wheat, delivered free of charges and duties in Milan. In cases where the wheat traded in is stored outside of Milan, the buyer is entitled to a discount equal to the freight costs between that point and Milan.

On the Genoa exchange three types are listed: domestic, foreign, and Manitoba wheat. The standard specifications for the first two are: "soft wheat, merchandisable, in condition for milling, of a natural weight of 78 kilograms per hectolitre." These specifications apply to domestic wheat and to foreign wheat grown in the Argentine, Uruguay, United States, Canada, the Danube district, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov districts. For Manitoba wheat the standard is "No. 2 Northern Manitoba spring wheat, according to the official Canadian classification." The adoption of Manitoba wheat as a separate grade is of quite recent origin.

The distinction between domestic and foreign wheat loses its force, however, since for trading purposes a foreign wheat may become domestic wheat by a process known as "nationalisation." This term simply implies the payment of customs and registration charges.

Prices on the Genoa exchange are quoted in Italian lire on the basis of the metric quintal of 100 kilograms. Packing is for the account of the buyer. The minimum unit for trading purposes is fixed at 100 metric tons, though for Maniotoba wheat the unit is 50 metric tons.

The usual delivery periods are similar to those of the Milan exchange.

TARIFFS AND LEGISLATION

Following complaints from domestic producers that Italian wheat could only be sold at prices lower than the cost of production, a grain mixing law was adopted, which became effective on July 23, 1931. Under the provisions of the law, as stated at that time, Italian millers were compelled to grind 95 per cent domestic wheat in the production of alimentary flour. Subsequently, as the domestic crop was exhausted, the percentage was reduced on November 1 to 75 per cent, and on January 1, 1932, to 50 per cent. These latter reductions, however, applied only to hard wheat, the proportion of soft wheat remaining unchanged at 95 per cent. On February 1 the percentage was reduced to 70 per cent in the case of soft wheat and to 20 per cent in the case of hard wheat. The percentage of Italian soft wheat required was further reduced on March 1 to 60 per cent in northern and central Italy, excluding the province of Lazio, and to 40 per cent in the province of Lazio and southern and insular Italy.

At the time of writing the tariffs on wheat and on flour of wheat are respectively 75 lire per 100 kilos (\$1.20 per bushel) and 112.35 lire per 100 kilos (\$3 per 100 pounds).

In view of the increased activity in Italian milling circles, following the adoption of the grain mixing law, special attention was given to the enforcing of sanitary regulations with respect to both domestic and imported flours. The provisions against the introduction of unwholesome bleaching agents are strictly enforced.

ITALIAN MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Conversions are at the rate of 1 lira = \$0.0526 Canadian; 1 quintal = 100 kilos = 220 pounds]

Milan, February 13, 1932.—The Italians have never been as heavy consumers of meat as the inhabitants of Northern Europe, their regular diet consisting principally of alimentary pastes, cheese, vegetables, and olive oil which is used in place of meat fats. During the war army rations included meat twice a day, and as a consequence the consumption of meat since the war has been 15 per cent per capita greater than during the immediate pre-war years. In rural districts a large percentage of the meat consumed, especially pork which is favoured in winter, is of domestic production. Imports are for the most part consumed by the inhabitants of the cities.

The latest available statistics for domestic production of live stock in Italy are those for March, 1930. At that date the figures were: cattle, 6,892,722; buffaloes, 15,773; sheep, 9,896,038; goats, 1,791,701; and pigs, 3,157,434. The figures for cattle include work animals, which are slaughtered for beef when their usefulness is past. The quality of Italian beef in general is very low. The consumption of horse meat is on a much smaller scale than in France.

IMPORTS

Imports of all types of meat showed considerable decreases in the first six months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930. This is in line with the reduced imports of all commodities into Italy during the latter year.

Imports of Meats into Italy

	January-June, 1931		January-June, 1930	
	Quintals	Dollars	Quintals	Dollars
Meat, fresh, also refrigerated (game, chicken, pigeon, rabbit excluded)	20,859	475,717	18,719	508,088
Meat, frozen	216,267	3,791,479	271,566	5,093,374
Meat, cooked	37	3,145	64	3,269
Meats, salted, smoked or prepared in any way—				
Hams	867	53,027	861	66,115
Other	3,081	103,930	3,395	136,950
Extracts of meat or condensed broths—				
Solid or in paste	4,613	682,122	5,397	967,906
Liquid	4	560	7	990
Lard	7,837	180,122	17,826	499,238
Bacon	913	20,424	11,410	356,546
Tallow (animal)—				
Alimentary . . . . .	.....	.....	185	5,438
Other	42,311	465,743	50,376	847,097
Oleomargarine	397	9,287	1,795	48,100
Artificial butter	43	877	48	1,801
Dé gras	998	12,972	1,158	15,618
Fats (animal) not otherwise mentioned—				
Alimentary	25,706	258,275	16,681	282,084
Others	41,225	392,942	44,192	628,678
Sausage casings—				
Fresh . . . . .	.....	.....	16	736
Salted	11,771	177,177	10,922	240,001

FRESH AND FROZEN MEATS

The importation of frozen meat increased enormously after the first years of the war, especially from 1916 to 1918, reaching in the latter year a maximum of 1,500,000 quintals. Since the war, the importation of frozen meat has declined, there being a particularly rapid decrease in 1926 and 1927. Importations at present are chiefly from Argentina (which in 1927 supplied about 70 per cent of the total), from Brazil, South Africa, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

The demand for fresh meat, unfrozen, is supplied by domestic production and by imports in the form of live cattle from the Balkan States.

Frozen meat comes from the Argentine, Brazil, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and is packed in burlap and jute cloth bearing the name of the shipper and of the country of origin.

In addition to frozen beef in quarters, Italy also imports frozen veal in sides, boneless beef and boneless veal. All these products must be very lean.

The following table shows imports from the principal supplying countries for the first six months of 1931 as compared with those for the first half of the preceding year:—

Italian Imports of Fresh and Frozen Meat

	January-June, 1931		January-June, 1930	
	Quintals	Dollars	Quintals	Dollars
Argentina	123,496	2,213,980	191,685	3,485,188
Brazil (frozen only)	11,918	197,801	22,804	503,929
Jugoslavia	12,320	.....	11,162	.....
Russia (frozen only)	2,520	40,615	15,268	314,675
Uruguay	3,920	.....	11,109	.....
Roumania	7,639	184,001	5,089	103,477
British South Africa (frozen only)	63,849	1,099,992	19,151	333,542
United States	8,039	109,687	4,926	111,561

The Italian market shows a decided preference for fresh meat as against frozen or, to a lesser degree, chilled meat. The economic conditions prevailing in the country, however, make price the dominating factor, with a resulting increase in the consumption of the cheaper frozen meats. It will be noted that there has been a marked increase in shipments of frozen meat from British South Africa, whereas imports from the other leading countries of supply, especially Argentina and Brazil, show decreases.

Frozen veal is sometimes imported with the hide on and the head and feet off, and frozen beef is imported to some extent in the carcass. Frozen hogs should have the feet and hams cut off and the carcass split lengthwise.

The customs duty on fresh meat (refrigerated also) is 27.50 lire per quintal, and on frozen meat 25 lire per quintal.

CANNED MEATS

The most important item under this heading is C.C. beef, which is imported in cases containing 48 one-pound tins and 12 six-pound tins each. Practically all imports of this product come from South America. In accordance with the Italian regulations governing importation, the tins must be embossed or lithographed on the top to show name of firm, country of origin, nature of contents, and net weight in grams. The label may be printed in English with the indications required by these regulations.

Corned beef, put up in tins of 8 ounces, 12 ounces, and 6 pounds (net weight), is also imported from the Argentine and Uruguay. The 8-ounce and 12-ounce tins are packed in cases containing 48 tins each.

The Italian import duty on corned beef is 180 lire per quintal, plus a 15 per cent ad valorem surtax.

PREPARED MEATS

Owing to the large quantities of fresh meat now available on this market, salt meat is no longer imported except as a specialty and for ships' stores.

MEAT EXTRACTS

Pure meat extract is imported from South America in tins containing from 50 to 60 kilograms, according to the brand. A leading firm import their product already put up in small china jars. Other meat extract is used in Italy to produce concentrated soups and condiments. Nos. 1 and 2 quality are usually required, but inferior grades are also on the market.

Meat extracts and condensed broths are dutiable at 352 lire for those in the solid or pasty state, and at 264 lire for those in liquid state. Only the general tariff rates are quoted, there being no conventional tariff for meat extracts and condensed broths, and these are accordingly subject to the new 15 per cent ad valorem surtax. In determining the amount of duty to be paid, no deduction is made on account of the weight of the container.

Condiments for broths or soups containing meat extract, in no matter what proportion, are dutiable at the same rates as meat extracts and condensed broths.

Importation of meat extracts, condensed broths and soups, and condiments for broths and soups, is also subject to regulations with regard to sanitary inspection and payment of relative taxes.

BACON

During the past year there has been practically no importation of bacon into Italy on account of low prices prevailing for the domestic product. Importation of cured bacon, chiefly for use by the English-speaking inhabitants, is not important. Smoked bacon is not used by Italians and the salted product is used chiefly as a condiment in cooking.

HAMS

Increased domestic production has practically put an end to the importation of hams in any considerable quantity. Limited quantities, however, of South American green frozen hams, cut according to the Italian style, are imported. The local styles of cut must be rigorously followed in supplying hams for this market. Uncooked salted ham is most favoured.

Imported hams are subject to inspection under the sanitary regulations, and to a customs duty of 91.70 lire per quintal.

SAUSAGE CASINGS

The total imports of sausage casings into Italy in 1930 showed an increase as compared with the previous year—31,216 quintals as against 20,519. A further increase was noted in the first six months of 1931, the total being 11,771 quintals as against 10,938 in the first half of 1930.

In 1930 Denmark was the leading source of supply with 6,422 quintals, followed by France with 3,981 quintals, the Netherlands with 3,927 quintals, and the United States with 3,153 quintals. Smaller quantities came from Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain.

Of the various types imported, salted beef casings (*budella salate di bue*) classified as beef rounds (*tarte*) are in greatest demand. These are manufactured in strips of 30 to 32 metres in length, the calibre being 30 to 40 mm. and 40 to 50 mm. Packing is in wooden casks each weighing about 300 kg. and containing not less than 180 strips free from grease. The United States method of packing, which allows for only 120 to 160 strips per cask, has diminished the popularity of the American product on this market.

Beef middles (*dritte*) are manufactured in strips of 18 metres, having a minimum calibre of 50 mm. and often reaching 90 mm. Each cask must contain 110 strips and the average weight of the cask is about 300 kg.

Hog middles (*bondiano*) are sold in pieces of from 1½ to 2 metres in length with an outside width of about 20 cms. Packing is as usual in casks, each one weighing about 300 kg. and containing from 400 to 500 pieces.

Hog bungs (*salsicoione*) are generally shipped in wooden casks with salt, etc., each weighing from 280 to 300 kg.

Pig sausage casings (*budella di maiale*) are manufactured in strips having a length of 100 metres, and an outside width of 30 to 35 mm. These are in good demand.

Goat and mutton casings are manufactured in strips of 25 to 30 metres, with an outside width of 18 to 26 mm.

Dry beef bladders (not salted) are supplied mainly by the United States and Russia. They are valued according to the size, which is measured from the bottom of the bladder to the top (neck), though the latter is not included. Sizes in centimetres are as follows: 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 40 to 45, and 50 to 55. The two smaller sizes enjoy the best demand.

LARD

Italy imports principally North American refined lard packed in 25-kilogram boxes, each containing two blocks of 12½ kilos each. Southern Italy also imports limited quantities of refined lard packed in 50-kg. barrels.

In addition to the North American product, there is some importation of Dutch and Danish lard. For 1931 the total quantity of imported lard was extremely small, owing to the very low prices ruling for the native product. The preference for United States lard in Italy is due to the excellent manner in which it is prepared and to its low moisture content, which increases its keeping properties. The texture and colour are very good.

The Italian sanitary laws regarding lard state that "the name *strutto* (lard) is reserved exclusively to products obtained from the extraction by heat of the adipose tissues of the hog." The manufacture or sale of lard containing fat that is not hog fat, water in a proportion greater than 1 per cent, and foreign substances of any nature (kitchen salt excepted), is prohibited.

The customs tariff in regard to lard (the importation of which is subject to sanitary visé and payment of fees for same) is 29.40 lire per quintal.

OLEOMARGARINE

All types of edible oleos imported into Italy must contain sesame oil giving the characteristic chromatic reaction in the proportion of 5 per cent, and this regulation has made the importation of this product extremely difficult. Previously, Italy imported edible Premier Jus from South America, but since the passing of the above-mentioned regulation, importations from South America have ceased completely, as packers claim they are not in a position to prepare Premier Jus to which sesame oil has been added.

Importations from North America have been reduced to an insignificant figure. Small lots are arriving from time to time, but it is not always possible to pass the customs, as it is very difficult to obtain exactly the characteristic chromatic reaction in the proportion of 5 per cent.

TALLOW

Italy imports beef tallow from South America and Australia. The Australian grades are "good colour," "fair colour," and "no colour." The South American grades are Frigorifico No. 1 and No. 2 and Matadero.

HORNS, HOOFS AND SIMILAR RAW MATERIAL

Importation under this heading increased from 7,141 tons in 1929 to 8,174 tons in 1930. The figures for the first half of 1931, however, show a heavy drop, only 1,918 tons being imported during this period as against 5,065 tons during the similar period of 1930. Austria, France, Germany, and the Argentine are the principal sources of supply.

PRESENT POSITION

The number of cattle imported into Italy during the first ten months of 1931 was 154,117, a decrease from 218,421 for the corresponding period of 1930. There was also a decrease in the quantity of frozen meat imported during the same period, the figure for 1931 being 41,908 tons as compared with 50,460 tons in 1930. Prices of meat are lower, in some cases by 50 per cent. The rapid decline in the prices of Yugoslavian cattle, which are imported on the hoof for killing, has necessitated the introduction by Italy of the quota system in order to protect the home industry. The failure of forage crops, which compelled Italian farmers to sell stock at a time when prices had been forced down below production costs, largely caused by Yugoslavian importations, was an additional reason for adopting this measure. By a decree passed in December, 1931, and a subsequent regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the compulsory quota of home cattle to be slaughtered is fixed at 85 per cent. All imported cattle are subjected to a tuberculosis test.

EXPORTS

Italian exports of packing house products comprise fresh meats, including some varieties of game; frozen, cooked and prepared meats, including hams; meat extracts and condensed soups and broths; bacon; sausage casings; and lard, tallow, oleomargarine, artificial butter, animal fats and dégras.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PORTUGAL IN 1931

R. W. MCBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Conversions have been made on the basis of 1 escudo = 4.4 cents Canadian;
1 kilogram = 2.205 pounds; 1 decalitre = 2.2 gallons]

Milan, February 29, 1932.—Statistics recently issued by the Portuguese Direction-General of Statistics, indicate that business conditions in that country showed an increasingly unfavourable reaction to the effects of the depression throughout the year 1931.

Index figures for the stock exchanges show a steady downward trend from January to December, both industrial and commercial enterprises being affected. The transportation group, including both railways and steamship lines, would seem to be the most severely affected. In January, 1931, the index figure for this group stood at 75.5, and followed a steady downward curve to December, when it was given as 22.8. The insurance group was the least affected, the index figure standing at 81.6 in December after a gradual downward trend from the January figure of 126.2. By the end of the year the market was in a state of virtual stagnation, even in comparison with the mild activity displayed in the early months.

COST OF LIVING

Lower wholesale prices for foodstuffs decreased the cost of living during the year. The general index figure for the cost of living showed a gradual downward trend interrupted by slight rises in July, September and October. A minor increase was also recorded in December, owing to a slight upward tendency in the prices of meats.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Both imports and exports showed a considerable falling off in 1931 as compared with the previous year. Imports, which totalled 1,727,956,401 escudos (\$76,030,081) showed a decrease of 675,847,233 escudos (\$29,737,278) in respect of the previous year; while exports with a total of 807,714,646 escudos (\$35,539,444) showed a decrease of 133,002,200 escudos (\$5,852,096) as compared with 1930.

Imports.—Imports of live animals showed a decided increase in 1931 as compared with 1930. The total for 1931 was 3,488 animals, valued at 3,732,132 escudos (\$164,213) compared with the 1930 total of 1,132 animals valued at 1,416,116 escudos (\$62,309).

With this exception, however, all other groups showed decreases. Imports of raw material for industry in 1931 were valued at 747,814,285 escudos (\$32,903,828) as against 900,255,763 escudos (\$39,611,253) in 1930. Textiles, valued at 134,556,305 escudos (\$5,920,477) in 1931, showed a decrease as compared with the 1930 figure of 215,276,093 escudos (\$9,472,148). A marked decline in imports of foodstuffs was shown, the 1931 figure being 382,185,114 escudos (\$16,816,145) as against 634,427,947 escudos (\$27,914,829) in 1930. Machinery and scientific instruments showed a decrease of 145,722,731 escudos (\$6,411,800) in respect of 1930, the 1931 figure being 224,640,700 escudos (\$9,884,190), while imports of various manufactured goods, with a total of 235,027,867 escudos (\$10,341,226), showed a decrease of 47,036,417 escudos (\$2,069,602) in respect to 1930.

Great Britain was as usual the leading shipper to this market in 1931, as out of the total imports amounting to 1,727,956,401 escudos (\$76,030,081) goods valued at over 393,000,000 escudos (\$17,292,000) were supplied from that source, practically every commodity imported into Portugal being represented. Germany, the United States, France and Belgium followed in the order named.

Exports.—All groups of exports showed decreases as compared with the previous year, particularly live animals, for which the 1931 figure was 1,567,206 escudos (\$68,957) as against 2,353,720 escudos (\$103,563) in 1930. The machinery and scientific instruments group in 1931 totalled 3,657,094 escudos (\$160,912) as against 6,501,391 escudos (\$286,061) in 1930, and the raw materials for industry showed a decrease of 96,731,345 escudos (\$4,256,179), the 1931 figure being 170,433,489 escudos (\$7,499,073). Exports of foodstuffs and general manufactures were perhaps the least affected. For the former the 1931 total was given as 539,840,475 escudos (\$23,752,980) as against 575,620,604 escudos (\$25,327,306) in 1930; while for the latter the 1931 figure was 52,360,169 escudos (\$2,301,306), the total in 1930 being given as 64,116,363 escudos (\$2,821,119).

TRADE WITH CANADA

Imports into Portugal from Canada showed a marked decrease in 1931 as compared with 1930. The total value of Canadian shipments in 1931, as given in the official Portuguese statistics, was 3,700,000 escudos (\$162,800) as against 29,521,000 escudos (\$1,298,924) in 1930.

This difference may be chiefly attributed to greatly decreased shipments of grain in 1931, since for the year 1930 Canada is credited with 24,303,360 kilos, while in 1931, according to the official Portuguese statistics, shipments of wheat from Canada amounted to only 74,435 kilos, all of which arrived in September.

Imports of wheat into Portugal from all sources showed a considerable decrease, however, the 1931 total being only 76,115,775 kilos, as compared with 147,395,982 kilos in the previous year. The 1931 total was chiefly made up of shipments from Argentina of 47 million kilos; the United States, 16 million kilos; Portuguese colonies, 5 million kilos; Holland, 3 million; and Russia, 3 million kilos. In 1930, Canada, with a total of 24 million kilos, was the third largest shipper, being preceded by Argentina with 48·5 million and the United States with 41 million kilos.

Shipments of Canadian cod showed a considerable increase in 1931 as compared with the previous year, the 1931 total being 209,479 kilos, as against 186,098 kilos in the year 1930.

Imports of Canadian automobiles show a considerable decrease, the total weight of such vehicles imported from Canada in 1931 being 6.236 kilos as against 29,414 kilos in 1930. The statistics do not indicate the number or value of the machines.

Portuguese exports to Canada amounted in all to 3.113 million escudos (\$136,972) in 1931, as compared with 3.679 millions (\$161,876) in 1930. These exports consisted of 26,949 decalitres of wine and 30,311 decalitres of liqueurs in 1931, as against 20,765 decalitres and 24.251 decalitres respectively in 1930. Shipments of cork amounted to 1,467,916 kilos in 1931 as compared with 1,383,620 kilos in 1930.

WORLD TRADE IN 1931

Countries whose import and export trade in 1929 represented in value about 80 per cent of the world total show a decline in 1931, as compared with 1930, of 26·3 per cent in imports for home consumption and of 27·5 per cent in domestic exports. The United Kingdom lost 19·3 and 10·6 per cent respectively. Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden had a smaller percentage decline in imports, and British India, British Malaya, and the United States a larger export decrease, while the Canadian decline was about equal to the United Kingdom's. Compared with 1929, the declines in 1931 for all the countries taken into the survey was 40·1 per cent in imports and 42·1 per cent in exports.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1931

G. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

III

Siam

British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies are more dependent on the prosperity of North America and Europe than is Siam. Siam's chief wealth lies in her usually large harvest of fine rice, which finds its main market in neighbouring countries. The full effect of the economic depression was not felt in Siam until much later than in most other countries.

During 1931 Siam had a fair rice crop, and the total damage sustained by floods in the latter part of the year is not likely to exceed that of other years. At the same time the rice trade is in a difficult position. During 1930 and 1931 Siam has had difficulty in meeting the low prices of Burma rice, her chief competitor. With the lower purchasing power of China due to silver depreciation and the existing civil strife, Burma's lower-quality product has been displacing Siamese rice. This situation has now been aggravated by the depreciation of Burma's currency since Great Britain went off the gold standard. Siam is adhering to the gold currency, with the result that her rice exporters are finding it still more difficult to secure orders, and the country is suffering severely. The Government has for years used London as her banking centre. The same course was followed by thousands of Siamese, who have their savings invested in sterling.

Soon after the King of Siam returned from Canada, an effort was made to balance the budget, since the Government revenue was showing a serious falling off. This was effected not by increased taxation, but by the reduction in the then existing scale of expenditure. If revenues continue to decline—and there is every indication that they will—it will be much more difficult to balance the next budget. The revenues from opium, poll tax, customs, mining, and export duties are showing a considerable contraction, as also are railway receipts. The new import taxes which were imposed during the year cannot hope to make up all the revenue losses incurred in other directions.

A new wireless broadcasting station under Government control was opened in Bangkok, and it is now possible for a private individual to own a radio set, which has not always been the case. An aerial transport company was organized for the carrying of mail and passengers in the northeastern provinces of Siam. In Southern Siam the Penang-Bangkok express train is now hauled by oil-burning locomotives. These engines are a great improvement over the old wood burners, and make what was before a dusty journey a more pleasant one.

During the year the Siamese Government created a Department of Commerce, at the head of which is a principal Trade Commissioner. The duties of this office are chiefly to promote the export of rice and other products.

Trade statistics for the year will not be available until the middle of 1932, but it is known that imports have been seriously affected. Motor car dealers report an almost complete absence of business. Machinery lines are at a standstill. While in previous years Siam imported a fair number of agricultural implements, there was a serious falling off in 1931. Importers in Bangkok still have considerable stocks of agricultural machinery on hand, with small prospect of being able to move the heavier types. In this connection it is to be regretted that no Canadian implement manufacturer has so far seriously investigated this market. Canned provisions, especially fish, are now subject to a heavy duty. This will have a tendency to increase the consumption of local fish and cut down imports.

The buildings of the city of Bangkok, the chief commercial centre of the country, show considerable improvement during the last two years. Roads are also much better—a further indication of the progress that is being made by Siam.

CURRENCY REGULATIONS IN PORTUGAL

R. W. McBURNEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

CURRENCY REGULATIONS

Milan, February 16, 1932.—Stabilization of the Portuguese escudo, effective in June, 1931, involved pegging it to the pound sterling at the rate of 110 escudos to the pound. In September, 1931, despite the fall in the pound, subsequent to abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom, the Portuguese authorities decided to allow the escudo to follow the pound. The resultant fluctuations in exchange, however, led Portuguese importers to make urgent recommendations for the adoption of some method of ensuring greater stability in the currency. Accordingly, the Bank of Portugal has evolved a system whereby, whenever the London exchange on New York falls below \$3.32, the escudo is pegged at 33 to the American dollar. As soon as the London rate on New York rises above \$3.32, the escudo again follows the pound.

CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

A decree dated September 6, 1924, established regulations for the control of foreign exchange, which are still in effect. It has not been found necessary to form new or additional regulations.

Under the provisions of these regulations the Bank of Portugal retains 50 per cent of all foreign exchange obtained by export. The reservation of this 50 per cent to the State is achieved as follows:—

The exporter shipping goods is required to present a statement of their value, in triplicate, to the Bank of Portugal. Providing the value is accepted as stated, he is then required to make a deposit of 10 per cent of this value as a security against the sale by him of the full amount of the export paper to his own bankers. The sale is made at the rate of 109.65 escudos to the pound. The 10 per cent deposit is returned to the exporter on production of a guarantee from his bankers that the export paper has been delivered to them and that they in turn will sell the required 50 per cent to the Bank of Portugal when the funds involved have been received. The rate paid for this exchange, by the Bank of Portugal, is governed by the current rate of exchange which remains constant at 109.65 escudos to the pound, except when the pound in terms of American dollars falls below \$3.32.

To obtain exchange for the purpose of paying for imports, it is necessary to obtain what is known as a *modelo* from the customs authorities, though exchange amounting to not more than £10 per month per person may be purchased without such a form. Exchange is sold by all authorized banks and may be purchased by them from the Bank of Portugal at the rate of 109.90 escudos to the pound. The Bank of Portugal also sells to the public at the rate of 110.20 escudos to the pound. In either case, there is a tax of 1.35 escudos on every 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates for currencies other than sterling are fixed by the Bank of Portugal every morning, based on sterling quotations in conjunction with quotations for other currencies in London as received by telegram.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT: WIRE RODS AND NETTING

(1) WIRE RODS: UMBRELLA RIBS AND FRAMES, REINFORCEMENT MATERIALS

The Board of Trade announce that an inquiry is to be held under the Merchandise Marks Act in respect to applications for Orders in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported:—

- (1) Iron and steel wire rods in coil.
- (2) Umbrella ribs, tubes and frames of iron and steel wire.
- (3) The following descriptions of reinforcement materials:—
 - (a) Fabricated meshwork or lattice made from iron and steel wire;
 - (b) Helicals, spirals, stirrups and hoops of iron and steel.

(2) WIRE NETTING, WOVEN WIRE, IRON AND STEEL WIRE, WIRE NAILS AND STAPLES

A similar inquiry is announced respecting the marking of imported:—

- (1) Wire netting and woven wire, including chain link fencing.
- (2) Iron and steel wire, and wire nails and staples, of the following descriptions:—
 - (a) Barbed wire on reels;
 - (b) Wire nails and wire staples;
 - (c) Wire in coils or bundles, including strand wire;
 - (d) Baling wire cut and looped at one end or both.

Attention is called to the fact that the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, 1927, requires imported goods of these descriptions to bear an indication of origin at the time of sale or exposure for retail sale, and the committee have been asked to report upon the question whether such goods should be required to bear an indication of origin on importation or on exposure for sale wholesale.

**OFFICIAL LIST OF EXEMPTIONS FROM NEW UNITED KINGDOM
TARIFF**

The list of exemptions from the new British 10 per cent tariff as published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466 (March 5), page 300-1, is practically confirmed in the official notice of exemptions that has been issued. In order to give the exact wording of items the full text of the official list is printed herewith.

Notice 206 of the Custom House, London, issued on February 29, 1932, reads as follows:—

Goods of the following classes and descriptions are exempted from the general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent chargeable on and after 1st March, 1932:—

Gold and silver bullion and coin; platinum in grain, ingot, bar, or powder.

Wheat in grain.

Maize in grain.

Meat, that is to say, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, ham and edible offals, but not including extracts and essences of meat or meat preserved in any airtight container.

Live quadruped animals.

Fish of British taking, including shell-fish.

Whale oil and whale products shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners to have been produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.

Tea.

Cotton (raw) (including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton linters).

Flax and true hemp (*cannabis sativa*), not further dressed after scutching or decortivating; tow of flax and true hemp (*cannabis sativa*).

Cottonseed, rapeseed, and linseed.

Wool and animal hair (raw), whether cleaned, scoured or carbonized or not; rags of wool not pulled; wool noils; and wool waste not pulled or garnetted.

Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated.

Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music.

Newsprint, that is to say, paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight of not less than 20 pounds or more than 25 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown, measuring 30 inches by 20 inches.

Wood pulp and esparto.

Rubber (raw), including crepe; rubber latex; gutta-percha (raw).

Metallic ores, concentrates and residues; scrap metals and wastes fit only for the recovery of metal.

Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.

Copper unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and rods.

Wooden pit-props.

Sulphur.

Mineral phosphates of lime.

Potassium carbonate, chloride and sulphate; kainite and other mineral potassium fertilizer salts, chinchona bark.
 Coal, coke and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.
 Unset precious and semi-precious stones and pearls.
 Radium compounds and ores.
 Scientific films, that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of section eight of the Finance Act, 1928, from the customs duty imposed by section three of the Finance Act, 1925.
 Flint, unground.
 Soya beans.
 Cork, raw and granulated, cork shavings and waste.
 Ramie, not dressed.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Certificate of Origin for Great Britain

Advice has been received from the Trade Commissioner's office in London that the certificate of origin required by Canadian exporters of butter, cheese, flour, and canned fish to the United Kingdom is that set forth in Appendix E of Notice 27A of the London Custom House, which has been widely distributed in Canada, and is the certificate prescribed for manufactured goods.

Irish Free State Bacon Tariff Prices

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes as follows under date February 24, 1932: With reference to customs duty imposed in the Irish Free State as from December 31, 1931, on bacon, ham, and pork, when imported from other than Empire countries, the duty depending on the price of the meat in question, the following prices certified by the Irish Free State Department of Agriculture for duty purposes on bacon imported from the countries of origin indicated became effective as from February 27, 1932:—

Country of Origin	Certified Price Cwt.	Duty
	s.	s.
Denmark	51	25
Sweden	49	30
Holland	47	30
Poland	41	35
Estonia	45	30
Latvia	43	35
Lithuania	42	35
United States	63	15
Argentina	50	25
Brazil	50	25

As the duty applies only to non-Empire bacon, Canadian bacon enters the Irish Free State without duty but it is necessary that shipments should be accompanied by a certificate of origin in order to qualify for this exemption from duty.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 30 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466 (March 5, 1932), page 344, regarding an increase from 20 per cent to 25 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of March 14 this percentage has been further increased to 30 per cent.

Increased Duties on Lard and Common Soap in Trinidad

WM. FREDERICK BULL, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Port of Spain, March 1, 1932.—The Legislative Council on February 26, 1932, increased the duty on lard from 2s. 1d. per 100 pounds to 1½d. per pound British preferential, and from 8s. 4d. per 100 pounds to 6d. per pound general tariff, plus a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty in each case. Imports from Canada are subject to British preferential tariff rates. This ordinance was passed to give a further preference to the lard substitute and edible oil industry which has recently been developed in this colony to provide a market for some of the excess production of coconut oil.

Lard substitutes are now dutiable as follows: British preferential tariff, 3d. per pound; general tariff, 1s. per pound. In 1930 this colony imported 2,293,885 pounds of lard and lard substitutes valued at £48,336, of which 265,748 pounds valued at £5,609 originated in Canada. The United Kingdom was the largest source of supply of this commodity. This figure was considerably reduced in 1931 by the increased duty on lard substitutes and this present ordinance will further reduce the importation of lard.

On the same date the local producers of common soap were given protection as they had shown that they could produce a product using local raw materials which would compare favourably in quality and price with the imported article. This ordinance divides common soap into two classes: (1) plain yellow, brown, blue mottled and similar soaps—subject to duty as follows: British preferential 5s. per case of 50 pounds, general tariff 10s. per case of 50 pounds; and (2) other kinds including polishing or soft soaps, British preferential 2s. per 100 pounds, general tariff 4s. per 100 pounds, all subject to a surtax of 10 per cent. All common soap was formerly subject to the same rates of duty, namely 2s. per 100 pounds British preferential, and 4s. per 100 pounds under the general tariff.

In 1930 this colony imported 4,058,166 pounds of common soap with a value of £58,973, of which Canada supplied 255,360 pounds valued at £4,433. As in the case of lard, the bulk of the imports came from the United Kingdom. This five-fold increase in the British preferential tariff rates (applicable to Canada) will practically eliminate imports into this colony of class (1) common soap, as the local product is being made with up-to-date machinery using domestic coconut oil as a base, and besides being equal in quality to most imported varieties, is well below them in price. The above increases apply to all shipments made to this colony after February 26, 1932.

Change in Austrian Supplementary Duties on Grain

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date February 25, 1932, that by a decree of the Austrian Government dated February 3, 1932, effective February 12, 1932, the supplementary duty under item No. 23 of the customs tariff for wheat, meslin, and spelt has been increased from 4 gold crowns to 5 gold crowns per 100 kg.; and the supplementary duty under item No. 24 of the customs tariff for rye has been decreased from 4 gold crowns to 2 gold crowns per 100 kg. Accordingly the duty on wheat is now 11 gold crowns and the duty on rye 8 gold crowns per 100 kg.

[1 gold crown = \$0.202 (at par); 100 kg. = 220 pounds]

Netherlands India Tariff

G. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, February 19, 1932.—A Government Budget and Finance Committee have been investigating for some time past every possible means of economizing and exploring all sources for revenue in Netherlands India. Three of their recommendations have so far been made public. They consist of a complete revision of the income tax upwards, a further increase in the excise on gasoline, and increased customs duties.

The gasoline tax on January 1 was raised from 13·6 cents (Canadian) per imperial gallon to 16·3 cents, and this has now been increased to 18·17 cents per gallon, effective on March 1, 1932.

The tariff of Netherlands India is an ad valorem duty, and it is the same for all countries, varying only with the articles imported. On January 1, 1931, the general tariff with a few exceptions was increased by the application of a 10 per cent surtax on the total duty charged. This surtax a year later was increased from 10 to 20 per cent, and it is proposed on April 1, 1932, to raise this surtax from 20 to 50 per cent. An example of the effect of this duty is that on provisions, on which during 1930 a duty of 12 per cent was imposed, there will be an increase to 18 per cent, which is a very considerable increase.

The Netherlands Indian Government have under review at the present time a complete revision of the entire tariff.

Tariff Changes in Palestine

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Egypt, writes from Cairo on February 13 stating that certain modifications have been made in the Palestinian tariff under an ordinance dated February 5, and having immediate effect. These include the following changes:—

Item 161, sole leather and tanned hides, new rate 30 mils per kilogram (3·3 pence per pound) as against 20 mils per kilo formerly.

Item 175, cream of milk, new rate 20 mils per kilogram (2·2 pence per pound) as against 12 mils per kilo previously.

Item 244, silk and artificial silk goods, 20 per cent ad valorem in lieu of the old rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Spirits, including liqueurs, in bottles exceeding 40 centilitres and not exceeding 80 centilitres (item 253), 150 mils (3 shillings) per bottle instead of 120 mils previously; in bottles exceeding 80 centilitres (item 254), 200 mils per litre (2s. 3·3d. per pint) instead of 160 mils per litre.

(The Palestinian £ is equivalent to the £ sterling, into which currency conversion has been effected above.)

Argentine Tariff on Aluminium Foil

Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, writes under date January 30, 1932, that an official valuation has been fixed for the clearance of aluminium foil through the Argentine customs. Previously the declared invoice value was accepted, but the following valuations have now been established to take effect from February 10:—

Aluminium foil, plain, valuation 3 gold pesos per kilogram.

Aluminium foil, interleaved or mounted on ordinary paper, valuation 2·40 gold pesos per kilogram.

Aluminium foil, painted or stamped in one colour, increase of 20 per cent; in two or more colours, 30 per cent; and embossed, 10 per cent more on the valuation in the respective classes.

The valuation of aluminium rivets or mouldings has been fixed at 1·60 gold pesos per kilogram.

The rate of duty is 32 per cent of the official valuation given above, with a further 10 per cent of the valuation as a temporary duty applicable until the end of 1932.

[1 gold peso equals 96½ Canadian cents at par or 66 Canadian cents at the present rate of exchange.]

Marking of Rubber Goods for Sale in Norway

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes under date February 23 that the Norwegian Government on February 12 passed a law respecting the marking of rubber goods for sale in Norway; this law is to become effective on May 12, 1932. Goods manufactured abroad must clearly show the country of manufacture and be marked in accordance with the regulations respecting each individual article. These regulations are available to interested exporters by making application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending March 14, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending March 7, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 7	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 14	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1571	\$.1585	8
Belgium	Belga	.1546	.1563	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0329	.0332	6
Denmark	Krone	.2161	.2233	5
Finland	Markka	.0183	.0190	8
France	Franc	.0435	.0441	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2640	.2669	6
Great Britain	Pound	3.9196	4.0633	4
Greece	Drachma	.0143	.0144	12
Holland	Guilder	.4462	.4515	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1943	.1960	7
Italy	Lira	.0576	.0581	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0198	.0200	7½
Norway	Krone	.2141	.2210	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0388	.0391	7
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0067	7
Spain	Peseta	.0849	.0856	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2161	.2191	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2143	.2172	2
United States	Dollar	1.1100	1.1193	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2858	.2882	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0721	.0727	—
Chile	Peso	.1332	.1343	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0656	1.0746	6
Mexico	Peso	.3775	.3768	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3108	.3134	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1776	.1791	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5133	.5177	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1092	1.1185	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2747	.2692	—
India	Ruppee	.2982	.3134	7
Japan	Yen	.3507	.3582	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4456	.4499	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3718	.3721	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4578	.....	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8269	.8563	—
Jamaica	Pound	3.9682	4.1081	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8269	.8563	—
Martinique	Franc	.0436	.0440	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0436	.0440	—
Australia	Pound	3.1340	3.2489	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.0200	4.1674	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

133. CANNED GOODS.—A South Wales firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of canned fruits, fish, and vegetables, with a view to representation. They would be agreeable to covering South Wales as sub-agents for United Kingdom representatives.

134. VINEGAR.—An import firm in Singapore wish to import vinegar from Canada in casks of from 30 to 40 gallons for bottling locally. C.i.f. prices and samples are required.

135. FLOUR.—A Santiago de Cuba manufacturers' representative desires to hear from Eastern Canada millers of flour with a view to representing them in Cuba.

136. BRAN.—A firm of feeding stuffs importers in Hamburg, Germany, wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of wheat bran.

Miscellaneous

137. ENAMELLEDWARE.—A Midland import and export house desires lowest quotations f.o.b. Canadian seaboard, with trade and prompt cash discount, on enamelled lavatory wash basins, size 17 inches by 19 inches. Details as to standard packings to be submitted.

138. SODA FOUNTAINS.—A Midland house factoring soda fountains and fittings desires to receive catalogues and prices from Canadian manufacturers. They have been importing from the United States, and now desire to trade direct with Canadian manufacturers and not through agents.

139. PICTURES OR LITHOGRAPHS.—Bristol manufacturers of chocolates who specialize in fancy boxes would be glad to receive offsets of lithographic pictures or scenes of typically Canadian character suitable for the tops of candy boxes. Sizes immaterial. Calendar backs might be suitable. Samples and prices will be considered by this firm.

140. BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS.—Agent in Milan wishes to import birch and maple logs, prime quality, straight, cut by rotary process. Dimensions: diameter cm. 70 maximum, length m. 3-60. Offers to include prices c.i.f. Genoa.

141. SPRUCE.—Milan agent desires offers from New Brunswick.

142. SPRUCE.—Genoa agent desires offers of spruce from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

143. "CHIPBOARD" OR PULPBOARD.—A firm of match manufacturers in the Bristol area ask to be placed in touch with a Canadian source of supply for what they describe as "chipboard," for the manufacture of match boxes. This is of a caliper 0.038, and comes in reels 23½ inches, about 43 inches diameter, with a strong wooden 9-inch centre with a hole 4 inches square. Samples of material desired can be seen on application to the Department.

144. OIL PAINTS.—A general import firm in Singapore will be interested in having quotations on ready-mixed oil paints in tins of 6 ounces, 10 ounces, and 1 pound, etc., for general purposes.

145. RUBBER CEMENT.—Commission agent in Istanbul, Turkey, desires to be put into touch with Canadian manufacturers or exporters of rubber cement.

146. ALUMINIUM FOIL.—A commission agent in Havana wishes to represent Canadian exporters of aluminium foil on a commission basis only.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Montclare, March 25; Montrose, April 2; Melita, April 9—all Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, April 11; Incemore, March 22 and April 29; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Antonia, March 21; Scythia, April 4—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverhill, March 26; Beaverdale, April 2—both Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, March 28; Aurania, April 11; Alaunia, April 29—all Cunard Line; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, March 21.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, April 2; Manchester Citizen, April 16—both Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Glasgow.—Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Antwerp.—Pennland, March 27 and April 24; Westernland, April 10—both Red Star Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 26.

To Rotterdam.—Blommersdyk, Holland-America Line, March 21.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, March 26 and April 23.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, March 26; Gripsholm, May 4—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Rosalind, March 22 and April 5 and 19; Silvia, March 29; Nerissa, May 3—all Furness-Red Cross Line; Incemore, March 22 and April 29; Aviemore, April 1—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, March 24 and April 7 and 21; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 2, 16 and 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, March 20; Lady Hawkins, April 3; Lady Drake, April 17—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 30 and April 27; Calabria, April 13—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, March 23; a steamer, April 6 and 20—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Skirmisher, March 26 and April 23; Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), April 9—both Hamilton National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Rodney, March 23 and April 20; Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 30 and April 27; Lady Somers, April 6; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), April 13—all Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Challenger, March 26; Canadian Constructor, April 23—both Canadian National.

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Bedford, April 15; Duchess of York, April 22; Duchess of Richmond, April 29; Duchess of Atholl, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30.

To London.—Beaverburn, April 15; Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, Cunard Line, April 29.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 23.

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6—all Canadian Pacific.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valfiorita, May 12; Vallarsa, May 22—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

From Saint John

To Liverpool.—Montclare, March 24; Melita, April 1; Duchess of Atholl, April 8—all Canadian Pacific.

To London.—Beaverhill, March 25; Beaverdale, April 1—both Canadian Pacific.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, March 31; Manchester Citizen, April 14—both Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Torr Head, Head Line, April 5 (cargo accepted for London-derry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Concordia, March 26; Salacia, April 9—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Rotterdam.—Evanger, County Line, April 5.

To Havre and Antwerp.—Brant County, March 25; Grey County, April 16—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverhill, Canadian Pacific, March 25; Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7; Hagen, April 21—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Bremen.—Bochum, March 24; Augsburg, April 7; Hagen, April 21—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line.

To Italian Ports.—Valprato, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, April 8.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Corinth, March 23; City of Athens, April 28—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Mattawin, Elder Dempster Line, March 25.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion SS. Corp., March 30 and April 13.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, March 30; Lady Drake, April 6—both Canadian National.

To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Bruno, March 31 and April 28; San Benito, April 14—both United Fruit Line.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Modavia, March 27; Parthenia, April 13; Moveria, April 27—all Balfour Guthrie & Co.

To London, Liverpool and Avonmouth.—Steel Trader, B. W. Greer & Son, April 9.

To Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Empire Star, American Mail Line, March 28.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, Fred Olsen Line, April 16.

To Antwerp.—Benjamin Franklin, Canadian-American Shipping Co., March 22.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Innaren, Empire Shipping Co., March 21.

To Auckland, Wellington and Melbourne.—Golden Harvest, Dingwall Cotts & Co., March 27.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya.—Belfast Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., April 12.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29; Ixion, April 26—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, March 24; Hikawa Maru, April 7; Hiye Maru, May 5—all Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (also calls at Nagasaki), March 26; Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23; Empress of Canada, May 7—all Canadian Pacific; Seattle, Tacoma Oriental SS. Co., March 26 (calls at Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, March 30; Niagara, April 27—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Salawati, April 6; Silverbeech, May 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, April 15; Golden Cloud, May 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waihemu, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, March 27 (also calls at Napier).

To Wellington, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.—A steamer, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., March.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Drecht dyk, March 27; Dinteldyk, April 10; Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Benjamin Franklin, April 2; Laurits Swenson, April 23—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Balboa, April 5; Axel Johnson, April 30—both Johnson Line.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Ivis, April 1; West Ira, April 17; West Mahwah, May 1—all Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225 Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

- Tokyo*: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Kobe*: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

- London*: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*
- London*: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)
- Liverpool*: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Bristol*: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Glasgow*: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

- New York City*: FREDERIC HUDD, 44 Whitehall Street. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

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Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1931

FREDERIC HUDD, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

New York City, March 15, 1932.—The foreign trade of the United States in the year 1931 showed a marked decrease as compared with 1930, according to the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total United States exports in 1931 had a value of \$2,423,759,239, as compared with exports to the value of \$3,843,181,282 in 1930, a decline of \$1,419,422,043 or 36·93 per cent. The value of United States imports in 1931 was \$2,089,802,098 as compared with \$3,060,908,489 in 1930, a decline of \$971,106,391 or 31·72 per cent.

United States exports to the principal countries during 1931 decreased. Exports to Canada in 1931 totalled \$395,647,609 as compared with \$659,093,588 in 1930, a decline of \$263,445,979 or 39·97 per cent, in comparison with a total decline in the export trade of the United States of 36·93 per cent. Imports from Canada into the United States in 1931 had a value of \$266,296,780 as compared with \$402,350,280 in 1930, a decline of \$136,053,500 or 33·81 per cent, in comparison with a drop of 31·72 per cent in the total import trade of the United States.

The following tabulation indicates the value of United States trade with leading countries in 1931:—

	Exports		Imports	
	1931 \$	1930 \$	1931 \$	1930 \$
Total United States	2,423,759,239	3,843,181,282	2,089,802,098	3,060,908,489
	Decline, 36.93%		Decline, 31.72%	
Canada	395,647,609	659,093,588	266,296,780	402,350,280
	Decline, 39.97%		Decline, 33.81%	
Other British Empire Countries—				
United Kingdom	455,560,614	678,104,895	135,452,411	209,993,973
	Decline, 32.82%		Decline, 35.49%	
Irish Free State	6,228,983	13,724,694	2,303,436	5,363,611
	Decline, 54.61%		Decline, 57.05%	
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,138,409	11,285,227	10,396,085	11,485,275
	Decline, 36.74%		Decline, 9.48%	
Australia	27,167,312	75,989,985	12,504,130	17,451,361
	Decline, 64.25%		Decline, 28.35%	
New Zealand	13,478,571	29,827,178	4,433,031	11,621,282
	Decline, 54.81%		Decline, 61.85%	
South Africa	28,305,965	38,077,755	4,403,952	6,938,713
	Decline, 25.66%		Decline, 36.53%	
British India	36,698,288	45,195,464	58,520,543	104,148,206
	Decline, 18.8%		Decline, 43.81%	
West Indies and Bermudas, including Cuba	89,079,335	164,100,208	161,319,471	228,435,257
	Decline, 45.72%		Decline, 29.38%	
British West Indies—				
Bermudas	4,667,840	4,697,990	527,478	659,103
Barbados	957,406	1,358,010	551,343	498,863
Jamaica	5,561,859	8,373,912	6,262,374	7,763,229
Trinidad and Tobago	2,885,346	6,239,465	5,620,073	8,372,752
Other British West Indies	3,116,702	4,704,529	1,138,969	1,595,999
Argentina	52,635,723	129,861,633	35,979,063	71,891,203
	Decline, 59.49%		Decline, 49.12%	
Brazil	28,579,023	53,809,048	110,301,051	130,853,892
	Decline, 46.88%		Decline, 15.71%	
France	121,819,903	223,960,243	79,174,226	113,774,639
	Decline, 45.61%		Decline, 30.41%	
Germany	165,999,133	278,269,296	127,084,402	176,980,503
	Decline, 40.34%		Decline, 28.19%	
Netherlands	65,482,336	104,915,346	34,907,103	51,192,907
	Decline, 37.58%		Decline, 31.81%	
Japan	155,668,045	164,570,403	205,399,343	279,040,060
	Decline, 5.41%		Decline, 26.39%	
China	97,888,391	89,605,083	66,760,511	101,464,480
	Increase, 9.24%		Decline, 34.20%	

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY CLASSES

The following table sets forth United States exports and imports by economic classes in 1931 as compared with 1930:—

	Domestic Exports		General Imports	
	1930 1,000 \$	1931 1,000 \$	1930 1,000 \$	1931 1,000 \$
Twelve months ending December . .	3,781,172	2,377,846	3,060,908	2,089,802
Crude materials	829,098	566,650	1,002,161	642,245
Crude foodstuffs	178,533	127,072	400,125	304,918
Manufactured foodstuffs	362,650	246,907	293,448	222,374
Semi-manufactures	512,802	317,661	608,153	371,893
Finished manufactures	1,898,089	1,119,556	757,022	548,372

UNITED STATES-CANADA TRADE IN 1931

FREDERIC HUDD, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

New York City, March 15, 1932.—The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures for the calendar year 1931 indicate that, while both United States exports to Canada and imports from Canada showed a marked decrease in most lines in both volume and value, the greatest decrease took place in the United States exports to Canada. United States exports to Canada in 1931 totalled \$395,647,609 as compared with \$659,093,588 in 1930, a decline of \$263,445,979 or 39.97 per cent. Imports from Canada in 1931 totalled

\$266,296,780 as compared with \$402,350,280 in 1930 a decline of \$136,053,500 or 33·81 per cent. On the basis of these statistics it will be noted that Canada's unfavourable balance of trade with the United States in 1931 was \$129,350,829, as compared with an unfavourable balance of \$256,743,308 in 1930.

In considering statistics covering United States-Canada trade, it should be borne in mind that discrepancies sometimes occur between our official Canadian trade returns and those of the United States. These discrepancies arise chiefly because of the difficulty of determining from the United States figures available, what volume or value of Canadian exports consigned to foreign countries via United States ports are included in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce returns covering total United States imports from Canada, and conversely with regard to United States export shipments routed via Canadian ports.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CANADA

In agricultural products, the value of the exports of corn to Canada in 1931 was \$1,181,829 as compared with \$4,179,489 in 1930. The value of raw cotton exports was \$7,247,434 as compared with \$13,051,040. Of mineral products, the value of bituminous coal exports to Canada in 1931 was \$37,624,003 as compared with \$49,981,697 in 1930. Crude petroleum and gasoline also showed marked decreases. United States exports to Canada of manufactured products of metal show marked decreases, notably in the case of iron and steel plates, steel sheets, tinplate, and copper.

Below is a tabulation of the principal items in United States exports to Canada in which decreases in both volume and value occurred in 1931 as compared with 1930:—

	1930	1931
Hams and shoulders, curedLb.	10,008,631	6,392,865
Bacon (all cured sides and backs, except pickled)Lb.	1,580,118	945,587
Pickled porkLb.	4,090,197	1,295,342
LardLb.	623,043	130,250
Fish, canned (salmon)Lb.	7,102,502	4,081,918
Eggs in the shellDoz.	796,684	326,246
CornBu.	13,206,710	8,588,440
Wheat flourBbls.	1,437,607	764,566
RaisinsLb.	578,383	70,229
Raw cottonLb.	119,351	16,037
Sheetings, 40 inches wide and under—	3,052,476	134,950
UnbleachedSq. Yds.	969,262	40,109
BleachedSq. Yds.	4,815,399	1,931,601
Silk hosiery (women's full-fashioned) . .Doz. Prs.	4,179,489	1,181,829
Southern pine (rough)M. Ft.	64,668	125,777
Book paper, not coatedLb.	518,320	494,602
Coal, bituminousTons	2,000,783	3,072,580
Petroleum, crudeBbls.	10,144,648	8,537,800
Gasolene, in bulkBbls.	23,767,249	17,014,307
	1,158,964	956,072
	96,361,880	84,785,233
	13,051,040	7,247,434
	5,795,972	4,027,820
	426,260	231,788
	1,011,857	795,595
	106,057	54,661
	11,816	1,481
	124,571	15,779
	12,365	3,659
	386,300	92,625
	9,573,644	4,590,788
	583,721	258,964
	12,145,641	9,491,873
	49,981,697	37,624,003
	18,966,679	19,209,096
	25,689,463	14,764,912
	4,262,643	2,927,823
	15,121,187	8,434,254

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CANADA—*Concluded*

	1930	1931
Iron and steel plates not fabricated	Lb. 172,548,362	78,278,536
	\$ 3,685,046	1,532,308
Steel sheets—		
Galvanized	Lb. 39,786,598	10,675,830
	\$ 1,431,773	381,536
Black	Lb. 211,530,502	122,821,032
	\$ 6,707,953	4,039,806
Tin plate, terne plate and tagger's tin	Lb. 124,948,284	5,835,329
	\$ 6,719,553	258,453
Welded black pipe, steel	Lb. 14,493,547	6,921,673
	\$ 678,911	362,522
Refined copper in ingots, bars or other forms	Lb. 13,764,603	7,119,358
	\$ 2,040,852	638,523
Copper rods	Lb. 21,625,069	7,067,663
	\$ 2,962,667	718,211
Other insulated copper wire	Lb. 1,635,883	603,143
	\$ 570,557	172,626
Sewing machines	No. 10,467	5,821
	\$ 287,047	160,459
Standard typewriters	No. 6,058	1,573
	\$ 407,671	101,799
Grain harvesters and binders	No. 3,368	372
	\$ 715,253	60,858
Combines	No. 1,531	13
	\$ 2,245,960	12,060
Wheel tractors	No. 7,111	594
	\$ 6,010,503	429,891
Track-laying tractors	No. 715	139
	\$ 1,541,869	219,153
Automobile parts	\$ 17,154,802	10,544,683
Automobile parts for replacement	\$ 6,582,725	4,036,269

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Of Canadian products imported into the United States in 1931 as compared with 1930, there were noteworthy increases in the case of bleached sulphate wood pulp and copper concentrates. In all other principal lines there were decreases. The following table shows those Canadian products imported into the United States in which there were marked increases or decreases in 1931 as compared with 1930:—

	1930	1931
Cheese, all other	Lb. 3,142,208	1,511,011
	\$ 522,158	195,263
Cattle hides, wet salted	Pieces 634,724	342,554
	\$ 3,309,615	1,050,439
Calf skins, wet salted	Pieces 582,721	304,387
	\$ 691,941	194,142
Furs, fox, other than silver or black	No. 51,653	45,192
	\$ 1,585,940	955,774
Flaxseed	Bus. 914,763	1,214,491
	\$ 1,686,422	1,401,985
Sulphite wood pulp, unbleached	Tons 170,391	88,604
	\$ 8,048,132	3,754,962
Sulphite wood pulp, bleached	Tons 181,203	185,037
	\$ 13,119,599	11,542,298
Sulphate wood pulp, unbleached	Tons 65,157	32,216
	\$ 4,026,301	1,926,022
Sulphate wood pulp, bleached	Tons 11,165	20,484
	\$ 1,026,074	1,891,099
Standard newsprint	Lb. 3,978,570,153	3,512,111,520
	\$ 116,470,307	96,796,917
Copper ore	Lb. 48,796,081	5,890
	\$ 5,502,982	409
Copper concentrates	Lb. 7,473,652	33,864,502
	\$ 773,570	2,439,087
Copper—		
Unrefined black, blister and converter	Lb. 118,381,569	39,291,472
	\$ 14,457,968	4,178,091
Refined	Lb. 79,944,143	83,688,691
	\$ 10,647,206	7,569,343
Lead ore and matte	Lb. 34,513,398	5,228,570
	\$ 1,839,788	203,543

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, February 17, 1932.—The improvement in the Australian financial outlook, which was looked for in the early weeks of the new year, received a set-back when the State Government of New South Wales unexpectedly applied to the Commonwealth Loan Council for an immediate advance of over £500,000 towards interest payments of over £900,000 due on February 1 in London and New York. The advance was not made, hence for the first time in the history of Australia oversea interest became overdue, with the result that all external issues of Commonwealth and State securities suffered a serious decline, while internal consolidated loans developed weakness. It was subsequently announced that the Commonwealth Government proposed, at an early date, paying the overdue interest (aggregating £958,763) defaulted by New South Wales, and also intended taking legal action to recover that amount together with considerable advances previously made to that State.

The trading figures of the Commonwealth continue to improve, and the surplus of exports indicates that oversea commitments for interest and sinking fund requirements are fairly well provided for.

Towards the end of 1932, loans to the extent of £15,000,000 (chiefly New South Wales) become due in London, and while it is anticipated that a substantial amount will be renewed, yet provision will have to be made for the unconverted balance.

The conference of Premiers of the Australian States held in Melbourne early in February gave considerable attention to the serious railway deficits and the co-ordination of transport activities upon a more economical basis.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES

The revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first seven months of the fiscal year disclose deficits in each instance.

The following return sets out the position:—

	Seven Months ended January 31, 1932		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
Commonwealth.. . . .	£36,860,000	£39,194,000	£ 2,334,000
New South Wales	22,999,411	31,169,903	8,170,492
Victoria	10,448,580	14,311,647	3,863,067
Queensland	6,679,519	8,433,810	1,754,291
South Australia.. . . .	4,914,000	6,897,000	1,983,000
Western Australia	4,280,399	5,614,300	1,333,901
Tasmania	1,343,449	1,578,060	234,611
Combined deficiency for seven months.. . . .			£19,673,362 \$95,612,539

The above deficiency of £19,673,362 (\$95,612,539) for the seven months to January, 1932, compares with the deficiency of £26,973,965 (\$131,093,469) for the corresponding seven months of 1930-31.

BANKS BUYING AND SELLING DOLLARS

Australian banks are to-day buying United States dollars at the rate of \$2.79½ (selling at \$2.73¼), and Canadian dollars at \$3.20¾ (selling at \$3.12½) in Australian currency, including the exchange on London of £24 7s. 6d. on every £100 English currency.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

Wheat.—Large quantities of wheat and flour since the opening of the new season on December 1 continue to be shipped oversea. Total shipments from

all the Australian States are now estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, leaving approximately 90,000,000 bushels still available for export. So far there has been no noticeable decrease in shipments to the Orient, though shipments in transit to Shanghai may be diverted to other ports, and for the present exports to Shanghai have been suspended. Sales have been made for shipment to Tientsin.

In the previous year, China and Japan were the best markets for Australian wheat, these countries having taken three times the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom.

The demand from the United Kingdom and the Continent, particularly from Italy, has recently been active.

The quality of the 1931-32 crop is excellent and above the average.

Excluding the bonus of 4½d. per bushel paid by the Commonwealth Government to growers, it is estimated that farmers receive from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per bushel (in Australian currency) for their wheat, depending on the distance to the seaboard.

Flour.—So far this season about 142,000 tons of Australian flour have been exported in comparison with 92,000 tons shipped in the same period of last year. Milling companies state that overseas business is difficult to negotiate, as offers from the United Kingdom and Egypt have been unattractive. Inversely, the demand from Java and China has been normal, and millers have been fairly busy in consequence.

In sympathy with the slight advance in wheat, flour prices have risen slightly, though they are a little lower than those ruling a month ago. To-day's prices for standard quality flour per ton of 2,000 pounds f.o.b. steamer at main Australian ports (in Australian currency) are:—

	£	s.	d.	Normally
Packed in sacks of 140 or 150 pounds gross.. . . .	6	17	6	(\$33.46)
Packed in hessian bags 98 or 101 pounds gross.. . . .	7	2	6	(34.67)
Packed in calico bags of 49 pounds gross.. . . .	7	12	6	(37.11)

Freight rates remain steady, although recently owners have been asking up to 29s. (\$7.06) per ton to the United Kingdom and Continent, but the average charter in recent weeks has varied from 26s. 3d. (\$6.39) to 27s. 6d. (\$6.69), depending upon loading port. Shipments to China have been made at 19s. (\$4.62) per ton.

IRISH FREE STATE BUTTER TRADE

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, March 4, 1932.—Butter is second in importance only to live stock in the export trade of the Irish Free State. Although during 1931 the volume of this trade fell off by over 25 per cent from the previous year, the total still exceeded 42,300,000 pounds.

The British market absorbs nearly all the butter exported from the Irish Free State, and a large potential market exists there for the Irish product. However, high quality is demanded, together with the requisite of steady supplies and even quality. Up to the present, Denmark and New Zealand have supplied the bulk of the butter requirements of the United Kingdom, but strenuous efforts have been made to increase the Irish Free State's share of the trade.

In 1924, the Irish Free State Government introduced legislation to improve the quality of exported butter, and the results have been highly successful in many respects, the export trade having increased as shown in the following table:—

IRISH FREE STATE BUTTER EXPORTS

	Total Cwt.	To Great Britain Cwt.
1924	457,024	412,268
1925	401,559	351,858
1926	500,887	447,543
1927	585,501	540,986
1928	559,134	506,182
1929	560,482	500,960
1930	524,692	473,497
1931	377,742	326,803

In addition to taking steps to regulate the export standards for butter and to control such matters as packing, the question of production received attention and co-operative creameries were organized throughout the country. In many cases these were actually taken over and operated by the Government for the benefit of farmers. The number of premises registered under the Irish Free State Dairy Produce Act of 1924 increased from a total of 25 in 1926 to 629 in 1930, when the details were: 216 creameries, 344 separating stations, 1 manufacturing exporter, 31 butter factories, and 37 non-manufacturing exporters. In addition, a general reorganization of the creamery industry has taken place, and proprietary creameries, which were found to be in competition with the co-operatives, were bought up by the Government and their milk supplies transferred to co-operative creameries. The total number of creameries and auxiliaries in the Free State at the time was 580, of which approximately 400 were owned by the co-operative societies. The remaining 180 were privately owned and have been acquired by the Government. Of these, 71 have been closed.

While a great deal has been accomplished in this direction, one major problem remains unsolved, the maintenance of year-round butter production. Figures are not available to show the monthly production of butter in the Irish Free State with the exception of the past few months. In September, 1931, regulations were brought into force requiring returns to be made every two weeks showing the butter production and the quantity of butter being held in cold storage. From these, which are quoted below, it will be observed that there is a rapid seasonal decline in butter production in the Irish Free State, reaching the vanishing point in January and February when only between 4,000 and 5,000 cwt. were produced.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND

	Production Cwt.	In Store Cwt.
September 30, 1931	38,400	71,566
October 15	33,000	76,746
October 31	31,100	77,059
November 15	18,920	75,618
November 30	11,340	69,070
December 15	4,720	56,334
December 31	3,390	47,339
January 15, 1932	2,220	36,495
January 31	2,030	25,537
February 15	2,130	14,170

In an effort to overcome this difficulty, to encourage winter dairying and at the same time assist in counteracting adverse market prices, in the early spring of 1931, when butter prices fell to a low point and there appeared to be some danger that Irish farmers would retire from the trade owing to extremely unremunerative prices for cream, a tariff of 4d. (8 cents at par) per pound was placed on all butter imported into the Irish Free State. It was hoped that this action would conserve to some extent the Irish Free State market for home-produced butter, ensure better prices to Irish farmers, and reduce the imports which in previous years had amounted to 40,545 cwt. (1929); 52,795 cwt. (1928);

43,825 cwt. (1927); and 58,743 cwt. (1926). However, although the price of Irish Free State produced butter immediately advanced, and in fact is at present quoted at retail in bulk at 1s. 6d. (36 cents at par) per pound, imports during 1931 declined only very slightly, being 29,682 cwt. as compared with 30,279 cwt. in 1930. At the same time there has been no visible sign of increased winter production, while exports of all classes of butter from the Irish Free State declined from 524,692 cwt. in 1930 to 377,742 cwt. in 1931.

The total output of butter in the Irish Free State in 1929, the latest census year, was estimated to be 1,542,000 cwt., of which 709,702 cwt. was creamery butter and 835,000 cwt. was "farmers' " butter. The apparent consumption of butter in the Free State in that year was 940,000 cwt., leaving an export surplus of roughly 600,000 cwt. It seems doubtful, especially under existing conditions, whether production can be increased greatly in the near future, or whether an increased share of the British market can be secured.

SALES OF AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS AND COAL STOKERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, March 4, 1932.—During the past few years there has been a fair development in the sale of automatic oil burners in the United Kingdom. In addition to the four or five comparatively well-known machines of home manufacture on the market, there have been considerable importations from the United States. Several of the American manufacturers were able to secure satisfactory connections with the larger firms of heating engineers, and one or two firms have set up their own branch offices. Recently many manufacturers have been in the market, but the field for adequate representation—through firms in a position to maintain a service department as well as to sell the burners—is restricted. Oil burners and parts to the value of \$261,080 were exported from the United States to the United Kingdom in 1930.

At present, as a result of the suspension of the gold standard by the United Kingdom and the introduction of the 10 per cent tariff, the cost of importation from the United States has been increased by nearly 40 per cent. As a result, it is reported that a number of the better-known makers of oil burners are preparing either to manufacture or to assemble their machines in this country. The leading heating engineers appear to confirm the view that, while there is a better prospect for Canadian burners now than in the past, yet the opportunities for making suitable connections are limited for the reason given above.

In spite of the increased importation costs, the average price for burners in this market has not increased to any great extent. It is estimated that the usual price for the installation of a moderate-sized automatic burner, complete with fittings, is from £130 to £140. Moreover, one of the cheapest imported burners on the market is quoted at a price which does not differ to any appreciable extent from that given prior to the recent change in currency and tariff.

The opinion has been expressed by two or three members of the trade that a good market is available for a small burner capable of heating a small boiler which, completely installed, should cost under £90. This would reach the householder of moderate means, who is not catered to under present conditions. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that this is a trade that requires the personal attention of a representative of any firm contemplating entering this market. The necessity of securing representation through a firm capable of giving service, and other points that are certain to arise during negotiation, require a consideration that can only be given by a personal visit to this country.

AUTOMATIC COAL STOKERS

In response to an inquiry from a Canadian firm, investigations were recently made on the market for automatic coal stokers. It was found that the only known coal stoker on the market was an American product introduced into this country a few months ago; distribution is through a London firm of automatic oil burner manufacturers. While many members of the heating trade are sceptical as to the prospects, the actual distributors affirm that there is a considerable market for their product. This they stated was due to the aversion of many public bodies to the use of oil for heating equipment, which increased the sale of oil—a foreign product—at the expense of coal.

As certain engineering companies have expressed an interest in obtaining details of automatic coal stokers of Canadian manufacture, any Canadian firms interested are requested to communicate direct with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, sending illustrative matter and specifications with c.i.f. United Kingdom port prices.

TRADE NOTES FROM SCOTLAND

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Trade Ship for Montreal

Glasgow, March 2, 1932.—The exhibition of a country's products on trade ships which travel to the harbours of overseas countries is a new development in international interchange of commodities. Scotland is falling into line. Sixty-five Scottish firms are participating in an enterprise of the Anchor-Donaldson Line of Glasgow to show a wide range of Scotland's products on their steamship *Letitia* at Montreal during the week commencing May 16.

The products to be shown are: bagpipes and drums, etc.; boilers, valves, etc.; books; boot-laces; biscuits; "Camp" coffee; chemicals; cornflour, etc.; coal; domestic pottery; druggists' sundries; dextrine; engines; firebricks; bath-brick; fine goods; hardware; ships' fittings, etc.; hair; hosiery; underwear, etc.; heaters; Highland goods; iron and steel; knitted wear; Shetland knitwear; leather; machinery; laundry machinery; heating machinery; electrical machinery; marine motors; oilsilk, waterproofs, etc.; clay tobacco pipes; preserves; rope, canvas, nets; shoes; ship's steering gear; tartans; tea; tobacco, etc.; tweeds; wire rope; and whisky.

On the return journey to Glasgow the *Letitia* will carry an exhibition of Canadian products to show to the people of Scotland.

It is hoped and expected that the enterprise will stimulate trade both ways between Scotland and the Dominion.

New Glasgow Housing Scheme

The Corporation of Glasgow yesterday invited tenders for the largest housing scheme yet promoted in this city. The scheme comprises the construction of 1,054 houses on the north side of Glasgow, at an estimated cost of £500,000 (\$2,430,000 at par), and is to provide accommodation for about 4,000 people. The corporation have built over 27,000 houses since the end of the war, occupied by about 110,000 people. One person in every ten of the population lives in a municipal house.

Canada has some interest in these schemes. British Columbia Douglas fir is specified by Glasgow Corporation for many purposes where it can be used economically. This applies to the scheme referred to above.

Another Canadian product which will no doubt be used extensively in this scheme if prices remain competitive is insulating and building board. A Canadian firm's product was accepted for a Glasgow housing scheme launched a few months ago. The specifications for the new scheme state that the building board is a certain Canadian board, or other equal approved by the Director of Housing.

Market for Feathers

A recent inquiry from an important Glasgow firm for a Canadian source of supply for chicken feathers shows that there is a market here for this product. Quality varies considerably from district to district. Prices too are very variable, but the above firm in the middle of February had an offer of quite a good grade of washed feathers at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents (American) per pound c.i.f. The other extreme is quoted from the Pacific Coast, where shippers in Washington are asking 8 to 9 cents per pound for thoroughly deodorized, washed and purified feathers.

The feathers are variously packed. The firm mentioned above would prefer to see them put up in bags of 1 cwt. (112 pounds), and three to four of these bags bound together for shipment. Other packers put them up in bales of about 300 pounds. The former method is preferred, and a net weight price should be quoted, as buyers do not like to pay the price of feathers for burlap, and when buying gross for net the general feeling is that too much burlap is used. The cost of packing has to be paid for, but this should be included in the price. It is also essential that quotations be given c.i.f.

Scottish National Development Council

Although established only a few months ago, the Scottish National Development Council is already a force in the country. The council, whose membership includes a large number of the leaders in the national life of Scotland, including industry and municipal affairs, was launched with the object of arresting the flight of industry to the South, mainly to the London area, and to attract new industries to Scotland. It serves the function, on a national scale, that is performed by the industrial commissioners in some of the cities of Canada. The inauguration of the movement has coincided with the reversal of the fiscal policy of this country. This fact, coupled with the activity of the organization, is resulting in large numbers of inquiries from Continental and American firms for sites for new industrial plants. These inquiries are perhaps only a fraction of similar ones for sites in England, mainly in the London area and the Midlands. Through the propaganda of the National Development Council, Scotland, and particularly the West, is becoming better known as an overflowing reservoir of the most highly skilled craftsmen in the world.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF JAMAICA

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, February 2, 1932.—It was pointed out, in the report on "Conditions in Jamaica in 1931," which was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466 (March 5), that that year constituted a record for bankruptcies and civil lawsuits, the underlying cause being, of course, the economic depression. In 1930 bankruptcies totalled 203; in 1931 the total was 309. Liabilities for the respective years were £95,101 and £92,382, and the total available assets were £40,634 and £26,771.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

Bankruptcies in Jamaica are dealt with by a public officer styled the Administrator General, who is *ex officio* Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court,

if the assets of the bankrupt are certified by affidavit, at the time of bankruptcy, as likely to yield more than £200. Proceedings in such cases are taken through the Supreme Court. If no such affidavit is made at the time of bankruptcy, the matter is dealt with by resident magistrate's court of the parish where the bankruptcy has occurred—irrespective of the amount of indebtedness. The clerks of these courts are *ex officio* trustees in bankruptcy in such matters.

The discharge of the bankrupt and the conditions attaching thereto are in the hands of the Supreme or the resident magistrate's court, as the case may be, which are also empowered to inflict punishment for culpable bankruptcies and other fraudulent transactions. Prior to January 4, 1932, the bankruptcy laws of Jamaica contained *inter alia* the following special provisions (which are still in force):—

(a) That it shall be incumbent upon bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years.

(b) For the administration of deceased persons' estates in bankruptcy;

(c) For books of account of debtors to have been kept in English.

(d) That undischarged bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20, or more, without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years;

(e) That sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors, or unless made after twenty-one days' notice in the *Jamaica Gazette* and a daily paper published in Kingston, shall be void against creditors in case of his bankruptcy; and

(f) That such advertisement may be alleged as an act of bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the petitioning creditor.

RECENT AMENDMENTS TO BANKRUPTCY LAWS

It had long been the view of responsible members of the commercial community that the existing laws did not afford sufficient protection to traders against loss arising from dishonest dealing by their customers. It was claimed that fraud was frequently perpetrated by pretended transfers of stock from one branch of a business to another; that assets were often concealed; that the identity of the owners of certain small businesses was often doubtful and difficult to establish; that gambling and usury, conducted under the guise of a so-called "partnership"—whereby a number of small traders would each pay weekly a certain sum into a common fund, available on loan at exorbitant interest to members of the partnership—were dissipating assets that should have been available for the discharge of *bona fide* business debts.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce accordingly represented to the Government the need for tightening up the colony's bankruptcy laws, in order to afford better protection to honest traders, and at the session of the Legislative Council, held last autumn, a law was passed to that effect. The principal features of this law, assented to by the Governor on the 4th instant, and therefore now in force, are as follows:—

(a) The term "debtor" is more precisely defined, to include absentee proprietors or traders who hitherto could not be reached by bankruptcy proceedings. Such a proprietor or trader can now be made a bankrupt in respect of defaults by his resident agent or manager unless it be proved that the latter exceeded his authority.

(b) The keeping of proper books of account is insisted upon. The amending law provides penalties for bankrupt traders who have not kept a cash book, a stock book, and an annual stock statement from which the Trustee in Bankruptcy would be able to obtain an accurate knowledge of the business.

(c) Penalties are provided for debtors who have operated on fictitious capital or by means of money obtained at excessive rates of interest or under any plan or scheme involving the payment of excessive interest, fines, premiums, commissions or bonuses. This amendment is aimed at the "partnership" system hitherto fairly common amongst certain of the smaller shopkeepers. The discharge of a bankrupt found guilty of such a practice may be suspended by the court.

(d) Persons who have lent money at interest to one who afterwards becomes a bankrupt may not receive, by way of dividend in respect of such interest due, a rate of more than 6 per cent per annum; but the right of a creditor to receive a higher rate of interest after

all debts have been liquidated is not precluded. This section is obviously designed to prevent a bankrupt from defrauding his creditors by having one of his relatives or friends put in a claim for interest at an excessive rate.

(c) Any account stated to have been settled between a debtor and a creditor within three years before the former becomes bankrupt may now be examined by the trustee and, if it appears to him necessary, reopened. If such account proves substantially the same as the creditor's claim against the bankrupt, the two will be treated by the trustee as one transaction. Any sums received from a debtor by a creditor, prior to the former's bankruptcy, by way of bonus, premiums, fines, commissions or otherwise, may be appropriated by the trustee to the satisfaction of interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, and thereafter to the satisfaction of the principal.

(f) The husband of a bankrupt married woman or the wife of a bankrupt married man is not entitled to dividend as a creditor unless and until all the other creditors have been satisfied.

Canadian exporters who do business with the smaller Jamaican shopkeepers through resident local agents will doubtless welcome these amendments. It is thought likely that further legal enactments for the protection of trade—bearing especially on the identification of owners of businesses—will be made in the near future.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOW A LARGE DECREASE

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, February 12, 1932.—The report of the Indian Railway Board for the year ending March 31, 1931, has just been issued, and the depressed condition of trade during the year is reflected in the large decrease in the gross earnings of the railways. The general economic situation, the civil disobedience movement, and the growing motor bus competition, all contributed to reduce the gross traffic receipts of the State-owned railways by over Rs.75,000,000 compared with those of the previous year, and with an increase in interest charges of over Rs.20,000,000 there has been a net loss of Rs.51,900,000 as compared with a gain of Rs.40,400,000 in fiscal year 1929-30. In order to meet this deficit, and to pay the contribution to general revenues of Rs.57,500,000, the railway reserve fund had to be drawn upon to the extent of nearly Rs.55,000,000. In addition to the heavy decline in gross traffic receipts, there was a diminution of Rs.3,800,000 in the surplus profits from subsidized companies.

The total earnings of all Indian railways, including those with which the Government of India is not directly concerned, amounted to Rs.1,065,700,000, of which Rs.644,100,000 or 60·4 per cent were from goods traffic, Rs.342,900,000 or 32·3 per cent from passenger traffic, and Rs.78,700,000 or 7·3 per cent from parcels, luggage and miscellaneous items. Passenger earnings showed a decrease of 11·1 per cent—from Rs.385,800,000 to Rs.342,900,000 as compared with the previous year. Earnings from goods traffic on all railways decreased by Rs.44,000,000. The items chiefly affected were coal, cotton raw and manufactured, metallic ores, rice, and iron and steel wrought.

During the year 573 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic, raising the total mileage to 42,281. Important new works included the electrification of 49 miles of double track on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which completes the main line electrification scheme, and the electrification of the Madras suburban section of the South Indian Railway. Large additions were made to the rolling stock of all the railways during the year.

The value of miscellaneous stores purchased by the railways through the Indian Stores Department during the period under review amounted to Rs.12,798,000 as compared with Rs.15,105,000 during the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the general fall in market prices, and retrenchment by the railways in the purchase of stores.

Floods and washouts during the year were the cause of heavy expense. One flood carried away four spans of 60 feet each of a bridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, while in the Nilgiri Hills in the south of India a section of railway was washed out and remained out of commission from October, 1930, to April, 1931. Accidents show a decrease of 1,225 as compared with the previous year, but train wrecking and attempts at train wrecking increased from 58 in fiscal year 1929-30 to 145 in fiscal year 1930-31.

The railways continue to find road motor transport a matter of concern. These services are not well organized: they run to irregular timings, the buses waiting until a full complement of passengers has been obtained, their charges are not fixed, and the services are frequently in excess of the requirements or are overloaded.

INDIAN MARKET FOR ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 rupee = 36 cents Canadian at par]

Calcutta, February 15, 1932.—The sole manufacturer in India of electric wires and cables is the Indian Cable Company, which was founded in 1920, and commenced operations in 1923. The total consumption in India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, of cables and wires of the kinds manufactured by the Indian Cable Company were as follows:—

Imports in fiscal year 1930-31—	Rs.
Rubber-insulated cables..	3,690,000
Bare copper wire with other than telegraph and telephone wires	2,185,000
Telegraph and telephone wires and cables..	288,000
Total	6,163,000
Indian production in fiscal year 1930-31—	
Rubber-insulated cables..	971,000
Bare copper wire..	308,000
Telegraph and telephone wires and cables..	656,000
Total	1,935,000

The consumption of electric wires and cables is rapidly increasing in India, and it is assumed that the market offered for the products of the Indian Cable Company in Bengal alone will in the future be considerably higher than the figures of 1930-31 would suggest.

LABOUR

So far as the labour question is concerned, there is no difficulty in securing sufficient of the type desired. The total labour force employed is not in excess of 500 men, a large part of whom are unskilled or semi-skilled as most of the operations are performed by means of automatic machines, and where skilled labour would be required sufficient has now been trained by the company so that no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining an increased supply if found necessary. The power employed in the works is electric power purchased at a cost of 0.75 annas per unit, and sufficient is available for maximum requirements.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF MATERIAL

Of the large variety of materials required, the most important are electrolytic copper rod, lead, and raw rubber. The annual requirements, on the basis of the 1930-31 output, were: electrolytic copper rod, 1,060 tons (of 2,240 pounds); lead, 175 tons; raw rubber, 45 tons. Lead and rubber are now obtained entirely from Indian sources of supply, while electrolytic copper rod is imported, and as

this latter forms the most important raw material for the industry, the possibility of sufficient supplies of suitable quality being obtained in India is one of vital importance. Potential sources of supply are the mines of the Indian Copper Corporation—a company that was formed in 1924 and commenced operations in 1928. The copper is obtained from ores present in what is known as the Singhbhum copper belt which extends over 80 miles, and from evidences of old workings which are still present its existence appears to have been known for a long period. From experiments conducted by the Geological Survey of India, the ores in many places show a somewhat low percentage of copper, although some fairly high-grade deposits are known to contain more than 3 per cent of copper, and in one case nearly 12 per cent. Since the present company started operations, a steady output of copper has been extracted and placed on the Indian market in the shape of copper ingots or yellow metal sheets, and the average extraction of copper for the two fiscal years 1929 and 1930 amounted to 200 tons a month, while the present average monthly extraction is 350 tons, representing the maximum capacity of the extraction and smelting plant as now equipped. At present the Indian Copper Corporation is equipped only for the ordinary merchant copper or fire-refined copper, which has a lower purity than electrolytic copper and is unsuitable for the manufacture of electrical conductors. Besides the extraction and smelting plants, the present plant of the corporation has a rolling mill for the manufacture of sheets of yellow metal consisting of two-thirds copper and one-third brass.

The total consumption of yellow metal sheets in India is over 15,000 tons, of which the market in Calcutta is approximately 4,000 tons. In addition, there is a demand for copper sheets amounting to 7,500 tons per annum, while the maximum demand for electrolytic copper from the Indian Cable Company would be less than 3,500 tons.

One of the greatest disadvantages which the Indian Cable Company has to contend with is the necessity of carrying heavy stocks of copper at the factory, so that the burden of stocking an expensive material like copper in large quantities is a serious handicap to the Indian industry.

The Indian Cable Company produces two main kinds of cables, rubber-insulated and bare conductors and electric cables each in different sizes, and rubber-insulated cables not merely of different sizes but of different grades of finish.

IMPORTATIONS

The following statement shows the importations for the nine months April to December, 1931, and sources of supply of the different kinds of cables, wires and materials referred to in this report:—

Importations of Electric Wires and Cables into India

		Apr.-Dec., 1931
Electric wires and cables, rubber-insulated—		Rs.
From United Kingdom		1,368,413
Germany		323,699
Netherlands		83,451
United States		61,443
Other countries		280,461
Total		2,117,467
Telegraph and telephone wires and cables—		
From United Kingdom		31,798
Other countries		37,693
Total		69,491

Importations of Electric Wires and Cables into India—Concluded

	Apr.-Dec., 1931	
	Cwts.	Rs.
Bare copper wire (electrolytic) other than telegraph and telephone wires—		
From United Kingdom	20,655	765,424
Germany	6,163	248,328
Netherlands	970	37,482
Japan	1,028	34,158
United States	11,198	381,911
Other countries	1,010	35,982
Total	41,024	1,503,285
Total of electric wires and cables—		
From United Kingdom		3,485,207
Germany		758,189
Netherlands		122,315
Japan		96,561
United States		465,514
Other countries		343,088
Total		5,270,874

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

IV

It has become increasingly apparent, since the Great War, that Palestine is destined to become an important air and land link between the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans. In this respect it has a rival in the Syrian and Libanese States to the north. The aeroplane has made possible the delivery of mails from London to Karachi in India, via Palestine, in six days.

Haifa, with its splendid harbour, is destined, as a result of the laying of a pipe line to the oilfields of Iraq, to become an important refuelling centre for ocean shipping in the Mediterranean. The port of Basra, which has been considerably improved, will doubtless, in due course, be the terminal of new shipping lines in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea to India.

A land survey has just been completed between Haifa and Baghdad having regard to a projected railway line between these two towns, Baghdad being already connected by rail with Basra.

Trans-desert communication between Palestine, Iraq, and Persia, which a decade ago was only possible by camel caravans, has since been completely revolutionized by the introduction of the automobile. The direct route to Baghdad is now crossed in two days by comfortable Pullman motor cars starting from Damascus (Syria). This route is the oldest trail in the world, as for war or for trade Palestine lay on the way between the principal centres of power or commerce.

PORTS AND SHIPPING

The four seaports of Palestine are Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, and Gaza. Of these, Jaffa and Haifa only are important. The recent progress of Haifa has been more marked than that of Jaffa, which, at the present time, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,112,472 in 1930 as compared with 765,789 tons for Haifa, still holds first place. With the completion of the harbour works now being undertaken in

* This is the eighth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462; the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463; the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464; and the fourth to the seventh, on foreign trade, in Nos. 1465 to 1468.

Haifa, where ships will be able to moor in a sheltered basin instead of in the open roadstead as formerly, it is expected that within a very few years this harbour will become the leading port of Palestine, Jaffa continuing to be unprotected from the winds.

In 1930 oranges were exported for the first time on a large scale from Haifa, and in view of the special facilities available there, it is expected that a considerable part of the country's orange trade will be routed to foreign markets via Haifa.

Haifa has now been placed on the direct airway route from London to India. It is the Mediterranean terminus of a projected railway to Baghdad, a survey for which has just been made. It is close to the Bay of Acre, which has been chosen as the terminal point of a pipe line to be laid to the petroleum fields in the northern section of Iraq.

With the realization of these projects a few years hence, Haifa will become one of the most important ports in the Eastern Mediterranean, and a new era in the economic history of Palestine should begin.

Storage reservoirs for mineral oil have been installed at Haifa by the Shell Company of Palestine, Ltd., by the Vacuum Oil Company, and by the Mantschef Company.

SHIPPING LINES

Palestine has no steamship lines of its own, other than small sailing vessels, tugs, and lighters.

Passenger and cargo services to foreign ports are provided by about thirty shipping lines, as indicated in the following table:—

Steamship Lines

Lines	Destinations	Passenger or Cargo	Frequency of calls
Khedivial Mail Line...	Egypt, Syrian Coast and Cyprus	Cargo	Irregular
Byron Line...	Egypt, Syrian Coast and Antwerp	Cargo	Irregular
Prince Line...	U.K., Egypt, Syrian Coast and Cyprus	Cargo	Fortnightly
Moss Line...	U.K., Egypt, Syrian Coast and Cyprus	Cargo	Fortnightly
Ellerman Line...	U.K., Syrian Coast and Egypt	Cargo	Irregular
Servizi Maritimi...	Italy, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Pass. and cargo	Fortnightly
Lloyd Triestino...	Italy, Egypt, Syrian Coast, Cyprus	Pass. and cargo	Weekly
Deutsch Orient Line...	Germany, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Irregular
Deutsch Levant Line...	Germany, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Fortnightly
American Export Line...	U.S.A., Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Monthly
Fabre Line...	U.S.A., Marseilles, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Pass. and cargo	Monthly
Messageries Maritimes...	Marseilles, Egypt and Syrian C'st.	Pass. and cargo	Fortnightly
Soviet Mercantile			
Fleet or Sovtorg Flot...	Russia and Egypt	Pass. and cargo	Monthly
Ser. Marit. Roumania...	Roumania and Constantinople	Pass. and cargo	Irregular
Bulgarian S.S. Company...	Bulgaria, Constantinople and Egypt	Cargo	Irregular
Swedish Orient Line...	Sweden, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Irregular
Anchor Line...	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
Norddeutscher Lloyd...	Europe, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Tourists	Irregular
Swedish America Line...	Europe, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Tourists	Irregular
Cunard Line...	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
Red Star Line...	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
White Star Line...	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
Blue Star Line...	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
Canadian Pacific S.S. Co.	America, Europe, Egypt and Syria	Tourists	Irregular
Armement L. Dens & Co.	Belgium, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Irregular
Armement Colignon...	Belgium, Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Irregular
Dubrovskia Line...	Roumania, Egypt and Syrian C'st.	Cargo	Irregular
America Levant Line...	Egypt and Syrian Coast	Cargo	Irregular
Ste. Maritime Coloniale...	Marseilles, Egypt and Syrian C'st.	Cargo	Irregular

During 1930, 813 steamers of 1,895,540 tons and 1,794 sailing vessels of 40,454 tons arrived at Palestine ports, as compared with 741 steamers of 1,934,966 tons and 1,922 sailing vessels of 40,917 tons during 1929. In 1930 Great Britain



was represented by 551,527 tons, France by 389,302 tons, Italy by 376,713, Greece by 90,408, United States by 82,238, Belgium by 53,781, Russia by 40,883, and Bulgaria by 33,703 tons.

RAILWAYS

Palestine is served by a system known as the Palestine Railway and Operated Lines, which is composed of the following sections:—

	Miles (1930)	
	Standard Gauge	(105 cm. Hejaz Rly.)
(a) In Palestine—		
Rafa (Egyptian frontier)—Haifa	149	....
Jaffa—Jerusalem	54.4	....
Haifa—Samakh (1) . . . . .	....	55
Haifa—Acre . . . . .	....	11.2
Afula—Nablus—Tulkarem . . . . .	....	61.2
	203.4	127.4
(b) In Sinai (Egypt)—		
Kantara (Suez Canal)—Rafa	127	....
(owned by the British Government)		
(c) In Trans-Jordan (Mandated Territory)—		
Nassib via Amman to Malan ¹ . . . . .	....	202
	330.4	329.4

¹ The connecting link between Samakh in Palestine and Nassib in Trans-Jordan runs through the French Mandated Territory of Syria, and is administered and operated by the French authorities.

The Palestine railways comprise three lines of separate and distinct origin:—

(1) The Palestine Railway, a standard-gauge system which was completed to Haifa by the British Army in 1918 as the northern extension of the line from Kantara (Suez Canal) which fed the troops during the advance from Egypt (total length, 276 miles).

(2) The Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway, originally laid as a one-metre gauge line by a French company under an Ottoman concession which was taken over by the Turkish Army at the outbreak of the war and converted to 105 centimetre gauge, and which was subsequently relaid to standard-gauge track by the British Army and incorporated in the Kantara-Haifa line (total length, 54 miles).

(3) The 105-centimetre gauge Hejaz railway in Palestine, built by the Turkish Government as a feeder line from the port of Haifa to the main line of the Hejaz railway running from Damascus (now in Syria) to Medina (Hejaz), and intended for pilgrims travelling to Mecca.

Railway Traffic.—The goods traffic handled by the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines during 1930 was 1,186,074 tons, compared with 569,285 tons in 1929, and the passengers carried numbered 1,444,289 and 1,329,475 in these respective years. The railway traffic was adversely affected in 1929 by the disturbances which took place in that year, and the large increase in the tonnage carried in 1930 is due to the movement of stone from quarries to the Haifa harbour works.

Traffic in the Trans-Jordan is limited and the principal commodity transported from that territory is cereals.

Rolling Stock.—The stock of standard gauge includes six new 2-8-4 locomotives of special type, besides about fifty American and twelve English locomotives. On the 105-cm. gauge lines there are over fifty locomotives.

Haifa-Baghdad Railway.—The preliminary planning of a great desert railway from Haifa to Baghdad, in Iraq, has just been completed.

ROADS

There are over 1,250 miles of highways in Palestine, of which 420 are macadamized and suitable for motor traffic throughout the year, the remainder being earth roads suitable in the dry season only.

The main arteries are: (a) from Safed in the north to Hebron via Tiberias, Nazareth, Nablus, and Jerusalem; (b) from Haifa to Nazareth and Tiberias; (c) from Jaffa to Allenby Bridge on the River Jordan, through Jerusalem.

Motor Transport.—The use of the automobile is increasing. At the end of 1930 there were 2,860 motor vehicles in circulation, of which 774 were private cars, 851 were used for hire, and there were 711 public buses and 524 lorries. The number of automobiles registered in 1927 was 2,200; in 1923, about 1,000.

In 1930 there were 848 motor cars imported as compared with 823 imported in 1929, the most popular cars being American makes.

In addition to the bus services in the towns and between the towns and villages in Palestine, there is a regular bus service from Haifa to Beyrout (Lebanon).

Trans-desert Road to Baghdad.—Whereas it takes about twenty days to travel by the sea route from the Suez Canal via the Red Sea, around the Arabian peninsula and through the Persian Gulf to Basrah and Baghdad, it is now possible, by crossing the desert by motor from Haifa (or Beyrout), via Damascus, to reach Baghdad from the Mediterranean coast in thirty hours, thus effecting an enormous saving in time.

The crossing of the desert by automobile, which used to be considered a very hazardous feat up to just a few years ago, in view of the danger of robbery or even murder by the Arabs, is now quite safely made.

The greatest factor in the establishment of the new route was doubtless the award of contracts for the carrying of mails, a service which formerly took about seven days by camel-back, and of which the aeroplane now carries its share.

The journey is now made by the Nairn Transport Company, which operates a bi-weekly service between Beyrout and Baghdad, using six-wheel buses provided with sixteen Pullman seats for passengers and possessing special equipment for the desert crossing. There are about twenty-six hours of continuous travel from Damascus, at an average speed of twenty-five miles per hour, only short stops being made for meals, etc.

Sleeping accommodation and water are available, when necessary, at Rutbeh Wells (Iraq), a desert outpost where the company has erected a modern garage and service station with dining and rest rooms, and where the air mail services from Baghdad to Amman (Trans-Jordan) meet.

Approximately 16,000 passengers were transported over this company's route in 1930; it enables the voyage from London to Baghdad to be made in nine days. Freight shipments may also profitably be made across the desert, the saving in time offsetting the necessarily higher fares involved.

In 1930 the following traffic movement was registered on the journey from Beyrout and Damascus to Baghdad: 1,976 vehicles carrying 8,483 persons and 1,135 tons of merchandise, and, in the other direction, 1,620 vehicles, 7,503 persons, and 1,136 tons of merchandise.

Exports from Damascus to Baghdad and beyond totalled 125 tons valued at \$77,520. Of this value about 62 per cent pertained to textile goods, 26 per cent to agricultural products, and 12 per cent industrial goods of various kinds. This traffic includes goods of local and overseas origin.

The establishment of a direct trans-desert motor communication with Iraq through the Trans-Jordan, cutting out Damascus, may possibly be effected at some future time.

There is no regular motor car service between Palestine and Egypt across the Sinai desert. Although this journey is possible, it is seldom made by automobiles.

AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Recognizing the advantages of rapid communication between India and the United Kingdom, and the role played by the aeroplane in the carrying of mail, the British Government in 1929 extended the then existing 1,100-mile air route between Cairo and Basra via Baghdad (Iraq) and Palestine to Karachi in India, thus completing a 5,544-mile service making possible the journey from London to India in seven days, instead of fifteen by the fastest surface transport.

In the following year the Imperial Airways established a trial service by seaplane between Alexandria (Egypt), Haifa (Palestine), and Famagusta (Cyprus). The route over Cyprus was not maintained during 1931, but at the end of the year, in order to further reduce the time taken between London and Karachi to five and one-half days, the portion of the route from Athens to Alexandria and Cairo via Crete was abandoned, or rather incorporated in the new 1932 London-Cape Town service, and a more direct communication effected from Athens to Galilee via Castelrosso in Asiatic Turkey, the route lying over Cyprus and Haifa. From Galilee the planes proceed to Baghdad via Rutbeh Wells. A weekly service is provided from London.

A connecting link from Cairo to Galilee between the African and Asiatic services is maintained, this trip being performed in three hours.

Passengers from Cairo or Galilee can be carried by air to Baghdad at a cost about equal to that of surface transportation.

PIPE LINE TO IRAQ

On January 5, 1931, a convention was signed by the Palestine Government with the Iraq Petroleum Company, whereby in return for special facilities and concessions in respect to its undertaking, the company bound itself, subject to given contingencies, to construct a pipe line from the Iraq oilfields to Acre Bay (near Haifa) on the Palestine coast.

The company was incorporated in January, 1911, under the style of African and Eastern Concessions Limited, which name was changed in 1912 to that of Turkish Petroleum Company Limited, and again subsequently renamed in 1929 the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited. British, French, Dutch, and American interests are associated in the Iraq Petroleum Company, while other companies besides the latter have concessions in the various oilfields, one of which is the British Oil Development Company, a British, French, German, and Italian group.

The Société Française des Pétroles, which was formed to exercise the rights reserved to France in Mesopotamia oil, participates to the extent of 23.75 per cent in the Iraq Petroleum Company, the remainder of the capital being mostly British and American. It is associated with the French Government.

The Standard Oil Company has acquired the greater part of the interests in the Near East Development Company, a holding company representing an American group and owning a 23.75 per cent interest in the Iraq Petroleum Company.

The profits of the undertaking are not effected in the shape of dividends at the mercy of the majority, but through a distribution of the products in proportion to the capital invested and at production costs.

Three parties are engaged in the laying out of the lines in Iraq, Syria, and Palestine. The construction will provide employment for about 5,000 men.

It is estimated that the works to be effected by the Iraq Petroleum Company will involve an outlay of some \$60,000,000, and it is hoped that the pipe

lines will be laid in about two years. The initial output will be about 4,000,000 tons, of which the French share will be about 1,000,000 tons. These figures give an idea of the importance of the plants which will have to be erected in the distributing ports to ensure not only the refining of the oil but its storage and loading as well.

The duration of the concession granted to the Iraq Petroleum Company by the Government of Palestine is for seventy years, dating from its signature.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

The posts, telegraphs, and telephones of Palestine are in public ownership and are administered by a single Government department, the revenue of which in 1930 amounted to £P219,783, compared with an expenditure of £P146,830.

At the end of 1930 the length of the main route wires was 8,220 miles, and of local route wires 8,630 miles. The number of telephone subscribers was 4,336, there being a continued demand for telephone installations, particularly in the outlying Jewish settlements.

There is direct telegraphic communication with Egypt, Syria, and Trans-Jordan, and a public telephone trunk service with the Trans-Jordan and Lower Egypt.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, with offices at Haifa and Jaffa, operate a submarine cable connecting with their main system at Haifa.

Wireless communication with the United Kingdom and other countries, and with ships at sea, is provided via Cairo and Beyrout.

There is no radio broadcasting service in Palestine. Nevertheless an increasing number of applications for wireless receiving licences are being made. During 1930 there were 200 new receiving licences and 18 new dealers' licences issued.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, February 24, 1932.—Foreign trade in the Netherlands has followed all other branches of commerce and industry on the downward path, and the figures for 1931 are even below those of 1922, which was the low point of the post-war depression period. The total value of both exports and imports was 23 per cent under the level of 1930 and 33 per cent less than the figure for 1929.

The causes of this heavy decline have already been dealt with in the last two issues of this journal (Nos. 1467 and 1468). In the first place, the country's foreign commerce began the year under the unfavourable circumstances brought about by the deepening of the universal depression and the gradual but steady upward tariff movements in foreign countries, which hindered the natural flow of Dutch exports. Secondly, there was the German financial crisis of mid-summer, partially sealing that market as far as the sale of Netherlands products was concerned. In September this was followed by the depreciation of the pound sterling, as well as the currency of several other European countries. This immediately put the Dutch guilder at a premium which got as high as 33½ per cent and effectively put the brakes on exports to the United Kingdom, which is Holland's principal foreign customer. Later, the British Abnormal Importations Act placed added obstacles in the way of a number of the more important Dutch export commodities going to that country.

A combination of the foregoing circumstances caused the value of the export trade of Holland to contract from 1,718,879,841 fl. in 1930 to 1,311,814,000 fl. in 1931. By volume the respective figures were 16,605,792 and 16,819,066 metric

tons. As a basis for further comparison, the value of exports in 1929 was 1,990,000,000 fl.

A study of the value of exports during each of the four quarters of 1931 reveals the precipitous drop which took place towards the close of the period, the figure for the last three months having been 293,000,000 fl. in comparison with 342,000,000 fl. during the third quarter, and 334,000,000 fl. and 344,000,000 fl. during the second and first quarters respectively.

The shrinkage in the aggregate foreign trade of the Netherlands has been due to the fall in the value of exports rather than to a similar decline as far as imports are concerned. The factors which caused exports to recede had, conversely, the effect of stimulating imports, and with British merchandise in particular becoming overnight from 20 to 30 per cent cheaper in terms of Dutch currency, there was a much accelerated influx of goods from that country.

The unusually large quantities of specie which entered Holland in the course of the year is another reason for the parallelism existing between the value of imports in 1931 and 1930. The respective figures were 2,500,785,000 fl. and 2,460,276,369 fl. Omitting specie and bullion, the 1931 figure was 1,892,733,000 fl. and that for 1930, 2,418,255,465 fl. As far as these commodities are concerned, the total imports in 1930 stood at 42,020,904 fl., and during the period under review at 608,052,000 fl. Exports of specie and bullion in the course of these two years were valued at 61,597,381 fl. and 114,573,000 fl. respectively.

IMPORT TRADE

The Dutch foreign trade returns divide all imports and exports into fifteen major groups. Particulars regarding imports for the years 1930 and 1931, with quantities in metric tons and values in thousands of guilders, are appended:—

Groups	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Animals and animal products	175,253	89,368	179,381	70,035
Vegetable products	4,385,075	507,996	5,190,903	411,954
Minerals, metals and manufactures thereof	20,496,886	478,055	18,738,492	369,002
Gold and silver	262	42,021	546	608,052
Flour and flour products	299,920	40,063	246,897	25,557
Chemicals, medicines and dyes	469,303	66,634	348,313	58,757
Oil, rosin, tar, wax, etc.	1,351,993	158,017	1,392,555	109,372
Wood and manufactures thereof	2,260,262	160,324	2,003,243	113,838
Hides, skins, leather and shoes	42,184	61,834	40,557	46,219
Yarns, rope, fabrics, clothing, etc.	122,021	289,607	113,162	236,545
Earthenware, bricks and other artificial stones	710,606	26,609	711,468	21,691
Glass	81,481	16,752	83,365	13,500
Paper	134,488	44,507	134,917	39,227
Foodstuffs, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and luxury articles	475,270	128,487	421,880	107,113
Vehicles, vessels and aeroplanes	104,028	79,794	85,111	61,653
Other	275,604	270,208	208,714	208,270
Total	31,384,636	2,460,276	29,899,504	2,500,785

A review of the preceding figures shows the general decline in values of the 1931 imports in comparison with those of 1930, while, on the other hand, the volume in a number of cases has actually increased.

As regards vegetable products, the increment in weight is principally due to larger quantities of grains. Wheat, corn, rye, and barley are well ahead of their 1930 position. The position of linseed cake is also up. The wheat mixing law had the effect of obstructing imports of wheat flour and helped to cause the total for the flour and flour products group to be lower. Among the chemicals, imports of sulphuric acid alone were approximately 90,000 metric tons lower than in 1930, while magnesium sulphate shows a drop of 10,000 tons.

EXPORT TRADE

In the case of exports the value of each group has declined noticeably, although there are three instances where the volume is in excess of a year ago:—

Groups	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Animals and animal products	881,548	436,832	908,921	346,786
Vegetable products	2,068,082	233,316	1,811,423	194,534
Minerals, metals and manufactures thereof	11,226,325	195,366	12,067,055	171,626
Gold and silver	373	61,597	267	114,573
Flour and flour products	320,997	41,280	352,345	36,552
Chemicals, medicines and dyes	163,074	49,476	153,411	42,180
Oil, rosin, tar, wax, etc.	631,065	144,858	521,217	90,837
Wood and manufactures thereof	139,981	13,932	78,398	9,634
Hides, skins, leather and shoes	32,238	46,814	26,406	31,761
Yarns, rope, fabrics, clothing, etc.	112,069	176,329	102,907	129,155
Earthenware, bricks and other artificial stones	156,594	9,908	120,466	6,696
Glass	23,694	7,558	19,800	5,722
Paper	341,039	51,845	278,105	39,204
Foodstuffs, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and luxury articles	260,592	88,965	176,657	59,751
Vehicles, vessels and aeroplanes	105,817	46,525	103,643	32,794
Other	142,677	175,876	98,312	114,582
Total	16,606,165	1,780,477	16,819,333	1,426,387

The growth in the weight of animal products by 27,373 tons was due to the shipment of larger quantities of slaughter horses, poultry, pickled herrings, fresh pork, bacon, salt pork, pure lard, and skimmed milk.

In the group embodying minerals, metals and similar products there is also an increase of 840,730 metric tons. The principal commodities effecting this change are coal and briquettes and sulphate of ammonia. Others which are up in volume in comparison with 1930 include coke, raw iron and pig iron, wire, zinc in sheets, and gold in bars.

The flour and flour products group embodies such products as rice and starch and these between them, particularly the former, account for the greater part of the difference between the tonnage for 1930 and that for 1931.

Wood and wood products are well down in both weight and value, with exports of sawn fir, poplar logs and timber and pit props principally responsible.

The decline in leather and shoes illustrates the crisis which this branch of Dutch industry is passing through.

The value of ropes, yarns and fabrics compares unfavourably with that of 1930. The more important commodities affected are artificial silk yarns, cotton piece goods, and new and second-hand jute sacks.

Exports of glass were retarded by the imposition of import duties in the United Kingdom late in the year, while the foodstuffs, tobacco, and luxury articles group is a good criterion, reflecting the depression and the consequent lack of purchasing power on the part of foreign customers. Among the commodities affected are chocolate, coffee, sugar, cigars, spirits, and sugar articles.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

By far the greater part of the foreign trade of the Netherlands is conducted with six countries, including Netherlands India. The others are Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. During 1931, when the total of Dutch imports amounted to 2,500,785,000 fl., approximately 74 per cent of this sum or 1,866,669,000 fl. came from these areas. Similarly, roughly 77 per cent of the Netherlands exports, or 1,096,058,000 fl. out of a total of 1,426,387,000 fl., were absorbed by these countries.

The extensive trading relationships with the European countries in the group is due for the most part to geographical proximity. With Netherlands India it is the complementary intercommercial connection between the mother country and a tropical colony, assisted by close personal business ties.

As far as the United States is concerned, the imports consist of a wide range of raw materials and manufactured goods which are not produced in Holland, while the exports to that country are comparatively small.

Details regarding the value of Dutch trade with the six countries mentioned during 1930 and 1931, with figures in thousands of guilders, are as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931 In Thousands of Guilders	1930	1931
Germany	798,009	770,711	366,127	267,548
Belgium	257,403	198,369	189,639	171,548
United Kingdom	232,099	459,485	383,032	328,048
France	108,260	107,784	191,201	200,431
United States	211,304	246,172	48,607	34,195
Netherlands India	97,152	84,148	144,279	94,288
Total	1,704,227	1,866,669	1,322,885	1,096,058
Total all countries	2,460,276	2,500,785	1,780,477	1,426,387

Apart from the foregoing, the Netherlands foreign trade has a worldwide distribution regarding which no statistics are as yet available. The more important connections are, however, the Argentine, British India, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, Roumania, Denmark, and Italy.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

Germany is at the head of the list of the countries exporting to the Netherlands, and it follows the United Kingdom as the second largest purchaser of Dutch products. In 1931 over one-quarter of the total foreign trade of Holland was confined to German transactions. The trade balance between the two countries has been consistently against Holland, and during 1931 this unfavourable margin increased from 431,882,000 fl. to 503,163,000 fl. The financial crisis, which retarded the normal flow of Dutch exports, was largely responsible for this increment.

German exports to the Netherlands are for the most part manufactured articles, with coal and coke an additional important item. The total value for the period under review was 770,710,787 fl. Of this sum, 151,130,449 fl. were represented by gold and silver specie and bullion—an abnormal movement caused by the outflow of capital from Germany during the year. Coal, coke, and briquettes occupied second place with a value of 80,356,357 fl. Machinery was in the third position with 68,763,024 fl. This was followed by iron and steel and manufactures thereof valued at 67,699,299 fl. Other important commodities, together with the value of each, were as follows: clothing and dressed furs, 47,422,413 fl.; piece goods and textiles, 39,190,413 fl.; medicinal and chemical preparations, 16,471,194 fl.; saltpetre and artificial fertilizers, 15,168,192 fl.

Turning to Dutch exports to Germany, these consist principally of food-stuffs. Among these eggs and egg products formed the most important item during the year, with a value of 33,416,676 fl. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at 24,199,921 fl., butter at 23,610,255 fl., cheese at 20,477,124 fl., and coal and coke at 15,734,169 fl. The total value during the year was 267,548,487 fl.

TRADE WITH BELGIUM

Two groups of commodities—namely, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, and automobiles and vehicles—account for roughly 20 per cent of the total imports from Belgium into this country. During the year these totalled

198,368,881 fl. Imports of iron and steel and iron and steel products alone accounted for 20,951,372 fl., while vehicles represented an additional 19,844,996 fl. As far as the latter figure is concerned, this is accounted for by imports of automobiles from American assembling plants in Antwerp. With the exception of piece goods and textiles, there are no other large sums representing Dutch imports from Belgium. The value of this item was 12,415,692 fl. Among the other more important imports were machinery, glass and glassware, clothing, stones and tiles, coal, coke, and cement.

Dutch exports to Belgium stood at 171,158,862 fl. in 1931. The largest item was coal, coke, and briquettes representing 23,826,183 fl. The Dutch coal-mining area adjoins the Belgian frontier and consequently, from a geographical point of view, Belgium is more accessible for these products than the most distant districts of Holland.

Fresh meat followed coal and coke with a value of 12,298,844 fl. Cheese was in third place with 11,590,537 fl., and vegetable oils was fourth with 7,817,235 fl.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 232,009,211 fl. in 1930 to 459,485,329 fl. in 1931, while exports decreased from 383,032,248 fl. to 328,048,394 fl. The former figures include gold and silver specie and bullion, and during the last year alone the abnormal financial conditions caused a heavy flow of precious metal from the United Kingdom to Holland. Its total value was 300,230,573 fl. Deducting this therefore, imports from the United Kingdom were only 159,254,756 fl. in comparison with 227,029,238 fl., which represents the import trade of 1930, omitting gold and silver.

Great Britain has always been one of Holland's principal markets for agricultural products, as well as for a number of lines of fabricated goods; and while Germany has been the first country from whom imports were obtained, the United Kingdom, during both 1930 and 1931, has been the leading market for Dutch products. Consequently, as has already been pointed out, the depreciation of the pound sterling, coupled with the imposition of import duties, was a severe blow to Dutch trade.

Among the products imported from the United Kingdom after gold and silver, piece goods and textiles made up the most important group. During the year the value of these was 21,992,786 fl. Coal and coke accounted for an additional 17,388,458 fl., yarns for 16,693,637 fl., and machinery for 14,297,114 fl.

Among exports, salted meat—principally represented by green bacon—topped the list with a value of 31,300,799 fl., followed by milk, milk products, and casein with 30,738,337 fl., flower bulbs and nursery stock with 20,113,980 fl., and paper and paperware with 18,315,057 fl. The other more important commodities included margarine, fresh vegetables, textiles, butter, and potatoes.

TRADE WITH FRANCE

There has been a slight decrease in the value of imports from France, whereas the value of exports shows a small increase. Regarding the former, the total in 1931 was 107,783,543 fl. against 108,260,122 fl. in 1930, while exports rose from 191,201,243 fl. to 200,431,463 fl. Here again gold and silver specie and bullion accounted for the largest single sum, or 31,392,318 fl. Piece goods and textiles followed with 14,314,966 fl. The other leading items were iron and steel and manufactures thereof, chemical products, wine, vehicles, and flour.

Coal and coke, with a value of 28,130,058 fl., was the leading commodity exported by Holland to France. Fresh meat valued at 13,994,115 fl. was in

second place, followed by cheese, butter, potatoes, vegetable oils, flower bulbs and nursery stock. These commodities were in addition to exports of gold and silver, specie and bullion, valued at 83,172,386 fl.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

A feature of Dutch-American trade is the persistent heavy balance in favour of the latter country. In 1931 imports from the United States came to the large sum of 246,171,870 fl., whereas exports were only 34,195,267 fl., or roughly 14 per cent of the value of imports.

The movement of specie again makes imports much larger than they would have been under normal circumstances, the value of gold and silver having been 98,043,743 fl. Raw cotton was the most important import commodity from the point of view of value (18,022,354 fl.), and was followed by benzine with 15,746,105 fl. and vehicles with 11,531,733 fl. Apart from the foregoing, other additional products with their value in each case were as follows: unmanufactured tobacco, 9,651,509 fl.; non-enumerated cattle food, 7,500,510 fl.; wheat flour, 7,207,289 fl.; refined petroleum, 7,083,905 fl.; machinery, 6,315,064 fl.; wheat, 6,354,716 fl.; dried fruit, 4,656,755 fl.; lumber, 3,430,716 fl.; rendered animal fats, 4,166,035 fl.; textiles and piece goods, 1,608,813 fl.; and manufactures of rubber and gutta-percha, 1,854,189 fl.

Dutch exports to the United States do not cover anything like the same range of products as do imports from that country. The largest single item was flower bulbs and nursery stock (3,825,960 fl.), followed by seeds (3,225,984 fl.), leather (1,831,406 fl.), medicinal and chemical preparations (1,820,084 fl.), and chemical products (1,581,516 fl.). Other products whose value was in excess of 1,000,000 fl. were shellfish, non-enumerated vegetable products, and paints and paint products.

TRADE WITH NETHERLANDS INDIA

The Netherlands East Indian colonies have always been an important market for many of the mother country's manufactures, and the further decrease in exports which has manifested itself in the course of the past year has been the cause of considerable disquietude. In 1929 the value of Dutch exports to the East Indies was 187,327,390 fl. In 1930 this had declined to 144,279,000 fl., while in 1931 there was an additional shrinkage to 94,288,437 fl. This contraction is not in proportion to the decrease in values which has taken place during the year and represents a considerable loss in volume as well. Dutch producers of textile goods and similar lines have been finding competition in the colonies very severe from such countries as Japan and China, and this may be taken as one of the main causes of the decrease in volume.

In 1930 the shipment of textiles and piece goods from Holland to the East Indian colonies was represented by 15,717 metric tons (40,576,430 fl.), whereas in 1931 these figures had declined to 13,600 metric tons (28,339,983 fl.). Textiles are easily the most important commodity exported from the mother country to the colonies, followed by flying machines which had a value of 15,196,034 fl., and manufactured tobacco valued at 6,092,390 fl. Other products include paper and paperware, printed material, colours and colour products; chemicals; machinery; weapons and ammunition; and milk and milk products.

The leading exports from the East Indies to Holland are the indigenous products of these islands such as unmanufactured tobacco, coffee, tea, non-enumerated vegetable products, copra, rice, exotic woods, sugar, and hides and skins.

GERMAN CANNING INDUSTRY

M. B. PALMER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, March 1, 1932.—The canning of fruit in Germany began about eighty years ago. In the years preceding the war the expansion of agriculture accompanied by a decline in the prices of agricultural products, developments in chemistry, improvements in transportation, and an increasing demand on the part of the army, navy, and mercantile marine, led to a continued expansion of the canning industry. This expansion was not without interruption, however, for in the first instance there was a great aversion to the use of canned goods, while the large number of small concerns which went into the canning business made it difficult to dispose of the goods. Latterly, with the introduction of special types of machinery and more hygienic methods and the consequent considerable reduction in prices giving a wider market, the industry held a leading position in the industrial field.

RAW PRODUCTS

Practically all pip, stone, and berry fruits are employed as the raw products of the German fruit and jam canning industry, while the principal vegetables are peas, beans, and asparagus, and in smaller quantities carrots, spinach, various kinds of cabbage, and gherkins.

The industry being greatly affected by fluctuations in the price of the raw products soon adopted methods for protection. The factories covered their requirements early in the year by making contracts with the farmers for certain areas to be cultivated. This system, however, has greatly changed in recent years. Prior to the war vegetable cultivation was in the hands of small farmers, whereas to-day large unit farms specialize in production, particularly for peas and beans, in districts adjacent to the canning factories. These large farms do not work under contract, but sell at the prevailing price on the day of delivery. This has also brought about an expansion in the producing areas. For example, the district of Braunschweig before the war produced about 90 per cent of the asparagus grown, while following the war production greatly declined there and districts such as Altmark, Hannover, and the Lower Rhine considerably increased their production of this vegetable.

With the development of motor traffic new competition for the canning factories arose by the facility with which fresh fruits and vegetables could be distributed. The ability to meet this competition—which is a matter of production costs—caused the manufacturers themselves to take up extensively the cultivation of the raw products they require.

The import of vegetables is of considerable importance to the German canning industry, and large quantities, mostly of the early varieties, are obtained annually, mainly from Holland, and are used by the West German factories. In 1927, Holland had about 12,000,000 square metres of cultivated land under glass as against 4,000,000 square metres in Germany.

The principal fruit-producing districts are in the west and south of Germany and, to a lesser degree, parts of Silesia and a district near Hamburg. Berry fruit-growing is largely dependent upon industrial utilization, but the quality of the German fruit has difficulty in competing in flavour, so that quantities are imported from Holland, South Tyrol, Lorraine, and Czechoslovakia. Exotic fruits must be imported and the local production of apricots and strawberries is also inadequate.

SALES AND PRODUCTION

A mild winter is a natural handicap to the sales possibilities of the canning factories, since it permits of greater competition from the fresh fruit and vegetable market, while the consumption of the canned products is also affected by

unfavourable economic conditions. Sales are usually made through the retail trade, which covers its requirements by direct purchases either from the canning factories or wholesale dealers. A period of from eight to twelve months elapses between manufacture and consumption. In later years the sale of canned goods was comparatively favourable, but at a narrow margin of profit. Considerable stocks were carried over into 1931, and the industry began operations with a reduction in the number of employees of 25 per cent from the previous year. The sale of canned vegetables was supported by smaller offerings of fresh foreign vegetables, but the reverse was the situation in the case of canned fruits. Towards the middle of the year business became more active, but the losses of the earlier months were not made up.

Before the war the total production of the German canning industry amounted to 80,000,000 standard-sized tins of vegetables, of which 12·5 million tins were asparagus, 16,000,000 tins peas, and 27,000,000 tins beans; and 30,000,000 tins of fruit, 5,000,000 tins of gherkins, and about 35,000 tons of jams and marmalade. The total value of this production was estimated at about \$25,000,000. The greater proportion, or from three-fourths to four-fifths, was consumed within Germany, and the remainder used for delivery to steamers or exported.

During the war the production of canned goods greatly declined, and in 1917 fruit canning was prohibited, one of the chief reasons being the shortage of tins. This gave a great impetus to the production of jams and marmalade, which at the peak amounted to between 400,000 and 500,000 tons. From 1923 on the production of canned goods gradually increased, and by 1927 the pre-war volume was approximated with the exception of canned fruit. By this time the jam and marmalade output was reduced to about 100,000 tons, but was still considerably more than before the war. This favourable development received a severe set-back during the past few years owing to general conditions. Estimates for 1931 covering only the canning of early vegetables and fruit gave a production of 4·4 million tins of asparagus, 0·3 million tins of spinach, 3·2 million tins of strawberries, and 0·3 million tins of gooseberries. Thus production was greatly reduced not only because of the economic crisis, but also on account of the greatly increased supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables which were available. The yearly average of the German imports of fresh fruit for the 1909-13 period was 731,000 tons, and of fresh vegetables 290,000 tons, as compared with an average for the 1926-30 period of 888,000 tons and 477,000 tons respectively.

An estimate of the stocks available on May 1, 1931, showed 42·8 million tins of vegetables and 4 million tins of fruit on hand. The stocks of canned asparagus, amounting to 2·4 million tins, were less than anticipated and, although a luxury food product, can always find a sale. As a result of the particularly good bean crop in 1930 the stocks of canned beans were comparatively high.

LOCATION AND PERSONNEL

While the canning of asparagus first became established in Braunschweig, and that district and North Germany is still the principal site of the vegetable canning industry, other districts have become important. Both vegetables and fruits are canned in Saxony, Mark Brandenburg, and Silesia, while on the Lower Rhine vegetables are canned and on the Upper Rhine canned fruits and jams are produced. In Bavaria the mushroom canneries are located. The following figures show the development of the German canning industry over a number of years:—

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Employees
1914	322	14,587
1919	755	20,679
1921	488	11,787
1926	384	13,386

To the above figures for 1926 must be added 245 jam and marmalade factories which employed 2,185 workers. In 1927 there was a further decrease in the number of plants, and the total of all canning and jam factories was estimated at 400. This decline was chiefly due to the closing down of unprofitable branch plants.

Most of the concerns in the German canning industry are limited companies, but from 25 to 30 per cent of the factories are operated by co-operative societies. There are few joint-stock companies, for as a rule the share capital belongs to one family. Balance sheets for 1930 showed losses with but one exception, while results for 1931 were still more unfavourable. Economic conditions and sales at ruinous prices by financially weak factories forced considerable reductions in price, and a restoration of the canning industry can only be achieved by a further decrease in production.

MARKET FOR MILK PRODUCTS IN MANCHURIA

PAUL SYKES, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dairen, February 6, 1932.—Manchuria provides a small market for some types of milk products. General economic conditions are at present, and have been for some time, so seriously disturbed and depressed that it is difficult to present a concise and accurate statement on the market situation or to estimate the extent to which Canadian goods of this type might be sold after a revival in demand for imported foodstuffs. An attempt has been made, however, to give below the salient features in to-day's situation.

MARKET EXTENT

Several factors contribute towards making the milk market in Manchuria a small one. In the first place, Manchuria's population consists primarily of some 30,000,000 Chinese who cannot be considered, on account of their extremely low standards of living, as large or regular consumers of imported milk. The remainder of the total population—several hundred thousand Japanese and Russians and a few hundred Europeans—provide a small but constant demand for this commodity.

Secondly, Manchuria is herself, to some extent, a milk-producing country. The agricultural industry is predominant among all others, and although it is chiefly concerned with field crops, large numbers of live stock are maintained, and among them numerous herds of dairy cattle. In the principal cities and towns fresh milk is generally available in ample quantities and this, of course, obviates the necessity of importing anything but small amounts of the prepared product.

A further point is that Manchuria is not to any appreciable extent a direct purchaser of milk which has been produced in other countries. The bulk of the imports into this territory are drawn from stocks held in Japan and in Shanghai and Tientsin. In 1930, for example, less than 5 per cent of the total imports of milk through Dairen had been shipped directly from the various countries of origin.

In illustration of the above statements, statistics of imports of milk into Manchuria through the port of Dairen are given as follows:—

Imports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk into Dairen, 1929 and 1930

	1929	1930
Milk or cream, evaporated or sterilized . . .	Can. \$18,277	Can. \$28,086
Milk, condensed	Can. 54,387	Can. 59,068

These figures do not represent the total value of milk imports, as small amounts are brought into this territory through other ports than Dairen. It may apparently be estimated, however, that the total annual demand is for approximately \$100,000 (Canadian currency) worth of this product. This estimate, of course, is based, not on to-day's market but on that of 1930, when local conditions were more or less normal.

There appears here a further point of interest as to this market's consumptive requirements for imported milk products. The demand is apparently limited to tinned milk alone. No trace can be found of any trade in milk powders, casein, or any pure milk products, as such, the only commodity closely resembling these being several types of infants' foods, this being, of course, a commodity which is considerably removed from milk powder and which depends for sale on numerous details which are not encountered in trading in standard lines.

A significant feature of the existing importation of milk into Manchuria is the predominance of the condensed product over the evaporated. The relation between these in volume of imports is approximately two to one. Sweetened condensed milk appeals to the Chinese taste and is in considerably greater demand than the unsweetened variety.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Such tinned milk as is imported into Manchuria is largely of United States origin, but small quantities originate also in Japan, Denmark, and Holland. Several United States concerns have shipped to the local market for several years, while one large producer, with interests in numerous countries, draws from plants in the United States and in European countries as conditions demand.

As noted above, shipments to the local market are made, as a rule, from stocks held in Japan and in Shanghai, the demand in Manchuria being so small, in comparison with that in adjoining markets, that the policy of holding stocks here has not yet been found generally advisable.

BRANDS AND PRICES

The following are the better-known brands of tinned milk now being offered for sale in Manchuria, with the countries in which they originate: Darigold (United States), St. Charles (Holland), Carnation (United States), Meiji (Japan), Libby's (United States), these being of the evaporated and unsweetened type, and Eagle brand (United States), a condensed and sweetened variety.

Prices of evaporated milk in retail shops in the Kwantung Leased Territory, where no duties are payable, range from 0.10 to 0.13 gold yen per 6-ounce tin (5 to 6 cents Canadian currency) and from 0.20 to 0.25 per 14½-ounce tin (10 to 13 cents Canadian currency). The condensed and sweetened product, in 14-ounce tins, retails for 0.55 yen per tin (27 cents Canadian currency).

In other parts of Manchuria where duties have been paid, and where business is transacted on a silver basis, retail prices per tin of evaporated milk vary around Mex. \$0.50 per 14½-ounce tin (14 cents Canadian currency), while the unit price of the condensed and sweetened variety is roughly Mex. \$1 (28 cents Canadian currency).

There is no good purpose to be served, however, by a close examination of prices in various localities. Some stocks now being offered for sale have been purchased at more favourable exchange rates than are now obtainable, while others are being sold at cut prices by firms who are financially embarrassed.

The fact seems apparent, however, from various price comparisons, that Canadian evaporated milk could be sold competitively in Manchuria at the present time.

IMPORT DUTIES

The Kwantung Leased Territory being a free area, no duties are leviable on tinned milk imported into Dairen or held in this district. When shipments are sent northwards to Mukden, Harbin, or other distributing points in Manchuria proper, specified duties are payable to the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration. The rates payable are as follows:—

Evaporated milk, 5.1 gold units per 100 kin (133½ pounds), net weight of milk and tins.
Condensed milk, 7.3 gold units per 100 kin (133½ pounds), net weight of milk and tins.

These rates work out at approximately 23 per cent and 20 per cent for evaporated and condensed milk respectively.

SALES METHODS

The largest milk distributing concern in Manchuria is a branch of a parent company. It maintains an office in Mukden and sends travelling representatives through the territory at regular intervals. Small stocks are held, and these are replenished from Shanghai as required.

Other operators in the market are local agency or merchant concerns who act as representatives or distributors for overseas manufacturers. They operate on commission or purchase for their own account, according to the nature of their business and the exporter's policy concerning representation.

No definite advice can be given as to the desirability, under to-day's conditions, of dealing with any specified type of agent. In normal times it will probably be found advisable to deal with a Japanese agent in the Kwantung Leased Territory, and with either a representative in Mukden for the remainder of the territory or individual representatives in Mukden and Harbin for Central and North Manchuria respectively.

BRANDS

Due attention should be given, in dealing with the Manchurian market, to the use of labels which will appeal to local tastes. This is a matter which should be settled with agents or distributors and is such an important matter, owing to Chinese preferences for colours and subjects of illustrations, that it merits careful study. Labels with red colouring and with pictures of one or more cows are the type best suited to local conditions.

QUALITY AND PACK

Canadian milk is generally of higher quality than competing lines. It should be kept so, since dealers and individual customers are acquiring an increasing appreciation of quality in imported foodstuffs.

Several milk exporters in other countries have recently adopted the 14½-ounce tin in preference to the 16-ounce tin used in several Canadian plants. It is believed that adherence by Canadian shippers to the larger size tin will be advisable, since the local trade realizes that any reduction in sizes is not designed so much to enable price reductions as to permit increased profit for the shipper.

There is a considerable demand in this and, in fact, all branches of the market in the Orient for 6-ounce tins, and exporters will be well advised to quote on this size and to accommodate representatives requiring it. Sales of milk and other commodities which to the average purchaser here are in the nature of luxuries must frequently depend on a low unit price. The policy of packing in small tins is accordingly advisable in connection with trade to this market, and this particular point may be illustrated by reference to the practice of a Japanese manufacturer who has gone to the length of packing condensed milk in containers of only 1½ ounces.

ADVERTISING

There has not been to date any great amount of advertising of tinned milk in the Manchurian market. Manufacturers interested in this territory are, however, recommended to consider the advisability of making an allowance for this purpose to representatives of whose standing they are assured. Expenditure under this heading may take the form of cash payments, provision for inclusion of allowance in quotations, or the donation of free supplies or sample tins. The whole question is one which must depend on the methods adopted by agents or distributors in cultivating the goodwill of their dealers and which can only be settled after consultation with them.

FINANCING

Although at present the financial condition of Manchuria generally is such that new business in milk can be obtained only through offers of consignment shipments, this will, it is hoped, soon revert to normal and permit of business being done regularly on the more customary basis of letter of credit or payment on receipt of documents. To introduce a new line, in face of stiff competition, a small original consignment to a representative of recognized standing is generally an advisable move on the part of an exporter and, in this market, is commended to the consideration of shippers. Succeeding business, depending on circumstances, will be carried on against letters of credit or for payment on or shortly after delivery.

PACKING AND MARKING

Sound wooden cases should be used for all shipments of tinned milk to this territory. The standard sizes are for 48 ordinary tins or 96 of the smaller 6-ounce size. Metal strapping is advisable, to prevent both breakage and pilfering. Shipping marks should be clear and may be in English. There is no objection to showing on the case the manufacturer's name or brand, but if this is done it should preferably be on the ends so as not to interfere with the clearness of ordinary marks.

SHIPPING AND DOCUMENTATION

Shipments to Manchuria from Canadian Pacific ports may be made directly to Dairen by vessels of one United States steamship company or by various Pacific lines for transshipment at Kobe or Shanghai. It is understood that through bills of lading to Dairen, Mukden, or Harbin will be issued by all the leading shipping concerns operating out of Vancouver. In the case of shipments from Eastern Canada, it will presumably be found preferable to route them via Panama for transshipment at Shanghai rather than by rail to Vancouver.

No documents are required by local authorities except for clearly prepared commercial invoices, although it is advisable to include with these a packing list, unless any shipment is homogeneous as to cases and contents.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALE OF CANADIAN PRODUCT

There appears to be no valid reason for the absence of Canadian tinned milk from the Manchurian market. Apparently no serious attempts have been made to sell it here. Although general and local conditions have combined to render the present an inopportune time to improve this situation, with an increase in the prosperity of this territory business should be possible, and if small supplies of standard Canadian evaporated milk can be placed at the disposal of this office, no serious doubts are entertained as to the possibility of these being used to interest importers and to arrange connections between them and Canadian manufacturers. It should be borne in mind, at the same time, that the bulk of local demand is for a condensed and sweetened milk, and that if such a product can be supplied, competitive in quality and price with the products of other countries, considerable business may be anticipated.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF KOBE IN 1931

P. V. McLANE, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[The yen has been converted at the rate of 50 cents to the dollar]

Kobe, February 22, 1932.—The value of the trade of the port of Kobe continues to decrease. Total trade for the year 1931 was valued at \$433,871,294 as against \$543,410,499 for the previous year. Of this amount exports were valued at \$204,505,646, showing a decrease of \$57,080,530 from 1930. Imports also showed a considerable decline—from \$281,824,323 in 1930 to \$228,871,294 in 1931. This decline, however, appears to be due mainly to lower values, as the total merchandise passing through Kobe in 1931 amounted to 4,249,821 tons as against 4,270,679 for the previous year. Exports decreased to 881,047 tons from 986,505 tons in 1930. Imports, however, increased to 3,368,774 tons as against 3,284,174 tons in 1930.

The revenue of the port of Kobe showed only a small decrease in 1931, total revenue amounting to \$17,317,500 as against \$18,616,000 for the previous year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

According to the different classifications, the trade of the port of Kobe was as follows during the years 1931 and 1930:—

	Exports		Imports	
	Figures in Thousands of Dollars		in Dollars	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Foodstuffs	13,667	19,590	20,453	24,556
Raw materials	7,186	9,738	140,229	173,092
Semi-manufactured goods	62,070	77,116	38,584	41,700
Manufactured goods	111,131	140,274	28,726	41,433

EXPORTS

Exports from the port of Kobe according to leading commodities were as follows in 1931 (1930 figures within parentheses): wheat flour, \$692,000 (\$588,500); sugar, refined, \$2,528,000 (\$4,247,500); comestibles in tins, \$607,000 (not given in 1930); fish oil and whale oil, \$422,500 (\$2,647,500); camphor, \$1,456,500 (\$1,526,000); raw silk, \$52,350,500 (\$62,926,500); matches, \$698,000 (\$1,478,500); silk goods, \$12,996,500 (\$19,768,500); cotton manufactures, \$42,301,500 (\$53,227,000); paper products, \$3,679,500 (\$3,665,000); glass manufactures, \$746,500 (\$1,417,000); gum tires, \$1,642,500 (\$2,453,500); brushes, \$852,500 (\$895,500).

IMPORTS

The principal imports into the port of Kobe in 1931 were as follows (1930 figures within parentheses): wheat, \$3,171,500 (\$3,150,000); beef, \$2,410,500 (\$1,878,500); wheat flour, \$41,000 (\$183,500); condensed milk, \$692,500 (\$684,500); hides, \$1,077,500 (\$1,758,500); india rubber, \$4,374,500 (\$6,243,000); cotton, raw, \$93,647,000 (\$119,512,500); wool, \$16,949,500 (\$12,007,000); pine, fir and cedar, \$906,000 (not given in 1930); leather, \$1,575,000 (\$2,017,000); caustic soda, \$1,269,500 (\$1,548,500); films for photography, \$927,000 (\$1,148,000); pulp for paper making, \$4,096,000 (\$4,285,000); aluminium ingots, \$11,500 (\$245,000); lead, ingots and slabs, \$194,000 (\$277,000); nickel, grains, blocks and ingots, \$366,500 (\$270,000); zinc ingots and slabs, \$92,000 (\$196,000); zinc plate and sheets, \$155,000 (\$252,000); packing paper, \$302,000 (\$387,000); printing paper, \$557,500 (\$523,500).

TRADE WITH CANADA

Exports from the port of Kobe to Canada in 1931 were valued at \$2,452,500 as against \$3,510,000 for the previous year. These exports were as follows

for 1931: rice and paddy \$99,000 (\$82,500 in 1930); beans, peas and pulse, \$6,500 (\$72,000); fuji silk, \$120,000 (\$405,500); silk crepe, \$382,500 (\$585,500); hats and caps, \$168,500 (not given in 1930); cotton socks \$1,500 (not given in 1930); shell buttons, \$54,500 (\$91,500); brushes, \$51,000 (\$60,500).

Imports from Canada were valued at \$3,192,000, a decrease of \$705,500 from 1930. The principal imports were as follows in 1931: wheat, \$628,500 (\$1,255,000 in 1930); pulp for paper-making, \$1,633,500 (\$1,508,500); lead ingots and slabs, \$141,000 (\$178,500); zinc ingots and slabs, \$63,000 (\$102,000); pine, fir and cedar, \$77,500 (no figures for 1930).

BUTTER MARKET IN PERU, BOLIVIA, AND ECUADOR

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Peru

Lima, Peru, February 15, 1932.—Within the past two or three years the dairy industry situated in the neighbourhood of Lima has made fairly rapid strides and is in a position to-day to supply about two-thirds of the butter consumption of the Lima, Callao and suburbs area, having a population of about 350,000. This is the only area which is an important consumer of imported butter, having taken about 77 per cent in 1929 and 90 per cent in 1928. The only other area of any importance is Talara, which serves the oilfields of the International Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Imperial Oil Company Limited, of Toronto. In addition to this local competition in butter, locally produced margarine—a by-product of the cottonseed oil industry—has largely displaced the lower grade butters previously imported from Argentina and various other countries. This margarine is to-day retailed in the small grocers' shops at about S/1.30 per kilo (2.2 pounds), as against S/2.20 to S/2.40 per pound retail for locally produced butters, and S/2.40 for best-grade American butter, "Golden State" brand, imported from California. It is estimated therefore that the imports of pure butter in 1931 did not exceed 300,000 kilos.

Practically the entire market is controlled by American butter, principally the brand mentioned above, which is of excellent quality at a good price and is fairly well advertised. Very little Argentine butter is now being imported as local butters and margarine have supplanted the lower-grade butter previously imported from Argentina. Moreover, the present day prices are about 25 per cent less than they were in 1929, which will further reduce the value of the imports.

The import figures for 1929 and 1928 for Peru are as follows:—

Country	1929		1928	
	Gross Kilo	Soles	Gross Kilo	Soles
United States.. . . .	267,862	609,660	240,555	547,020
Argentina	259,542	414,020	318,882	457,320
Uruguay	63,194	116,100	289,741	485,610
Ecuador.. . . .	34,562	55,220	46,178	70,630
Denmark	20,693	43,290	36,711	72,660
Great Britain.. . . .	10,960	24,180	9,661	20,520
Norway	3,712	3,600	4,383	4,700
Chile	2,416	5,380	42	60
France	2,070	3,710	.....	.....
Canada.. . . .	1,980	4,350	7,976	18,880
Germany	1,717	3,620	.....	.....
Australia	1,418	2,700	.....	.....
Hongkong .. . . .	.....	.....	3,710	7,560
Total	673,264	1,291,840	959,616	1,687,320

\$U.S. 516,736

\$U.S. 674,928

1 kilo=2.2 lbs. 1 sol (in 1929)=40 cents U.S.

Callao is the principal port of entry.

From the above import figures it is apparent that the United States, Argentina, and Uruguay were the principal suppliers of Peruvian butter. In 1929

and 1928 Argentina supplied respectively 38·6 and 33·2 per cent; the United States 39·8 and 25 per cent. These percentages are by weight, which is the best indication in a commodity of this kind. To-day's market, however, is worth only about half of what it was in the above year, due principally to increased local production of moderately good creamery and dairy butter on the one hand and the extreme competition from locally produced margarine on the other.

PACKING AND PRICES

The latest quotation on the best grade of California butter in cartons containing four $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound pats is \$32 per 100 pounds c.i.f. Callao, packed in cases containing 60 1-pound cartons. There is a demand for salted butter only, namely butter containing about 3 per cent of salt. There is no demand whatever for sweet cream butter. There is a small demand for tinned butter in tins of 13 ounces and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces net, which are sold here as 1-pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tins. This latter packing two or three years ago was the one mostly used, but it has been almost entirely supplanted by the 1-pound carton containing four $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound pats. This latter packing is essential as it enables the grocer to sell ready-wrapped small quantities for immediate use, as the usual householder does not possess refrigeration facilities. There are sales possibilities for butter packed in kerosene tins of about 37 pounds net weight, principally for the bakery and confectionery trade. Practically the whole of the Ecuadorean imports into Peru are packed in this manner. The packing is actually the same as that for the pure hog lard imported into these territories. All tinned butter is shipped as ordinary cargo. Only the two best grades are imported, both of which are pasteurized creamery butter only.

Bolivia

Imports of butter into Bolivia in 1929 and 1928 were:—

Country	1929		1928	
	Gross Kilo	Bolivianos	Gross Kilo	Bolivianos
Argentina.. . . .	34,784	60,992	27,782	49,317
United States .. .	21,352	58,308	30,343	83,079
Peru	10,709	21,948	3,722	7,243
Denmark.. . . .	10,490	23,768	12,829	27,866
Belgium	2,141	5,684	90	224
Brazil	2,072	4,121	1,957	4,360
Chile	952	1,946	482	1,106
Holland	804	1,718	5,415	13,236
Great Britain .. .	188	408	670	1,315
Total	84,455	181,221	83,724	188,707
		\$65,239 56		\$67,934 52

1 kilo=2.2 lbs. 1 boliviano=36 cents U.S.

There is a small market in Bolivia for butter in accordance with the above imports for 1929 and 1928. There will have been some decrease in the imports for 1931, due to the decrease in purchasing power which will necessarily have had its influence in the purchase of cheaper grades of butter and butter substitutes. In 1929 and 1928 respectively the United States obtained 25·3 and 36·25 per cent of the total; Argentina, 41·2 and 33·2 per cent; Peru, 12·7 and 4·4 per cent; and Denmark, 12·5 and 15·3 per cent. The United States share of the trade is in the same commodities, packed in the same manner as prevails in Peru. The Peruvian share is butter shipped from Puno across Lake Titicaca to La Paz and surrounding districts. Generally much the same conditions apply in this trade as are applicable in the case of Peru.

Ecuador

The demand for imported butter in Ecuador is negligible. The exports of Ecuadorean butter are greatly in excess of the imports, and no market can be expected in that territory.

THE PIRAEUS FREE ZONE

THEO. J. MONTY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Athens, February 27, 1932.—The inauguration of the Piraeus Free Zone was celebrated on February 25, two years almost to a day after the Greek Government decided to establish it in the most important port of Greece, as reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1359 (February 15, 1930).

The benefits to be derived from the operation of this free zone may be briefly reviewed as follows:—

(1) The Piraeus Free Zone is expected to increase the movement of the transit trade of the port which, owing to its geographical position, constitutes a most suitable transit centre for the Near East markets. Through its facilities, its freedom, and smaller charges, the free zone is expected to attract the surplus of the stocks which are shipped at present from North America and elsewhere to ports of Northern Europe, Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., or to Trieste, Genoa, etc., where they are kept in storage pending their transfer to Eastern Mediterranean ports. Piraeus will no doubt be preferred for such shipments as a considerable amount of freight will be saved through the direct transport to the zone of goods intended for the ports of the Eastern Mediterranean.

(2) It is expected that through the system of the free zone the import trade of the country will be facilitated, as clearance and formalities in general will be simplified and loss of time avoided.

(3) The storage trade will also benefit as goods are to be stored in the zone at minimum rates and with full exemption from duty. Owing to these facilities private warehousing at present conducted in the city shall also be diverted, resulting in corresponding advantages to the state.

(4) The port of Piraeus shall also develop into a shipping supply centre as coal and foodstuffs will be free of duty. Furthermore the supplies required in connection with repairs are exempted from duty, whilst, so far, the opposite was the case and all repairs were consequently avoided.

(5) In the free zone, furthermore, packing, manipulation and finishing of goods shall be authorized, with the result that the port will acquire a free industrial zone as well.

The development of the port of Piraeus may be gauged by the following: whilst in 1915 the number of sailing vessels and steamships entering the port was 3,777 and 3,827, in 1931 they had increased to 5,525 and 7,290 respectively, the total net tonnage having also increased from 2,557,530 in 1915 to 6,823,851 in 1931.

The Greek flag held in 1931 the first place in the shipping movement of the port with a net tonnage of 2,813,451. The Italian flag came second with 1,517,255 and the British flag followed with 460,629 tons net.

Although the year 1931 showed a decrease of some 132,000 tons as compared with the year 1930, it is expected that the activities resulting from the operation of the free zone will tend to offset the decrease brought about by the stringent exchange regulations affecting trade and the present financial condition of the country.

GUATEMALAN CONSULAR FEE INCREASED

Mr. C. N. Wilde, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico City, advises that, effective from March 1, 1932, the fee for certification of consular invoices for shipments to Guatemala has been increased from 2 per cent to 4 per cent ad valorem.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA: MONTH, ELEVEN MONTHS, AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY, 1932

(Compiled by External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Main Groups	Month of February, 1932				Eleven months ending February, 1932				Twelve months ending February, 1932			
	Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States	Total Exports	Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States	Total Exports	Total Imports	From United Kingdom	From United States	Total Exports
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Imports for consumption</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	7,538,241	2,087,509	2,736,450	114,132,317	25,853,646	30,782,620	30,782,620	139,871,581	29,612,796	46,289,656		
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,639,862	290,992	945,633	22,358,800	2,381,922	12,622,653		26,546,758	2,731,333	13,363,306		
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	2,001,327	2,578,332	2,580,763	24,438,084	2,580,763	27,800,958	27,800,958	33,062,756	3,003,230	32,824,144		
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,062,032	232,044	1,698,209	58,338,066	1,646,066	22,936,331	22,936,331	33,237,456	13,682,664	26,856,093		
Iron and its Products.....	9,009,064	224,838	5,192,004	1,432,972	3,913,892	74,363,411	74,363,411	106,337,411	13,682,664	26,856,093		
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	2,030,907	238,332	4,696,119	92,013,500	3,789,734	69,400,128	69,400,128	106,337,411	13,682,664	26,856,093		
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	5,385,047	289,732	4,696,119	27,739,807	3,913,892	3,789,734	3,789,734	10,436,139	10,436,139	26,856,093		
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8,793,991	276,510	1,319,413	27,739,807	3,913,892	3,789,734	3,789,734	10,436,139	10,436,139	26,856,093		
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,362,054	462,510	1,609,315	40,078,730	6,393,107	27,968,327	27,968,327	31,137,221	5,397,450	20,833,838		
Total Imports, 1932	35,586,085	7,070,104	22,294,380	591,055,608	94,578,612	317,934,904	317,934,904	590,436,576	106,655,014	367,971,020		
1931	30,994,084	8,133,117	25,425,199	851,231,817	137,420,960	533,730,792	533,730,792	804,257,343	153,731,076	612,491,788		
1930	30,922,161	12,080,934	34,381,314	1,135,248,066	172,869,692	768,051,041	768,051,041	1,270,376,874	190,269,122	809,171,698		
<i>Exports (Canadian Produce)</i>												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	12,362,609	4,966,125	610,932	192,107,021	92,948,733	10,423,820	10,423,820	208,088,792	98,833,008	11,833,583		
Animals and Animal Products.....	4,088,626	2,123,107	1,771,626	64,567,609	30,221,532	20,988,976	20,988,976	70,350,475	32,379,863	23,327,440		
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	1,363,662	155,638	32,276	5,075,926	1,278,080	12,622,653	12,622,653	15,459,307	14,024,476	14,615,387		
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	11,165,248	833,245	8,636,245	181,902,768	12,940,653	12,622,653	12,622,653	181,023,233	14,024,476	14,615,387		
Iron and its Products.....	4,631,230	1,558,732	1,092,495	64,093,218	3,205,192	32,186,350	32,186,350	16,587,746	3,743,653	3,352,871		
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	6,290,438	233,958	438,668	12,634,081	15,936,485	3,789,734	3,789,734	71,307,008	17,931,476	8,694,021		
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	826,111	258,520	370,077	19,487,752	2,943,762	3,553,941	3,553,941	10,083,189	958,021	4,478,598		
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	634,875	114,604	409,460	12,456,255	2,780,872	7,513,562	7,513,562	13,874,507	3,116,957	8,418,339		
Totals, 1932	36,431,055	10,238,056	14,452,831	526,594,905	163,152,276	218,584,607	218,584,607	501,643,192	175,643,677	245,519,367		
1931	43,872,682	8,200,853	21,243,470	744,694,470	207,074,068	322,723,803	322,723,803	834,289,787	223,941,841	366,056,501		
1930	66,689,817	14,081,030	33,456,752	1,030,662,955	264,878,222	471,719,065	471,719,065	1,145,426,255	265,244,087	521,729,605		
<i>Exports (Foreign Produce)</i>												
Totals, 1932	587,737	98,046	428,191	9,951,765	894,905	8,074,017	8,074,017	11,199,088	914,770	9,104,034		
Totals, 1931	1,041,297	235,300	733,476	16,038,058	1,250,940	13,232,444	13,232,444	18,135,132	1,455,650	15,093,699		
1930	1,489,932	383,923	1,276,857	22,582,694	1,247,649	19,777,163	19,777,163	25,339,954	1,472,097	22,149,450		
<i>Excess of Imports (i) or All Exports (e)</i>												
1932	(e) 1,432,707	(e) 3,266,908	(i) 7,412,358	(e) 25,491,062	(e) 80,398,569	(i) 90,636,180	(e) 6,405,704	(e) 6,405,704	(e) 60,584,433	(i) 113,347,629		
1931	(i) 6,080,105	(e) 303,136	(i) 13,446,243	(i) 70,499,289	(e) 71,004,048	(i) 197,772,545	(i) 91,832,424	(e) 91,832,424	(e) 71,695,815	(i) 231,341,588		
1930	(i) 12,772,412	(e) 2,088,999	(i) 20,145,695	(i) 82,002,377	(e) 83,256,819	(i) 277,184,313	(i) 99,810,665	(e) 99,810,665	(e) 86,447,062	(i) 325,292,599		

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR (LONDON), 1932

A. J. TINGLEY, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CANADIAN SECTION

Glasgow, March 3, 1932.—The British Industries Fair, held for the eighteenth consecutive year simultaneously in London and Birmingham, from February 22 to March 4, established a new record in 1932. The number of both overseas and domestic buyers was practically double that of last year, and the results attained were greater than at any previous Fair. As is customary, the London section of the Fair, which was held at Olympia, was devoted to food products and light manufactured goods, and the Birmingham section to the heavy industries. A large and varied textile exhibit was shown in White City, adjoining Olympia.

The Canadian section occupied over 5,500 square feet, as compared with 4,500 square feet last year, and was situated opposite the main entrance to the Empire Marketing Board exhibit in the Grand Hall. The additional space this year provided room for a comprehensive display attractively arranged.

A large number of distinguished visitors attended the Fair, including Her Majesty the Queen (who was received at the Canadian section by the High Commissioner for Canada), the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince George, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Secretary for the Dominions, the President of the Board of Trade, the Controller of the Department of Overseas Trade, the Lord Mayor of London, and Sir Austen Chamberlain.

All of the twenty-eight individual firms exhibiting in the Canadian section were, with one exception, in charge of the United Kingdom agents in this country. There was the usual composite display of Canadian products in the Empire Marketing Board section of the Fair, at which over 24,000 samples of various lines of foodstuffs were sold.

Many Canadian firms report a considerable volume of actual business secured during the Fair, new avenues of distribution have been opened up, and a large number of trade inquiries were received.

The following were the Canadian exhibitors:—

- Canadian Cannery, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Club Tobacco.
- Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways.
- Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- Canadian Postum Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.
- Catelli Macaroni Products Co. Ltd., Montreal.
- A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Co-operative Federee de Quebec, Montreal.
- Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., Toronto.
- Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd., Toronto.
- Hecker-H.O. Co., of Canada, Ltd., Ayr, Ont.
- Homecrafts Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.
- Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Chatham, Ont.
- Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Ltd., Toronto.
- Rogers' Batteryless Radios, Toronto.
- Rolland Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal.
- Ruddy Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
- Sterling Rubber Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
- Viceroy Mfg. Co., Ltd., West Toronto.
- Wahl Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- John Walter & Sons, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
- L. E. Waterman Co., Ltd., Montreal.
- Winnipeg Free Press Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Toronto Industrial Commission, Toronto.
- Connors Bros., Black's Harbour, N.B.

The total attendance at the London Fair was 328,336 as against 206,792 last year. Overseas buyers numbered 10,006 as against 4,754, and home buyers 278,828 as against 167,259.

CURRENCY CERTIFICATES FOR EXPORTERS TO INDIA

Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, writes under date February 18, 1932, that, in order to facilitate the clearing of imports from Canada through the Customs, Canadian exporters are advised to secure from their bankers a certificate certifying to the rate of exchange between the Canadian dollar and the Indian rupee at date of exportation, this certificate to be attached to the invoice.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Customs Tariff of Western Samoa

C. M. CROFT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Auckland, February 15, 1932.—The rates of customs duties applicable to goods entering Western Samoa as well as the port and customs service tax were altered as from January 1, 1932.

Briefly, the customs tariff of Western Samoa includes only some nine items, eight of which apply to definite commodities, the ninth covering all other articles. The Samoa Customs Consolidation Amendment Order, 1931, amends the previously existing order, and deletes the schedule of import duties, substituting therefor higher rates, the details being as follows, the old rates being shown in parentheses for comparative purposes:—

Tariff No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	All goods not expressly exempted from duty and on which no other duty is imposed by any other item in this table—	
	If British goods	17½ per cent (15%)
	If foreign goods	25 per cent (22½%)
2	Cigars (including the weight of every band, wrapper or attachment to any cigar)	15s. per lb. (12s.)
3	Cigarettes not exceeding in weight 2½ pounds a thousand	£1 10s. a thousand (£1 5s. 6d.)
4	Cigarettes (all other kinds)	12s. 6d. per lb. (10s. 6d.)
5	Tobacco in any other form, including the weight of every label, tag or other attachment	4s. 6d. per lb. (3s. 6d.)
6	Kerosene	5d. per lb. (3d.)
7	Benzine	6d. per gal. (4d.)
8	Timber, rough	3s. a 100 sup. ft. (1s. 6d.)
9	Timber, dressed	4s. a 100 sup. ft. (2s.)

Certain specified commodities are exempt from customs duty. The principal of these, from a commercial viewpoint, are: printed literature; approved drugs and chemicals; approved medical, surgical, dental, and optical instruments and appliances; approved insecticides and other articles for the destruction of vermin and pests; fresh vegetables and fresh fruit; certain live animals and birds; meat, fish, and poultry, if frozen and not in airtight containers; butter; honey; rice; manures; copra sacks and cocoa sacks; shooks of undressed wood; and machinery, implements, and materials for the establishment or development of local industries.

The qualification for entry as British goods referred to in Item No. 1 is that the expenditure in material produced in the British Dominions and/or labour performed within such Dominions shall be not less than one-half of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state.

In 1928 a port and customs service tax at the rate of 2½ per cent ad valorem was imposed on all goods imported, unless specifically exempted. The recent regulations provide that the rate of such port and customs service tax shall, as from January 1, 1932, be 5 per cent.

Italy Relaxes Wheat-mixing Law

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466 (March 5, 1932), page 344, regarding the percentage of Italian wheat required in the milling of flour, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, cables that an Italian decree, effective March 21, 1932, reduces the percentage of soft home-grown wheat required in the milling of flour from 60 per cent to 50 per cent, in Northern and Central Italy, excluding the province of Lazio. The percentage of Italian soft wheat required in milling is reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent in the province of Lazio and Southern and Insular Italy. There has been no change in the proportion of Italian hard wheat required, which remains at 20 per cent.

Italy Increases Duty on Butter

Mr. R. W. McBurney, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes that an Italian Royal Decree law, effective February 29, 1932, increases the duty on fresh milk butter from 66·10 lire to 350 lire per 100 kilos, and the duty on cooked or salted butter from 88·10 lire to 378 lire per 100 kilos. The increased rates are about 9½ cents per pound for fresh milk butter and about 10 cents per pound for cooked and salted butter, converted at current rates of exchange. The foregoing rates apply to all countries. The surtax of 15 per cent ad valorem on imports in general is also applied to butter.

Supplementary Duties on Grain and Flour in Czechoslovakia

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date March 3, 1932, that, with effect from March 9, 1932, the supplementary duties on Czechoslovakian grain and flour, in accordance with the law of June 5, 1930, are fixed as follows:—

	Supplementary Customs	
	Duty Czechoslovakian	Duty Crowns
	per 100 Kg. (220 Lbs.)	
Wheat and spelt	25	30
Rye	20	38
Barley	36	34
Oats	34	36
Flour and milled products	54	70

The supplementary duties on wheat and spelt, barley, and oats have not been changed by the new decree. The supplementary duty on rye represents an increase from the former rate of 15 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg., and that on flour and milled products an increase from the former rate of 50 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg.

[Par value of 1 Czechoslovakian crown = \$0·0296]

Exemption from Duty to Fishing Associations in Greece

Mr. Theo. J. Monty, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Athens, Greece, reports under date February 26, 1932, that, according to a decree appearing in the Greek official *Gazette* No. 45, of February 19, 1932, fishing boats and accessories, refrigerators, motors, diving apparatus and appliances, nets and twine for the manufacture of cotton nets, may be imported by fishing associations free of duty and harbour and municipal taxes, provided these goods are for the exclusive use of these associations or their members. According to this decree, these goods cannot be resold to third parties without payment of the duties and taxes pertaining thereto.

Details of this decree may be obtained upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 35 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1468 (March 19), page 440, regarding an increase from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of March 19 this percentage has been further increased to 35 per cent.

Swedish Flour-milling Regulations

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465 (February 27, 1932), page 287, regarding Swedish flour-milling regulations, Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises under date of March 8, 1932, that in accordance with a Swedish Royal Resolution of February 29, 1932, the percentages of Swedish wheat and rye, as well as flour of wheat and rye, which must be mixed with the imported product during the "milling period" March 1 to April 30, 1932, remain the same as for the month of February.

In the case of wheat and wheat flour the proportion of domestic product required for the above-mentioned "milling period" is therefore 60 per cent, the lower so-called "minimum percentage" allowed in the case of wheat for short intervals or special lots 50 per cent, and the proportion of domestic product required in the case of rye and rye flour 40 per cent.

Antigua Tariff Increased on Motor Spirit, Tobacco, and Snuff

Mr. Wm. Fred. Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, writes under date March 3, 1932, that the Legislative Council of Antigua on December 18 increased the rate of duty on benzine, gasolene, naphtha, and petrol spirits generally, from 3d. per gallon to 5d. per gallon British preferential tariff and from 6d. to 7d. per gallon general tariff. Imports from Canada are subject to the British preferential rates, and in 1929, of a total importation under this heading of 83,676 gallons valued at £3,417, Canada supplied 21,623 gallons valued at £964. The bulk of the imports of gasolene and other motor spirits come from Trinidad. Although the British preference has been decreased by this tariff change, Canadian exports should not be affected as, due to the current rates of exchange, United States exporters have been practically forced out of this market.

By this same resolution the duty on cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and other manufactured tobacco is substantially increased. Details of these changes are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Tariff Revisions in Siam

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java.—A revision in Siam's customs tariff, with effect November 1, 1931, was reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465, dated February 27, 1932. The schedules have again been amended by a new act which came into effect on February 22, 1932. There has been an almost general increase in the rates. The changes which are of interest to Canadian exporters are noted below and full details are on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The duty on canned milk has been raised from 5 to 10 per cent ad valorem.

The rate on printing paper, chiefly newsprint, is now 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent as formerly.

An important change of interest to Canadian manufacturers is the new rate of 33½ per cent on motor car tires and tubes imported separately, that is

not as original equipment; the old rate was 10 per cent. The rate on motor cars, motor cycles, cycles and all parts and accessories thereof, including tires and tubes imported with these vehicles, remains unchanged at 10 per cent.

Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, as well as firearms and ammunition, ginseng and playing cards, which were formerly taxed at the rate of 50 per cent, will now be charged 60 per cent ad valorem.

The 30 per cent table including such goods as cameras, photographic material, clocks, watches, musical instruments and parts, etc., now becomes a 33½ per cent table.

The duty on biscuits, butter, cheese, confectionery, and most canned goods and foodstuffs remains unchanged at 20 per cent.

The rate on goods not specified in the tables has been increased from 15 to 20 per cent, and there have been a number of readjustments in the tables, most of which have the effect of placing certain articles in higher duty categories.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending March 21, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending March 14, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 14	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 21	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1585	\$.1581	7
Belgium	Belga	.1563	.1562	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0332	.0331	6
Denmark	Krone	.2233	.2243	5
Finland	Markka	.0190	.0190	8
France	Franc	.0441	.0439	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2669	.2664	6
Great Britain	Pound	4.0633	4.0819	3½
Greece	Drachma	.0144	.0144	12
Holland	Guilder	.4515	.4504	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1960	.1958	7
Italy	Lira	.0581	.0579	7
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0200	.0200	7½
Norway	Krone	.2210	.2192	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0391	.0391	7
Roumania	Leu	.0067	.0067	7
Spain	Peseta	.0856	.0844	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2191	.2229	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2172	.2158	2
United States	Dollar	1.1193	1.1187	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2882	.2880	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0727	.0727	—
Chile	Peso	.1343	.1353	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0746	1.0740	6
Mexico	Peso	.3768	.3830	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3134	.3132	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1791	.1790	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5177	.5174	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1185	1.1179	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2692	.2640	—
India	Ruppee	.3134	.3118	7
Japan	Yen	.3582	.3607	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4499	.4497	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3721	.3635	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.4782	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8563	.8614	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1081	4.1337	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8563	.8614	—
Martinique	Franc	.0440	.0440	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0440	.0440	—
Australia	Pound	3.2489	3.2639	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.1674	4.1866	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

147. DUTCH agent desires to represent Canadian exporters of foodstuffs.

148. TOMATO PULP AND TOMATO JUICE.—A London manufacturing company ask to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of tomato pulp and tomato juice in semi-concentrated form, as used for manufacturing purposes.

149. OYSTERS.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian packers of frozen oysters in bulk and in the shell. Full particulars, prices c.i.f. Buenos Aires, commissions and terms to an agent should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

150. FRESH FISH.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian shippers of fresh frozen fish of all varieties, especially salmon, halibut, and cod. Full particulars and c.i.f. Buenos Aires prices with terms and commissions to agent should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

151. CANNED SALMON.—Commission merchant desires to receive quotations c.i.f. Panama on canned salmon.

152. WHITE FIELD PEAS.—A London firm of corn factors invite offers from Canadian exporters of white field peas. These should be accompanied by samples and lowest prices c.i.f. London and other United Kingdom ports.

153. POTATOES.—A firm of commission agents in Santo Domingo wish to represent Canadian exporters of edible and seed potatoes on a commission basis.

154. FLOUR.—A firm in Gross Meseritsch, Czechoslovakia, are desirous of acting as a representative in Czechoslovakia of a Canadian flour mill.

Miscellaneous

155. PIECE GOODS.—A New Zealand firm of manufacturers' representatives desire to secure a source of supply in Canada for dress piece goods such as rayon fabrics, voiles, piques and other fabric prints, with a view to securing an exclusive agency.

156. CORSETS.—Agent in Amsterdam desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of corsets.

157. GLOVES.—An import firm in Harbin wish to be supplied with samples and c.i.f. quotations on men's and ladies' leather gloves.

158. RUBBER FOOTWEAR.—Swiss export house wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of rubber footwear who are interested in the British West African market.

159. RUBBER BANDS.—Dutch agent is desirous of representing Canadian manufacturers of rubber bands.

160. JUTE AND JUTE BAGS.—Dutch firm are desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of jute and jute bags.

161. RAW FURS.—Importer in Buenos Aires would like to import silver fox fur and marten raw fur pelts from Canada. Full information should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

162. DOMESTIC WOODENWARE, ETC.—A London firm of import agents wish to receive offers of rolling pins, wooden spoons, mouse traps, and kitchen gloves.

163. PLYWOOD.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent a Canadian manufacturer of plywood. C.i.f. Buenos Aires prices, terms, commissions, and all other particulars should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

164. LUMBER.—Dealer in beekeepers' supplies in Buenos Aires would like to obtain lumber suitable for making beehives from Canada. Lumber must be free from knots, unplanned and kiln dried, sizes 1 by 12 inches and 1½ by 12 inches. Orders would not be less than 20,000 square feet. C.i.f. prices and full particulars should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

165. WRAPPING PAPER.—Commission merchant desires quotations c.i.f. Panama per ton on wrapping paper. Samples available at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

166. MIMEOGRAPH PAPER.—Dutch firm are desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of mimeograph paper.

167. ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturers of artificial leather. Samples, c.i.f. Buenos Aires prices, commission, and full particulars should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by *Sample Post* in packages weighing less than one pound.

168. CHROME PATENT LEATHER.—A London company are open to represent a responsible Canadian manufacturer of chrome patent leather, for the sale of which an influential connection is claimed.

169. TACKS AND NAILS.—Manufacturers' agent in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of tacks and upholsterers' and furniture nails. Samples, c.i.f. prices, commission, terms, and full information should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by *Sample Post* in packages weighing less than one pound.

170. BATTERY PLATES AND SEPARATORS.—An importer and distributor in Harbin asks to be supplied with samples and c.i.f. Dairen quotations on plates and separators for automobile batteries.

171. BATTERY PLATES.—Manufacturers' agent in Buenos Aires would like a Canadian connection for battery plates. Sizes and specifications on file at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. C.i.f. prices, commission, and full particulars should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

172. ASBESTOS.—Dutch firm wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of asbestos.

173. ACETIC ACID.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of acetic acid. C.i.f. prices, commissions, terms, and full particulars should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires.

174. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.—A large colonial importing firm of Rotterdam desire samples and quotations preferably c.i.f. Java main ports on carbide of calcium.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To *Liverpool*.—Duchess of Bedford, April 15; Duchess of York, April 22; Duchess of Richmond, April 29; Duchess of Atholl, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30; Ascania, April 14; Antonia, May 12—both Cunard Line.

To *London*.—Beaverburn, April 15; Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, April 22; Alaunia, April 29; Aurania, May 6—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To *Manchester*.—Manchester Producer, April 21; Manchester Division, April 28; Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19—all Manchester Line.

To *Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea*.—Kastalia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 27.

- To Southampton.*—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.
- To Glasgow.*—Airthria, April 23; Athenia, May 6; Letitia, May 20—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.
- To Newcastle and Leith.*—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnesk, May 20—all Cairn-Thomson Line.
- To Dundee.*—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnesk, May 20—both Cairn-Thomson Line.
- To Hull.*—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.
- To Belfast and Dublin.*—Fanad Head, Head Line, April 27 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).
- To Antwerp.*—Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6; Beaverburn, May 13—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, April 25; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 20—all County Line.
- To Havre.*—Grey County, April 25; Kings County, May 7; Lista, May 20—all County Line.
- To Rotterdam.*—Hada County, April 29; Kings County, May 7; Evanger, May 26—all County Line.
- To Hamburg.*—Montcalm, April 14; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, April 27; Bochum, May 11—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).
- To South France and Italian Ports.*—Valfiorita, May 12; Vallarsa, May 22—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.
- To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.*—Gorm, Scandinavian-American Line, April 25; Odensholm, second half April; Korsholm, first half May—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.
- To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.*—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, April 9 and 23.
- To Cornerbrook, Nfld.*—North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18—both Clarke SS. Co.

From Halifax

- To Liverpool.*—Melita, April 2; Duchess of Atholl, April 9—both Canadian Pacific; Adriatic, White Star Line, April 11; Aviemore, April 1; Incemore, April 29—both Furness Line.
- To London.*—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, April 2.
- To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.*—Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.
- To Glasgow.*—Concordia, March 28; Salacia, April 11—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.
- To Antwerp.*—Pennland, March 27 and April 24; Westernland, April 10—both Red Star Line.
- To Gothenburg.*—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, April 23.
- To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.*—Gripsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, May 4.
- To St. John's, Nfld.*—Silvia, March 29; Rosalind, April 5 and 19; Nerissa, May 3—all Furness-Red Cross Line; Aviemore, April 1; Incemore, April 29—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, April 1, 15 and 29; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 2, 16 and 30.
- To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.*—Lady Hawkins, April 3; Lady Drake, April 17—both Canadian National.
- To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).*—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), March 30 and April 27; Calabria, April 13 and May 11—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.
- To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.*—A steamer, Ocean Dominion Line, April 6 and 20.
- To Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.*—Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), April 9; Canadian Transporter, April 23—both Canadian National.
- To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.*—Cavelier (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), March 30 and April 27; Lady Somers, April 6; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), April 13; Lady Rodney, April 20—all Canadian National.
- To Australian and New Zealand Ports.*—Canadian Constructor, Canadian National, April 23.

From Saint John

- To Liverpool.*—Melita, April 1; Duchess of Atholl, April 8—both Canadian Pacific.
- To London.*—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, April 1.
- To Manchester.*—Manchester Commerce, March 31; Manchester Citizen, April 14—both Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 9.
To Belfast and Dublin.—Torr Head, Head Line, April 5 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 9.

To Havre, Rotterdam and Antwerp.—Evanger, County Line, April 9.

To Hamburg and Bremen.—Hannover, Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line, April 7.

To Italian Ports.—Valprato, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, April 8.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Athens, American and Indian SS., April 28 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion SS. Corp., March 30 and April 13.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, March 30; Lady Drake, April 6—both Canadian National.

To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Bruno, March 31 and April 28; San Benito, April 14—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, April 26 and May 14.

From New Westminster

To Liverpool.—Masunda, Canadian-American Shipping Co., March 29.

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Modavia, March 27; Parthenia, April 13; Moveria, April 27—all Balfour Guthrie & Co.

To London, Liverpool and Avonmouth.—Steel Trader, B. W. Greer & Son, April 1.

To Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—Empire Star, American Mail Line, March 28.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, Fred Olsen Line, April 16.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Napier and Dunedin.—Waihero, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, March 28.

To Auckland, Wellington and Melbourne.—Golden Harvest, Dingwall Cotts & Co., March 27.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya.—Belfast Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., April 12.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (also calls at Miike), March 29; Ixion, April 26—both Blue Funnel Line; Hikawa Maru, April 7; Hiye Maru, May 5—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23; Empress of Canada, May 7—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, April 22; Aorangi, May 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Salawati, April 6; Silverbeech, May 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, April 27 (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin); Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 21 (also calls at Brisbane and Adelaide).

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, April 15; Golden Cloud, May 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Drecht dyk, March 27; Dinteldyk, April 10; Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Benjamin Franklin, March 31; Laurits Swenson, April 23; Knute Nelson, May 26—all Fred Olsen Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Oregon, April 4; San Antonia, April 23; Washington, May 11—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Fella, April 9; California, April 29; Rialto, May 19—all Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Balboa, April 8; Axel Johnson, April 30—both Johnson Line.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Ivis, April 1; West Ira, April 17; West Mahwah, May 1—all Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line; Hardanger, April 15; Brandanger, May 15—both Westfal-Larsen Co. Line (also call at Rio de Janeiro).

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., April 12.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

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Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

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United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

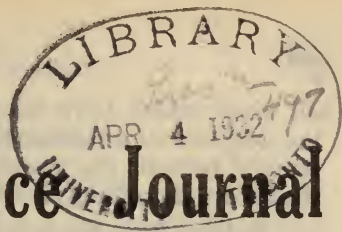
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Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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UNITED KINGDOM TRADE CONDITIONS

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, March 11, 1932.—Conditions in the United Kingdom remain indeterminate. Public sentiment is in a more cheerful vein, and the outlook is generally regarded as being more favourable. Moreover, there is an increase in inquiry and slightly more activity in particular directions.

Upon the other hand, authentic reports from industrial centres indicate comparatively little improvement in the staple heavy industries, and export trade has not expanded to any extent.

Although it seems evident that the valiant support which the Press has given to the determined efforts of the Government and population generally to extricate the country from its difficulty, it is rather hard to determine what proportion of this increase of optimism is due to propaganda as opposed to achievement.

During the past few months not only the traders, but the general population of the United Kingdom have been awaiting with eagerness the decision of the Government upon its fiscal policy, and in the meantime delaying transactions. This feature alone has created an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt.

In addition, the regular course of business has been considerably interrupted and interfered with by the abnormal importations of foreign goods of almost

all kinds which have taken place upon two different occasions—i.e. prior to the adoption of anti-dumping duties in November, and just recently during the interval between the introduction of the Import Duties Bill into Parliament and the date of its coming into force March 1.

Judging from the experience of the Trade Commissioner Offices in the United Kingdom, the final adoption of the new tariff has been followed by renewed indications of interest in the development of inter-Empire trade, practical proof of which is evinced by the abnormal volume of inquiries which are being made for Empire goods capable of replacing supplies which in the past have been imported from foreign countries.

The statistics of overseas trade are generally regarded as providing a reliable index as to what is going on. The dislocation of import trade already referred to has, however, disturbed the infallibility of the trade returns which have been issued in respect to the months of January and also of February.

The operation of the abnormal importations duty of 50 per cent has practically put a stop to imports of certain commodities. The total imports for the first two months of the year, valued at £132,369,000, exhibit a heavy falling-off from those of 1931 (£139,217,000).

At the same time the exports, while fairly steady, only aggregated in the case of the products of the United Kingdom £61,135,000 this year in comparison with £69,357,000 for the two months in 1931.

TREND OF OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1931

The Board of Trade have recently published the customary detailed figures of the trade which the United Kingdom carried on during the calendar year 1931 with the different countries of the world.

These figures naturally reflect the depressed conditions which prevailed in business practically throughout the world. They are, however, distinctly disappointing at a time when increased interest is being evinced in the development of trade within the Empire, in so far that if they do not indicate any abnormal decline, they show no marked increase in comparison with the proportion of trade which the United Kingdom exchanges with foreign countries.

The following table indicates the percentages of the trade done by the United Kingdom with Empire countries, foreign countries in Europe, and other foreign countries during the calendar years 1929, 1930 and 1931:

	Imports			Exports		
	1929 %	1930 %	1931 %	1929 %	1930 %	1931 %
European foreign countries	38.2	41.5	44.6	32.3	35.6	37.6
Other foreign countries	32.4	29.4	26.6	23.2	21.0	18.6
British countries	29.4	29.1	28.8	44.5	43.4	43.8

It seems also interesting to quote figures of the trade with Canada, which are as follows:

	1929	1930	1931
Imports	£46,410,075	£38,146,076	£32,816,057
Exports (British)	35,007,873	29,138,405	20,560,409
Re-exports	2,502,700	2,107,595	1,602,724
	£83,920,648	£69,392,076	£54,979,190

AUSTRALIAN OVERSEA TRADE

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, February 17, 1932.—Official figures of Australian oversea trading during the six months ended December 31, 1931, being the first half of the current fiscal year, indicate that imports declined to £21,471,961 as compared with £38,514,610 during the corresponding period of 1930. A comparative table showing excess of exports over imports is given thus:—

Exports of merchandise	£43,312,594	£45,786,085
Imports of merchandise	38,353,436	21,249,420
Excess of exports	£ 4,959,158	£24,536,665
Exports of bullion and specie	£ 7,508,998	£ 4,291,547
Imports of bullion and specie	161,174	222,541
Excess of exports	£ 7,347,824	£ 4,069,006

The total importations of merchandise for the six months declined by £17,104,016 compared with the six months ended December 31, 1930, while exports of merchandise (valued in Australian currency) increased by £2,473,491, but, on the other hand, exports of bullion and specie declined by £3,217,451.

Valued in sterling, exports of merchandise for the first six months of the current fiscal year are approximately £5,000,000 below exports for the corresponding period of last year. The favourable commodity balance at December 31, 1931, in round figures, is £14,000,000 as compared with £2,000,000 for the first six months of the fiscal year 1930-31.

The decrease in imports during the six months under review, compared with the corresponding period of 1930, shows in a wide range of goods. The greatest fall in imports (figures for July to December, 1930, in parentheses) is as follows: motor cars, £146,880 (£784,635); electric machinery, £591,786 (£2,153,797); fertilizers, £216,268 (£512,932); petroleum, £1,253,612 (£2,782,617); kerosene, £202,581 (£433,877); iron and steel, £687,371 (£1,522,992); carpets, £224,009 (£494,077); cornsacks, £984,955 (£1,904,148); and tea, £722,984 (£1,439,760). Goods of particular interest to Canadian exporters to Australia decreased as follows: canned fish, £174,811 (£275,433); fresh, smoked, and potted fish, £71,659 (£129,990); pulp for papermaking, £104,066 (£106,897); agricultural implements and machinery, £26,554 (£135,693); motor car bodies and parts, £2,734 (£12,427); motor car chassis and parts, £144,146 (£772,208); rubber tires, £4,536 (£19,366); dressed timber, £30,621 (£114,751); undressed timber, £298,910 (£427,487); printing paper, £821,010 (£1,020,579); writing and type-writing paper, £149,758 (£227,175); wrapping paper, £70,155 (£95,157); millboards, £53,368 (£116,779); stationery lines, £633,883 (£1,135,409); dressed furs, £24,631 (£57,675); vacuum cleaners, £21,905 (£38,849); player pianos, £302 (£1,977); and piano and player piano parts, £163 (£6,612).

Exports are shown in Australian currency, and the following items showed an increase compared with figures for the previous year: butter, £4,917,688 (£3,211,482); lamb and mutton, £2,410,355 (£1,277,733); wheat, £4,876,016 (£4,083,528); sugar, £2,163,069 (£1,607,663); wool, £17,609,434 (£17,204,919); wine, £493,780 (£241,646); citrus fruits, £136,544 (£86,357); and canned fruits, £290,921 (£214,849). Inversely, exports of the following commodities decreased: dried fruits, £390,814 (£930,280); flour, £1,571,812 (£1,982,795); hides, £178,356 (£458,789); sheepskins, £841,216 (£1,354,848); lead, £1,007,088 (£1,236,116); zinc, £417,993 (£664,866); and timber, £283,764 (£465,289).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The values of Australian imports and exports, under general classifications, during the first six months of the fiscal years 1930-31 and 1931-32 are appended for the purpose of comparison.

	Australian Imports		Australian Exports	
	July-Dec., 1930-31	July-Dec., 1931-32	July-Dec., 1930-31	July-Dec., 1931-32
Foodstuffs of animal origin	£ 508,235	£ 307,047	£ 7,338,309	£10,291,591
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	2,103,866	1,172,025	9,456,710	10,069,108
Spirituuous and alcoholic liquors	308,339	101,512	284,327	528,958
Tobacco and preparations thereof	880,857	380,268	190,475	145,084
Live animals	38,375	11,017	136,040	113,655
Animal substances not foodstuffs	537,953	282,094	20,110,214	19,668,170
Vegetable substances and fibres	750,308	550,681	125,896	86,997
Apparel, textiles, etc.	10,554,435	7,418,109	247,135	241,981
Oils, fats and waxes	3,967,823	2,028,354	373,786	540,509
Paints and varnishes	158,108	96,841	23,570	26,122
Stones and minerals, ores, etc.	273,708	131,183	792,663	268,157
Metals, machinery, etc.	8,610,517	2,971,763	2,452,252	2,339,694
Rubber, leather, and manufactures thereof	444,419	309,131	287,454	249,959
Wood and wicker and manufactures	735,062	421,341	498,483	328,133
Earthenware, china, glass, etc.	598,115	268,051	38,291	34,331
Paper and stationery	2,794,684	1,781,817	123,201	97,831
Jewellery and fancy goods	696,212	260,722	54,234	59,221
Optical and surgical instruments	521,575	477,366	178,944	139,664
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	1,861,045	1,185,856	249,335	247,317
Miscellaneous	2,009,800	1,004,187	351,275	309,598
Gold, silver and bronze specie	161,174	222,596	7,508,998	4,291,547
Total imports	£38,514,610	£21,471,961	£50,821,592	£50,077,632

1932 TRADING OUTLOOK

It is generally conceded that stocks of many lines of oversea merchandise formerly available are now depleted, and the continued reduction in the value of Australian importations emphasizes that position.

The adverse conversion and bank exchange rates, which have been in operation for over a year, add very materially to the landed cost of imports from Canada as well as from other countries. Inversely, the exchange situation is conferring a decided advantage on exports from Australia.

Coincident with the marked contraction of importations into Australia has been the development in goods of domestic manufacture. New industries which have come into production during the last two years are demonstrating their ability in placing on the Australian market lines of goods which formerly were considered incapable of becoming competitive on a commercial basis. Import restrictions, combined with high customs duties and the natural protection of ocean freights, together with the exchange premium, have assisted this development. Should importing restrictions be removed, and the exchange be reduced, time only can tell whether Australian manufacturers can maintain their present hold upon the trade. It is admitted that there is now exceedingly keen domestic competition amongst manufacturers of hosiery, underwear, clothing, fur apparel, and other lines of dry goods in particular.

With low prices being realized on Australian primary products, which constitute the bulk of the exports, and with heavy financial commitments oversea, the spending power of the people is perforce so curtailed that the trading outlook for 1932 (while probably an improvement on 1931) gives no indication of an early revival in activities.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR (BIRMINGHAM), 1932

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, March 10, 1932.—The Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, held at Castle Bromwich, has become an important adjunct of a national movement designed to foster domestic and overseas trade.

The Birmingham exhibition, organized by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, primarily represented the heavy section of British industry, but so comprehensive were the exhibits that they ranged from the domestic pin to powerful machinery, and from artistic tiles to buildings of concrete and brick.

The steady increase in the size of the Birmingham section is sufficient proof of the importance attached to it by manufacturers. The 1932 show was again housed in the permanent buildings, which were enlarged by another 40,000 square feet over 1931, bringing the total exhibiting space to 243,000 square feet, or three times the size of the first Fair twelve years ago. The Fair buildings covered thirteen acres, and there were seven miles of stand frontage. The number of exhibitors was 1,027, or sixty more than in 1931, and the extensions and improvements this year cost over \$100,000.

A NOTABLE EXHIBITION

The various sections of the Fair were conveniently grouped, and as far as possible the general arrangement of exhibits of an allied nature were brought into proximity to one another. The general grouping of the trades was as follows:—

	Stand Area Square Feet	Exhibitors
Hardware, ironmongery and brassfoundry	47,812	263
Heating and cooking	37,458	137
Gas	22,996	78
Building and decoration	10,624	41
Metals.. . . .	28,182	142
Cycles and motor-cycles	5,550	15
Mining, quarrying and road-making.. . . .	20,772	72
Engineering, machinery and power plant	41,456	183
Electrical plant and accessories.. . . .	28,150	96
	<hr/> 243,000	<hr/> 1,027

The above list comprises several groups included for the first time. One of the new groups was that devoted to mining, quarrying and road-making plant; another was that of oil, including all classes of the latest oil-fired furnaces; and a third covered cycles and motor cycles.

CANADIAN SECTION

The Canadian section was again organized under official auspices. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to the Fair, spent some time in the Canadian section and was photographed at the stand of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited.

The following were the Canadian Exhibitors:—

Beatty Bros., Ltd., Fergus, Ont.	Washing machines, wringers, etc.
Canadian National Railways.	
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.	
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B.C.	Doors.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Quebec City	Building board.
Hoover Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	Electric vacuum cleaners.
International Fibre Board, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Fibreboard.
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont....	Farm machinery.
Moffats, Ltd., Weston, Ont.	Electric cooking stoves.
Mohawk Lumber Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.	Woodenware
Riverbank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.	Sound-deadening material.

TRADE INQUIRIES

Exhibitors report that a large number of trade inquiries were received as a result of the Fair, and in a number of cases good sales have been made and contracts undertaken.

Sources of supply for the following commodities were inquired for at the Department of Trade and Commerce stand: asbestos; building board; building materials; copper ores; ingots and concentrates; corundum; granite (for monumental work); graphite; hospital equipment; lumber; marble chips (for mosaic flooring); stone grinding mill; and wood goods. Canned goods, advertising novelties, tobacco smoking sundries, and automobile parts were among the products for which agencies were desired.

CATALOGUES

The official catalogue of the Fair, which runs to 376 pages, detailing the various products shown, and to 212 pages of advertising matter for exhibitors, and is well indexed, is on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; copies may be had on loan upon application.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE NETHERLANDS IN 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, March 3, 1932.—Commercial intercourse between Canada and the Netherlands showed a gratifying increase during 1931 in comparison with the preceding period. The value of the total trade was \$19,446,220 in comparison with \$18,369,752 in 1930.

Despite its small area and comparatively limited population, the Netherlands has always been an important market for Canadian products. In 1928 the total value of exports to this country was \$48,430,000, which made Holland Canada's third best customer. After 1928 there was a rapid decline in both the value and volume of exports, which has only now been checked. In 1929 exports shrank to \$20,960,183, and third place was surrendered to seventh. In 1930 seventh place became tenth, and the value of exports dropped to \$10,843,449. During 1931, however, this sum had increased to \$13,572,765, and instead of being tenth, Holland moved up to become Canada's sixth best customer, following the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, and Belgium. In passing it is interesting to note that the general trend of these figures inclines to follow the wheat market and the value and volume of exports of that product.

Apart from exporting to the Netherlands, Canada also imports substantial quantities of Dutch merchandise. In 1930 the value of these was \$7,526,303, which figure in 1931 declined to \$5,873,455.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, there is considerable discrepancy between Canadian statistics and Dutch statistics as far as trade between the two countries is concerned. In the Canadian returns all merchandise shipped to the port of Rotterdam is shown as having been exported to Holland. Only part of this is actually entered for consumption in this country, however, the balance being shipped direct to the Rhine Valley or Switzerland, with smaller quantities being re-exported elsewhere. Accordingly, the Netherlands statistics show the value of Canadian imports as being somewhat less than those given in the Canadian returns.

During the period under review, imports from Canada as shown in these Dutch trade statistics had a value of 18,038,344 fl. In addition, there was an entrepôt trade with Canada covering merchandise having a total weight of 2,819 tons. No value is given for these articles, but if this were obtainable it would

have the effect of increasing the import figure referred to above by a considerable amount. Converted into dollars at par of exchange, these imports represent approximately \$7,215,337, which leaves a discrepancy of \$6,537,428 in the two sets of figures. This is accounted for by the entrepôt trade and merchandise which is moved through to the hinterland.

As far as Dutch exports to Canada are concerned, the margin between the two groups of figures is not so wide. In 1930 these were represented in the Canadian statistics by \$7,526,303, whereas the Dutch authorities reported a value of \$15,959,230 fl. (\$6,383,692). In 1931 the Canadian value of Dutch imports was given at \$5,873,455 in comparison with 11,939,789 fl. (\$4,773,915) in the Dutch returns.

The foregoing sets of figures represent the main stream of foreign trade between Holland and Canada. There are others of less importance, which move via the United Kingdom, the United States and, to a less extent, French and German ports; but there is no method of determining their value or volume, which in any case would not materially affect the total.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

This subject will be dealt with on the basis of the Dutch statistics, the salient features of which have already been touched on.

The most interesting item was the increase in the value of imports from 10,624,181 fl. in 1930 to 18,038,344 fl. in 1931. As far as the volume is concerned, the increment is much larger, the 1930 total having been represented by 94,411 metric tons, whereas in the period under review the total was almost threefold this quantity, namely, 266,066 metric tons.

An analysis of the individual commodities and groups of commodities entering this country from Canada indicates that while there were in some instances decreases in value, these were more than offset by large increases, particularly in rendered animal fats, non-specified animal products, rye, barley, oats, non-enumerated cattle food, copper and zinc, and lumber products. Wheat imports showed an increase of almost 35 per cent by volume, having risen from 60,692 metric tons to 80,017 metric tons. Owing to lower prices, however, the value fell from 5,561,524 fl. to 5,056,292 fl.

Among the products shown as having increased in both weight and value, the most important was barley. In 1930 imports from Canada were represented by 11,822 metric tons (767,705 fl.); in 1931 these figures had increased to 108,630 metric tons (5,678,910 fl.). Imports of oats had similarly gone up from 3,181 metric tons (264,750 fl.) to 27,303 metric tons (1,705,466 fl.).

Non-enumerated animal products increased from 2,596 metric tons (474,409 fl.) to 5,518 tons (816,712 fl.). The principal commodities coming under this heading are fishmeal and meatmeal. Rendered animal fats is an article which shows a sharp increase, although the sums involved are not as large as in other cases. The respective figures for 1930 and 1931 were 732 metric tons (26,075 fl.) and 590 metric tons (150,315 fl.). This is practically all further classified under the heading of non-edible tallow and technical fats.

Apart from the cereals which have already been dealt with, the only other article in the vegetable products group which shows a substantial improvement in comparison with the preceding period is non-enumerated cattle food. In 1930 the weight of imports under this heading was 1,934 metric tons (200,712 fl.), while these figures in 1931 were 6,204 tons (435,000 fl.). Approximately 80 per cent of the value of this is represented by linseed cake and the balance by "unhusked" grain.

Copper and bronze products rose from 11,591 fl. to 83,533 fl., the respective weights having been 5 and 158 metric tons. Both the weight and value of imports of lead in blocks from Canada have increased. The relative figures were

236 metric tons (55,457 fl.) and 596 metric tons (83,270 fl.). Imports of zinc and zinc products were also greater in 1931 than was the case in the preceding year. The Canadian share in this trade is represented by raw zinc in blocks or bars and zinc in sheets. In 1930 the weight was 183 metric tons (37,383 fl.), while in 1931 it was 1,066 metric tons (150,133 fl.).

Dutch purchases in Canada of broken, peeled, and crushed grains also showed an increase between 1930 and 1931. In the former period the weight was 178 metric tons (54,588 fl.) as against 5,592 metric tons (422,379 fl.) in the latter. Included in this figure are certain quantities of rolled oats and oatmeal.

Under the chemical products group there is an increase in value, although the volume remains the same. In 1930 the former figure was 90,709 fl., which rose to 107,609 fl. in 1931. The only product of importance in this compilation is unbleached photographic films.

Importation of lumber and timber also showed an improvement in comparison with the preceding period. The cubic capacity in 1931 was 1,341 cubic metres, the weight 979 metric tons, and the value 55,721 fl. In 1930 these figures were 1,891 cubic metres, 1,397 metric tons, and 64,370 fl. Woodwork and other products of wood and similar materials which were imported from Canada to the extent of 61 tons (19,467 fl.) in 1930, showed a heavy increase last year, the weight having risen to 914 metric tons (134,680 fl.). The principal commodity in this group was sulphite pulp, which had a weight of 847 tons and a value of 114,000 fl. Non-enumerated wood products accounted for the balance.

There was no record of importations of hides and skins from Canada in 1930, whereas in 1931 these weighed 124 metric tons (83,450 fl.). Leather imports in 1930 totalled 588 kilos (3,400 fl.), as compared with 7½ tons (41,120 fl.) in 1931. Practically all of this was Canadian-made patent leather.

Under the heading piece goods, fabrics and textiles, imports from Canada for 1931 totalled 243 metric tons (72,586 fl.). During the preceding year the figure was 64 tons (36,717 fl.). These figures can be regarded as being made up entirely of used jute sacks.

Imports of spirits remained practically the same, the value in 1930 being 6,070 fl. in comparison with 6,340 fl. in 1931.

Imports of canned salmon and lobster showed an improvement as compared with the preceding year. In 1930 the figures represented a weight of 85 metric tons (45,984 fl.) as against 129 metric tons (67,412 fl.) in 1931.

The commodities which showed a decrease during the period in comparison with the preceding twelve months are not as numerous as those which went in the opposite direction. Imports of fish under the group, which includes frozen eels and frozen salmon, declined from 21 tons (24,018 fl.) to 16 tons (6,609 fl.).

Exports of seed, other than vegetable and flower seed, fell from 25,245 fl. to 9,570 fl. Exports of apples went down heavily from 967 metric tons to 187 metric tons, the respective values being 147,712 fl. and 25,554 fl. Dried apples moved in sympathy from 120 tons (44,730 fl.) to 88 tons (29,918 fl.).

Non-enumerated minerals and mineral products dropped from 7,005 fl. to 2,045 fl.

Imports of wheat flour showed an increase in weight, but a decrease in value. Imports of the product were stimulated prior to the imposition of the wheat mixing law which went into effect on July 4, after which they dropped. In 1930 the weight was 5,957 tons (789,125 fl.), and in 1931 6,268 tons (670,985 fl.).

Paints, colours, and varnishes went down from 11,490 fl. to 7,960 fl. In the group, which embodies imports of wax, soap, manufactures of oil, fats, etc., imports from Canada in 1930 were shown as weighing 155 metric tons (142,321 fl.); in 1931 the weight was a few hundred kilos (409 fl.). Ninety-five per cent of the previous year's imports were accounted for by toilet soap, a product which was not brought into the country from Canada in 1931.

Under the heading of artificial stone and allied products, imports from Canada have dropped from 702 tons (164,207 fl.) in 1930 to 398 metric tons (84,944 fl.) in 1931. The leading commodities in this group as far as Canadian trade is concerned are plates and wallboards made of gypsum, asbestos, magnesite and similar products.

Imports of agricultural implements have gone down from 92 metric tons (74,765 fl.) to 59 tons (40,701 fl.). The value of tools has similarly dropped from 9,246 fl. to 6,232 fl. Imports of rubber products were not in such a high position as was the case in 1930. During that year the weight of these was 609 metric tons (1,111,396 fl.), and in 1931 it was 524 metric tons (819,229 fl.).

Imports from Canada in tabulated form, together with comparative figures for the year 1930 follow:—

Imports from Canada into the Netherlands, 1930 and 1931

Commodities	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Live animals (units)	179	1	125	1.5
Fish and shellfish	21	24	15	7
Rendered animal fats	73	26	590	150
Oleo oil and stearine . . . . .	....	....	100	24
Margarine . . . . .	....	....	4	1
Honey and artificial honey	145	49	258	76
Animal products n.o.p.	2,596	474	5,518	816
Wheat	60,692	5,562	80,017	5,056
Rye	2,947	166	17,745	825
Barley	11,882	768	108,630	5,679
Oats	3,181	265	27,302	1,705
Grains n.o.p.	248	25	1,402	90
Seeds (excluding vegetable and flower seeds) . .	33	25	104	10
Fresh fruits (excluding tropical fruits) . . .	967	150	187	26
Dried fruits (excluding tropical fruits) . . .	120	45	88	30
Cattle food n.o.p.	1,934	201	6,204	435
Rubber, balata and unspun cotton	1	1	8	12
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	4	2	49	5
Copper, brass and brassware	5	12	158	84
Lead and manufactures thereof	239	55	596	83
Zinc and manufactures thereof	183	37	1,066	150
Other minerals and manufactures thereof . .	48	7	24	3
Wheat flour	5,957	789	6,268	671
Husked, broken or crushed grains and malt . .	197	55	5,592	442
Chemical products	13	91	14	108
Paints, dyes and varnishes	12	11	13	8
Vegetable oil . . . . .	....	....	7	5
Timber	979	56	1,397	64
Veneer . . . . .	....	....	23	4
Manufactures of wood and similar materials . .	62	19	914	135
Hides and skins . . . . .	....	....	124	83
Leather	0.6	3	8	41
Shoes, footwear	14	31	20	38
Manufactures of leather	0.7	4	0.8	4
Dry goods, textiles and fabrics	64	37	243	73
Bricks and other artificial stone	702	164	398	85
Paper and paperware	54	42	21	11
Spirits	3	6	3	6
Foodstuffs and luxury articles	85	46	129	67
Agricultural implements, etc.	92	75	59	41
Radio sets and parts	4	1	....	....
Tools	11	9	8	6
Manufactures of rubber and balata	609	1,111	524	819
Articles manufactured from various raw materials n.o.p.	1	3	1	31
Total (including goods not mentioned) . .	94,411	10,624	266,066	18,038

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE NETHERLANDS

Supplementing the preceding review, which has been confined to a study of Canadian imports into Holland as seen from the Dutch side, some incomplete Canadian statistics are also available showing exports of certain commodities to the Netherlands.

According to these ciphers, exports of planks and boards of maple from Canada to the Netherlands amounted to 70 M feet with a value of \$5,598. There were no such exports to this country from Canada during 1930. Veneers and plywood to the value of \$855 were also shipped; there were none in 1930. Planks and boards of Douglas fir show a heavy drop. In 1930 exports to Holland were 1,829 M feet (\$54,191), while in 1931 the figures had contracted to 289 M feet (\$4,837). No mention was made of exports of planks and boards of hemlock in 1930. In 1931 the volume was 209 M feet (\$4,169).

There were no exports of woodpulp to Holland during 1930. In the period under review, however, a total of 22,624 cwt. (\$47,283) of bleached sulphite wood pulp was sold to this country, and 1,421 cwt. of unbleached sulphite woodpulp (\$2,263). Pulp and fibre wallboards show a substantial increase. In 1930 the weight was 1,717 cwt. (\$7,377); last year the figures had risen to 8,140 cwt. (\$30,454). There was a heavy decline in both volume and value of wallpaper; 1931 almost saw the disappearance of sales of that product to Holland. In 1930 exports to this country were valued at \$11,527; in 1931 this figure had shrunk to \$32. Exports of other paper products to the Netherlands were small. Bond and writing papers are listed with a value of \$298; book paper with a value of \$3,536; and other papers and manufactures thereof at \$40.

The Canadian statistics show the Netherlands as an importer of condensed milk. In 1930 the value was \$230,369, and in 1931, \$236,984. This commodity appears in the Dutch figures in connection with Canadian entrepôt trade, referred to in the concluding paragraph of this report.

The only other articles of foodstuffs which are mentioned are sausage casings and lard. As far as the former are concerned, the trade has been hampered by an embargo applied to all products from Canada, which became effective on April 14, 1931. Consequently the value, which in 1930 was \$17,240, shrank to \$9,488 in 1931. On the other hand, Canadian exports of lard to this country rose from \$1,820 in 1930 to \$6,378 in 1931.

Among mineral products the Canadian returns show exports to the Netherlands of asbestos of 977 tons (\$67,840), as compared with 1,024 tons (\$60,971). Asbestos sand and waste during 1931 had a value of \$21,380 in comparison with \$31,590 in the preceding year. Unspecified manufactures of asbestos valued at \$177 are also included.

Holland was credited with purchases of aluminium in blocks valued at \$87,549. All of this was listed as having been shipped in the month of April. As shown in the Dutch returns, the value of pig lead, as well as the volume, also increased substantially when the figures for 1931 are compared with those for the previous year. The sum of \$57,434 in 1930 increased to \$119,302 in 1931, while the respective weights were 15,681 and 57,771 cwt. Zinc spelter was also in a better position than was the case in 1930—\$231,279 as against \$144,987. Holland was the country of destination for exports of fine nickel (\$371,392); nickel oxide (\$429,850); and copper in bars, rods, strips, sheets, and plates (\$409,987). The respective figures in 1930 were \$610,288 and \$465,011, while as far as the last-named group of commodities is concerned, there was no record of any export during that year. Exports of mineral pigments, iron oxides and ochres were valued at \$1,451, and non-specified paints at \$1,233. None of these articles appear in the trade returns for 1930.

There was no export of mowing machines to this country in 1930; in 1931 the number was given as 12 with a value of \$565. Garden and farm tools dropped from \$9,109 to \$6,783; and non-specified parts of agricultural implements and machines to the value of \$105 were shipped to Holland.

Rubber tires specified as having been exported to Holland from Canada agree with the Dutch import figures, and registered a decline when compared with 1930. Pneumatic tire casings to the number of 53,394 (\$583,098) were

exported, as against 36,438 (\$352,123) in 1931. Inner tubes declined in sympathy from 41,494 (\$68,117) to 33,099 (\$45,530).

Boots and shoes of rubber not otherwise provided for increased from 5,836 pairs (\$17,310) to 8,925 (\$22,240). Holland also absorbed 2,313 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles valued at \$2,094. These products were not listed in the 1930 returns. Other india-rubber manufactures were valued in 1930 at \$29,037 and in 1931 at \$31,894. Exports of hose to Holland were given at the comparatively small figure of \$461, and belting of rubber is shown with a value of \$2,402, and clothing of rubber at \$95.

Automobile accessories are the only other product specifically named. The value is small (\$315).

EXPORTS TO CANADA FROM THE NETHERLANDS

As has already been mentioned, the exports of Dutch merchandise to Canada decreased from 15,959,230 fl. in 1930 to 11,939,789 fl. in 1931, or approximately 25 per cent. The drop in weight was not so great—50,297 metric tons in 1930 and 42,820 metric tons in 1931.

With a few minor exceptions, this decrease was brought about through a shrinkage in the value of all the commodities which are listed in the export returns.

Among the groups which suffered particularly severe losses were nursery stocks and bulbs, the value having fallen from 2,386,630 fl. in 1930 to 1,573,092 fl. in 1931. There was also a substantial drop in vegetable oils. The value of threads and yarns, all of which are manufactured from cellulose, also dropped heavily from 2,384,614 fl. to 1,205,226 fl., the respective weights being 1,050 metric tons and 613 metric tons.

Turning to the commodities which showed an increase, there were only two of importance. These were the group which included wax, soap, natural asphalt, manufactures of oil, fats, and resin, the value in 1930 having been 284,977 fl. against 324,700 fl. in 1931. The second product was cordage, which similarly showed an increase from 1,614,930 fl. to 2,835,089 fl. in 1931. Particulars of Dutch exports to Canada for both 1930 and 1931 are appended:—

Commodities	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Fish and shellfish	636	141	377	71
Animal products n.o.p.	119	32	386	74
Seeds (excluding flower and vegetable seeds) . . .	420	115	437	88
Vegetable seeds	58	47	57	50
Preserved vegetables	593	125	251	49
Bulbs and nursery stock	2,883	2,386	2,758	1,573
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	3,200	347	1,439	167
Lead and manufactures thereof	27	29	35	30
Husked, broken or crushed grains; malt	1,501	274	929	134
Flour and flour products n.o.p.	2,267	251	1,779	181
Chemical products	410	204	301	116
Medicines and chemical preparations	15	61	17	113
Paints, dyes and varnishes	3,959	957	2,342	480
Vegetable oils	2,621	2,688	2,384	1,780
Wax, soap, asphalt, mnfrs. oil, fats, resin, etc. .	686	285	861	325
Yarns	1,050	2,385	613	1,205
Cordage	2,881	1,615	7,027	2,835
Textiles	214	1,110	148	624
Paper and paper products	456	69	520	54
Cocoa	617	234	872	219
Spirits	1,407	451	1,173	335
Beer	20	3	226	36
Rags, old paper and waste n.o.p.	793	240	655	182
Articles manufactured from various raw materials n.o.p.	9	50	7	193
Total, inclusive of goods not mentioned . .	50,297	15,959	42,820	11,940

ENTREPÔT TRADE

The Netherlands customs administration also lists what is termed "entrepôt trade" with various foreign countries. Owing to the fact that the merchandise

affected does not actually enter Holland, but is only transhipped here, the weight only is given and no value.

In 1930 the total volume of entrepôt trade with Canada was 2,415 metric tons and in 1931, 2,819 metric tons. Both these quantities were shown as having been in storage in this country. Condensed milk was the principal product stored—1,230 metric tons in 1931 as against 1,489 tons in 1930; and raw copper in blocks, bars, etc.—447 tons in 1931 as compared with 691 tons in 1930.

A subsequent report will deal with the commodity markets of the Netherlands during 1931.

ITALIAN FLOUR-MILLING INDUSTRY

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 quintal = 100 kilograms = 220 pounds]

Milan, February 15, 1932.—A comparison of the leading wheat importing countries of Europe for the calendar year 1930 shows that the imports in millions of quarters of 480 pounds each were as follows: United Kingdom and Irish Free State, 25; Italy, 10; Belgium, 5; France, 5; Netherlands, 3; and Switzerland, 2. Italy being second in importance among European importers of wheat for milling purposes, a brief review of the Italian wheat milling industry should be of interest to Canadian exporters of this commodity.

The Italian is a large consumer of wheat flour, not only as bread but also in various forms of pastes made entirely of wheat flour, which comprise the staple diet of the people. It is estimated that the wheat requirements of the Italian market are about 80,000,000 quintals per average year. Of this, 72,000,000 quintals are used in the Italian mills for grinding and the remaining 8,000,000 are utilized 50 per cent for seed and 50 per cent for carry-over. The mills, on this basis, therefore, grind about 6,000,000 quintals of wheat a month, or in round figures, allowing for Sundays and holidays, somewhere in the neighbourhood of 230,000 quintals per day. This is probably by no means the maximum capacity of the Italian mills, the figures for which are difficult to determine.

MILLING STATISTICS

The number of Italian mills supplying this large demand for flour totals over 20,000, not including the old-fashioned mills driven by horse-power. Although there are several large plants equipped with modern machinery and operated by electricity, the great majority are small concerns employing from one to thirty men and for the most part are driven by water-power. A single miller in some cases operates several small mills without the assistance of labour. Like the mediæval miller, he grinds the corn of his immediate village and sometimes moves from one small mill to another, thus obviating cartage of wheat from any distance.

The foregoing explanation is necessary to a proper understanding of the following table which has been compiled from the returns of an official survey made in 1927, and which shows the method of classification, number of mills, and the number of employees for each class:—

	No. of Mills	No. of Employees
Mills employing not more than 1 man	8,613	8,512
Mills employing from 2 to 5 men	9,370	24,433
Mills employing from 6 to 10 men	450	3,314
Mills employing from 11 to 50 men	399	9,946
Mills employing from 51 to 100 men	48	3,056
Mills employing from 101 to 250 men	10	2,204

These figures indicate that approximately 45 per cent of the Italian mills are practically one-man concerns. Undoubtedly the rationalization that is

taking place in all lines of Italian industry will bring about a reduction in the number of these small plants, which cannot be economically operated. Another factor that may perhaps assist in reducing their number is the Italian Government's proposed construction of a system of local elevators which will naturally feed the larger mills and rectify the flow of wheat.

The maximum capacity of the largest mills in Italy is about 5,000 quintals per day, attained by only two mills, one at Sampierdarena, near the port of Genoa, and the other at Venice. At present neither one of these is running to full capacity. The number of persons employed in each of these mills is 150, exclusive of the administrative personnel.

On account of the mountainous nature of the country there are abundant supplies of water-power, which in the majority of cases is used to drive water-wheels. Of recent years, however, a considerable number of electric plants have been installed. The cost of their installation, and the competition created by their superior efficiency, has already led several owners of small water-driven mills to combine, and it is expected that there will be a further decrease in the number of small plants. According to a recent census Italian mills have been classified on the basis of motive power as follows: water-power, 12,000; electric power, 5,384; internal combustion, 927; gas, 890; steam, 115; and wind-driven, 71.

Northern Italy.—According to the 1927 labour census, the milling industry of Northern Italy employed over 26,000 persons. The leading mills in the area are located at Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Venice, Turin, Cremona, Parma, and Vicenza. There are in the whole area five mills which employ over 100 men, and 16 employing from 50 to 100. In addition, there are numerous small establishments scattered over the country. In this area, over 70 per cent of the mills are water-driven, and 20 per cent are electrified.

Central Italy.—Employees of the milling industry in the central areas of Italy number 9,489. The industry is fairly well centred in the regions of Tuscany and Lazio, there being over 4,000 mill employees in the former and about 2,000 in the latter. Two of the leading mills in the area are located in Tuscany in the cities of Lucca and Siena. About 50 per cent of the smaller mills in this area are also located in Tuscany. There are additional large mills at Rome, Pesaro, Macerata, and Ancona. Nearly 50 per cent of the mills in Tuscany are water-driven and 20 per cent electric-powered. Lazio has about 47 per cent water-driven and an equal percentage of electric plants.

Southern Italy.—The industry employs about 11,000 persons in this area, chiefly in the regions of Campania (4,000) and Puglia (2,500). Naples is the important centre for the industry in this section. Nearly 50 per cent of the plants are electrified in Campania, but the water-driven mill is still predominant elsewhere throughout this area.

Sicily and Sardinia.—There are approximately 5,000 employed in the milling industry in Sicily, chiefly in the small mills requiring from one to ten persons to operate, of which there are nearly 800. Only 13 per cent of the mills are electrically driven, while 35 per cent are powered with internal combustion motors and about 35 per cent are water-driven.

Sardinia with 1,070 employees in the industry has few mills of any large size, only eight in all employing over 30 men. Approximately 43 per cent of the plants are driven by internal combustion motors, 30 per cent are water-driven, 18 per cent electric-powered, and the remaining 9 per cent are wind-driven.

MACHINERY AND STORAGE

The greater part of the machinery in the Italian wheat mills is of German or Swiss production; American machinery is not much in use. Machinery for

cleaning the grain is quite adequate, but the mills have no means of bettering heated grain. The bolting is done through metal and silk meshes, the bolting of foreign wheat not presenting any difficulties in the better-equipped establishments.

Only part of the mills, mostly those on the coast, mix foreign and domestic wheat, in the proportion allowed by Government regulations. It is stated that Canadian wheat mixes well with the domestic product except in rare cases where it is excessively humid.

Only a small proportion of Italian wheat is stored at the mills or in local warehouses, but in view of the increase in the national production of grain, the Italian Government proposes to construct elevators at suitable points in order to govern supplies.

Genoa is the leading port of entry for foreign grain and flour, being equipped with thoroughly modern handling and storage facilities. These include a 65,000-ton elevator.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CUBA IN 1931

JAMES CORMACK, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Havana, March 16, 1932.—Business activities in Cuba showed a further steady decline in 1931. Export and import trade have fallen by over 50 per cent. Many wholesale and retail houses have given up business, and relatively few new commercial ventures have been attempted. Low prices in world markets for Cuban staples have resulted in a marked decline in the price of sugar and a decided drop in the value of the tobacco exports. Local manufactures also have fallen off owing to lack of purchasing power in the Cuban market, and inability to obtain markets outside. Political unrest has had some part in accentuating the economic depression, and it culminated in an abortive revolution on August 9. One serious strike occurred during the year, that of the Havana tramway conductors and motormen, which lasted for nearly two months. The disappointing tourist season, and the drop in total Government revenues and in railroad earnings also have been adverse factors in the situation.

IMPORTS

The trade figures of Cuba for the calendar year 1930, and the estimated figures for 1931, show total imports for the year as valued at approximately \$95,000,000 as against \$162,452,268 for 1930, or roughly a decline of 41½ per cent. The percentage of decline in some commodities is high, e.g.: boots and shoes, 80 per cent; clothing, etc., 80; soap, 70; perfumery, 68; paints and varnish, 70; and beer, 60 per cent. These decreases may be attributed to the establishment of local manufactures for these commodities, to the imposition of higher duties, and to the lack of purchasing power.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA INTO CUBA

Imports from Canada into Cuba have fallen from \$3,363,344 in 1930 to \$1,637,089 in 1931—a difference of \$1,726,255, or roughly 50 per cent.

	1930	1931
Potatoes Bush.	1,554,432	973,960
	\$ 1,475,194	687,941
Other vegetables . . . . . \$	.....	1,528
Oats Bush.	.....	4,942
	\$	1,978
Wheat flour Bbl.	9,683	22,740
	\$ 47,200	83,203
Sugar and products . . . . . \$	.....	82

Imports from Canada into Cuba—Concluded

	1930	1931
WhiskyGal.	5,350	1,352
	\$ 27,647	5,965
Rubber manufactures	\$ 6,090	5,094
HayTons	4,794	2,512
	\$ 53,958	19,844
Fish, dried, smoked and pickled	\$ 611,470	267,535
Canned fish	\$ 4,415	81
Leather, unmanufactured	\$ 15,767	12,531
Meats	\$ 16	10
ButterCwt.	42	3
	\$ 1,330	78
CheeseCwt.	93	31
	\$ 2,725	581
Milk, condensedCwt.	15,404	4,322
	\$ 177,931	42,337
Milk, evaporatedCwt.	5,976	.....
	\$ 74,700	.....
Cotton manufactures	\$ 189	.....
Planks and boardsM. ft.	923	.....
	\$ 15,990	.....
Staves and headings	\$ 2,503	1,351
Newsprint paperCwt.	194,625	103,902
	\$ 548,548	236,972
Books and printed matter	\$ 5,899	2,394
Nails, all kindsCwt.	197	98
	\$ 1,698	857
AutomobilesNo.	..... 2	.....
	\$ 2,248	.....
Furniture, metal	\$ 18	.....
Copper wire and cable	\$ 80	.....
Electric apparatus	\$ 1,296	3,005
CoalTons	352	400
	\$ 2,112	2,400
Paints and varnish	\$ 6,909	2,959
Calcium carbide	\$ 189,756	198,124
Stationery, n.o.p.	\$ 16,299	4,679
MaltBush.	855	14,219
	\$ 714	11,918
Grease and grease scrapsCwt.	1,578	800
	\$ 8,030	1,400
TallowCwt.	..... 1,424	.....
	\$ 5,087	.....
Felt manufactures	\$ 6,711	6,103
Machinery	\$ 10,518	1,390
Aluminium and manufactures	\$ 18,038	20,203
All other articles	\$ 25,800	7,004
	\$ 3,363,344	1,637,089

EXPORTS

Cuba's total exports have decreased in about the same proportion as have the imports. The greatest loss has been in her staples, sugar and tobacco. Fruit and vegetable exports increased during the year but form only a small portion of the trade. The figures are \$167,410,000 for 1930, and approximately \$115,000,000 for 1931.

EXPORTS TO CANADA

The table which follows shows that exports to Canada during the two years dropped from \$2,768,286 in 1930 to \$1,041,332 in 1931. The details include the following:—

	1930	1931
Grapefruit or shaddocksLb.	268,040	473,534
	\$ 10,952	15,596
Pineapples, cannedLb.	181,025	780
	\$ 15,709	81
Pineapples, freshCrate	17,511	26,073
	\$ 60,648	35,914
MolassesGal.	..... 13,002	.....
	\$ 2,009	.....
Sugar, not above 16 D.S.Cwt.	330,502	107,738
	\$ 413,906	136,248

Exports from Cuba to Canada—Concluded

	1930	1931
Sugar, above 16 D.S. Cwt.	408,716	127,395
	\$ 1,025,884	270,570
Rum Pf. gal.	5,848	3,094
	\$ 63,370	33,294
Tobacco, unmanufactured Lb.	1,188,046	634,151
	\$ 926,711	426,241
Cigars Lb.	13,474	9,802
	\$ 97,650	72,956
Sponges \$	18,873	23,472
Cotton bags \$	17,578	7,131
Iron drums, tanks, etc. \$	750	.....
Articles re-imported \$	98,638	273

SUGAR

Generally unsettled conditions have prevailed with regard to the sugar crop. In accordance with the International agreement entered into at Brussels early in the year, the Cuban sugar output was to be curtailed by over 3,122,000 long tons, or 36 per cent below the 1930 crop, with an estimated value of \$74,700,000 as against \$105,200,000 for 1930. It is affirmed that both of these last two crops have been worth 15 per cent less than the cost of production, the sugar having sold at approximately 85 cents per cwt., while the cost of production has been at least a cent a pound. Naturally the losses to growers and manufacturers have reacted on the labourers by a reduction in wage distribution and hence in purchasing power. They have been estimated at \$23,000,000 for this commodity alone.

Of the Cuban sugar segregated by the Chadbourne plan, approximately 1,000,000 long tons remain to be sold during the next four years, and in addition there is a carry over for the past year of about 700,000 long tons or a total of 950,000 long tons open for sale this year.

One disturbing factor in the sugar situation has been the growing demand by the *colonos* for the abolition of all crop restriction and the abrogation of the international agreement. The Cuban Sugar Institute, however, accepted the recommendations of the Chairman of the International Sugar Council and agreed to the selection of delegates for the Amsterdam meeting to confer with the representatives from Java as to the scope of restriction.

One suggestion recently made in Cuba is that a law should be passed making it possible to utilize a large amount of the surplus cane for the manufacture of alcohol and its by-products and to create a local market for these as motor fuel.

Canada in 1930 purchased from Cuba 73,921,800 pounds of raw sugar valued at \$1,439,590, but in 1931 the exports to Canada totalled only 13,512,300 pounds with a value of \$446,818, or a decrease of roughly 69 per cent.

TOBACCO

Tobacco is Cuba's second crop, and 1931 has not been an easy year for the industry. Domestic consumption has fallen off, and the reduced buying power in foreign markets has caused a serious reduction in the export business, with resultant lower wages and reductions of staff, and towards the end of the year there were labour troubles.

In 1930 exports of tobacco and its by-products were valued at \$33,000,000, but fell to \$22,000,000 in 1931. So great have been the losses to growers that many of them state that they cannot meet their bills for supplies or make preparations for next year's crop. The present low prices are attributed to decreased demand in foreign countries, reduction in home consumption, inferior grades in the tobaccos offered for sale, the drop in the value of the Spanish peseta, the departure from the gold standard, and over-production.

Competition is very intense in both the cigar and cigarette business in the domestic market, and the products were never so cheap. Manufacturers say they have all lost money, and there is a movement for consolidation, but the smaller men are difficult to control, and they have become very numerous of late.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

While the exports of fruits and vegetables are still small in comparison to the two staples, the decline in these comparatively has not been so great. Shipments have been fairly well maintained during the year, and prices have if anything improved. The United States is the big consumer. That country, however, has made very large increases in the import duties on pineapples and grapefruit, which are largely consigned to the United States, and there is now every likelihood of a shrinkage in this trade. The same consideration applies to lima beans, which, with a good market in 1930, were entirely kept out by the higher duties in 1931.

RAILROADS

Freight and passenger traffic on the railways, in view of the depression, have both fallen off. The United Railways of Havana (British) made two reductions in passenger fares in an effort to stimulate travel, but in addition to the fact that not so much travelling is being done by the general public as formerly, the competition of bus and motor lines, which afford a more interesting method of reaching the various cities between Havana and Santiago, is crippling the earnings of the railways. The completion of the Central Highway has given a great impetus to vehicular traffic.

TOURIST BUSINESS

Twelve thousand fewer tourists came into Havana during the past winter season than in 1929-30, and to a large extent these have been excursionists on the West Indian and other cruises spending a day or two in Havana, and living for the most part on the ships instead of the former type of tourist who came to Havana to enjoy the climate, the races and other attractions, and stayed here from two weeks to two or three months. As a result the hotels have suffered a slump in business.

SHIPPING

The reduction in sugar exports, the falling off in the tourist traffic, and the decline in importation have all helped to lessen activity in the harbour; and with the reduction in the amount of tonnage, has followed less work at the docks and further additions to the numbers of unemployed.

AVIATION

Aviation is developing well in Cuba. The Pan-American Company have opened three new routes during the past year:—

Miami-Havana-San Salvador-Cristobal-South America (two trips weekly).

Miami-Cienfuegos-Kingston-San Salvador-Cristobal (two trips weekly).

Miami-Camaguey-Haiti-Santo Domingo-Porto Rico (weekly).

In July last the Curtis Company, who have the contract for the delivery of air mail, inaugurated the Havana-Cienfuegos service to connect with the Pan-American plane for Kingston, Jamaica. Passenger traffic has, it is stated, been below expectation, and the Government mail subsidy has represented a very small contribution towards operating expenses.

During the year a local service between Havana and the Isle of Pines, available when required on week-days and regularly on Sundays, has been established.

NEW INDUSTRIES

Of the domestic industries established during the past four or five years, some have gone out of business, some are operating at a loss, and others have been discontinued for an indefinite period. Relatively few are flourishing. The causes of this state of affairs are:—

- (a) Dependence on imported raw or semi-manufactured materials.
- (b) Limited home consumption and inability to compete in the West and Central American markets.
- (c) Establishment of an excessive number of small plants and private workshops, causing cutthroat competition.
- (d) Decline in consumption.
- (e) Failure to maintain standards of quality and lack of confidence in locally-made products.
- (f) Lack of capable administration.
- (g) Low price levels abroad on many articles.

Plants and laboratories established by manufacturers and firms abroad are finding overhead charges incommensurate with incomes from sales, and several American firms have withdrawn from the country. Nevertheless certain developments may be noted. A modernly-equipped condensed milk factory has been established, a packing plant completed, work has begun on a manganese concentration plant, and the first cotton cloth weaving mill established. The local shoe trade still holds the field, and hosiery, underwear and haberdashery manufacturers offer considerable competition. Labour is plentiful and cheap.

CREDITS

Credits in the Republic have still to be watched carefully, because the capital of many local firms has been tied up in local and provincial credits. Instalment sales stimulated business for some time, but this method of selling seems to have outlived its usefulness here. Consignment selling should only be undertaken after consultation with the Canadian banks established in Cuba.

FINANCE, CURRENCY, AND BANKING OF PALESTINE*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The totals of the annual revenue and expenditure of the Palestinian Government from July 1, 1920 (date of formation of Civil Government), to the end of 1930, are given in the following table:—

Fiscal Year	Revenue £P	Expenditure £P
1920-21 (July 1 to March 31)	1,136,951	1,259,587
1921-22 (April 1 to March 31)	2,371,531	1,929,341
1922-23	1,809,831	1,884,280
1923-24	1,675,788	1,675,105
1924-25	2,154,946	1,852,985
1925-26	2,809,324	2,092,647
1926-27	2,451,365	2,123,568
1927 (April to December)	1,739,380	1,944,397
1928	2,584,317	3,381,993
1929	2,323,572	2,140,032
1930	2,389,546	2,536,505
	<hr/> 23,446,551	<hr/> 22,820,440
Surplus balance at December 31, 1930		626,111
		<hr/> 23,446,551

* This is the ninth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462; the second, covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463; the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464; the fourth to the seventh, on foreign trade, in Nos. 1465 to 1468, and the eighth, on transport and communications, in No. 1469.

TAXATION

The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise dues, house and land tax, urban property tax, tithes, animal tax, court fees, stamp duties, and Post Office surplus.

Customs Dues.—The principal source of revenue is from customs dues. Import duties alone formed 39·8 per cent of the total revenue in 1929 and 42·23 per cent in 1930.

The total receipts of the Department of Customs, Excise, and Trade in 1930 amounted to £P1,234,957, comprising £P991,560 in import duties, £P204,270 for excise dues (tobacco £P150,541, wines and spirits £P31,941, salt £P11,341, matches £P10,447); licences, £P15,320; port dues, £P6,331; lighthouse fees, £P3,195; fines and forfeitures, £P5,995; warehouse rent, £P4,422; all other receipts, £P3,864.

The commodities which contributed most to the receipts under the head of import duties in 1930 were benzine (gasolene), on which £P171,736 were collected, sugar (£P105,187), cotton piece goods (£P64,667), kerosene (£P56,513), tobacco leaves (£P45,940), wheat flour (£P44,128), cigarettes (£P26,137), automobiles (£P23,837), silk fabrics (£P21,302), and rice (£P18,485).

House and Land Tax.—The house and land tax is assessed on the capital value and is levied on rates varying from 4 to 10 per mil according to property which is built or not built upon. In the case of property not built upon there are three categories: (a) lands, fields, gardens, etc., subject to tithe; (b) those not subject to tithe; and (c) land destined for building purposes. On property built upon the tax distinguishes between farm buildings, which are subject to the lowest rate, houses inhabited by proprietors and buildings leased or rented by their owners, these latter paying the highest rates.

An ordinance published in 1928 provided for the assessment of the net annual values of immovable property in urban areas with a view to the imposition of a tax to replace the house and land tax, the owner of the property to pay annual rates not exceeding 10 per cent of the net annual value of house property and land, as may be prescribed for the various categories of property. There is a general reassessment every fifth year. The tax is now in operation in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, and a number of other towns. Generally, the rate is 9 per cent of the annual value on house property including the site, 6 per cent on house property used for an industrial undertaking, and 7 per cent on land which is not the site of a house.

The house and land tax receipts in 1930 totalled £P219,889.

Tithes.—A tithe is imposed upon the produce of the land at a rate of 10 per cent. It is collected in money. Exemption from the tax is granted in respect of fuel wood, vegetables which cannot be preserved, vines grafted on American stock for ten years after planting, cotton and hay grown on village pasture lands.

All the villages are now subject to a commuted tithe of a fixed aggregate amount paid annually and corresponding to the average amount which was paid by the village during the four years immediately preceding the adoption of this new basis, the tithe being previously paid on an annual assessment. The tithe is distributed by village communities under official supervision on the basis of the cereal productivity of the land held by individuals. Owing to the fall in prices of the winter crops by about 50 per cent compared with 1929, and the resulting collapse of the cereal market, coupled with the practical failure of the harvest, a remittance was allowed of 30 per cent of the commuted tithe payable in 1930. This represented approximately a half of the proportion of the tithe due in respect of winter cereals. The amount remitted was £P72,345. Tithes produced a revenue of £P145,613 in 1930 compared with £P206,690 in 1929.

Animal Tax.—An animal tax is imposed per head once annually on sheep, goats, camels, buffaloes, and pigs, the rate varying with the species. Camels and buffaloes used solely for ploughing are exempt from the tax. In 1930 receipts totalled £P36,690.

Stamp Duty.—Stamp duties are levied on agreements, receipts, bills of exchange (cheques), bills of lading, conveyances on sales of property, marketable securities and assignments or transfers thereof, mortgages, insurance policies of all kinds, powers of attorney, stock certificates, share warrants and transfers thereof, tickets of admission to places of amusement, and so forth. In 1930 the revenues from stamp duties amounted to £P47,159.

PUBLIC DEBT

By the Treaty of Lausanne the Mandated Powers of occupied territories are responsible for the payment of an annual sum fixed by an international financial commission sitting in Constantinople, designed to meet the obligations due by the Turkish Government to foreign bondholders. With certain revisions the amount due by Palestine has been settled with certain reservations at a cost of £P813,893.

An issue of £4,475,000 of Palestine Government 5 per cent Guaranteed Stock, 1942-67, authorized by the Palestine Loan Ordinance, 1927, was made by the Bank of England on behalf of the Government of Palestine in December, 1927. The price of issue was £100 10s. per cent, and the issue was fully subscribed on the day of issue. Principal and interest and sinking fund payments in respect of the loan (the annual contribution to the sinking fund at the rate of £1 3s. 4d. per centum begins as from November 1, 1930) are secured upon the general revenues and assets of Palestine, with priority over any charges thereon not existing at the 15th December, 1926, and payments of principal and interest are guaranteed by the British Treasury.

The loan was required for the construction of a harbour at Haifa, for the improvement of the port of Jaffa, and for railway capital improvements and public works; for the payment of £1,000,000 to His Majesty's Government for railway and other capital assets taken over by the Palestine Government; and to repay moneys advanced to defray expenditure on railway equipment and improvement, on other public works, and on the acquisition of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway.

CURRENCY

On November 1, 1927, the Egyptian currency, which was legal tender in Palestine since the Occupation, was replaced by a special currency of coin and notes issued on behalf of the Palestine Government by the Palestine Currency Board, appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Egyptian currency in circulation was redeemed during the period November 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, and the Egyptian notes, gold, silver, and nickel coins, and the British gold sovereign were declared by proclamations dated February 9 and 29, 1928, not to be legal tender after March 31, 1928.

The Currency Board was constituted with a view to providing for and controlling the supply of currency, and to ensure that the currency is maintained in satisfactory condition and generally to watch over the interests of Palestine as far as currency is concerned. The board makes all the necessary arrangements for the minting of coins, the printing of currency notes, and for the investment of the funds of the board. The board also authorizes the issue of currency in Palestine against prepayment in London, and arranges for the issue, against currency tendered in Palestine, of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London.

The proceeds of the sale of coin and currency notes and all other revenue of the board are, after the necessary deductions have been made for all expenses and for any contributions made to the revenues of Palestine out of the income from its invested funds, credited to a currency reserve fund, and any losses which may be incurred are debited to the fund. When the board and the Secretary of State for the Colonies are satisfied that the reserves are more than sufficient to ensure the convertibility of the currency, and to provide a reasonable reserve against depreciation of investments, the board may pay over the whole or part of the surplus amount in aid of the revenues of Palestine.

The standard of currency is the Palestine pound divided into 1,000 mils. The Palestine Currency Order provides for a gold coin of one Palestine pound containing 123·27447 grains of standard gold (the equivalent of the English pound). Silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, perforated nickel bronze coins of 20, 10, and 5 mils, and bronze coins of 2 mils and 1 mil are in use. Each coin and each note have their denomination or value written on their face in the three official languages—English, Arabic, and Hebrew. Silver coins are legal tender for the payment of any amount not exceeding £P2, nickel bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils are legal tender for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils, and coins of lower denominations are legal tender for an amount not exceeding 100 mils. Currency notes of £P100, £P50, £P10, £P5, £P1, and mils 500 are in use and are legal tender for the amounts expressed therein.

The Currency Board is represented in Jerusalem by a currency officer (the Treasurer of Palestine or in his absence the Acting Treasurer) and by an agent (Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) acting under his supervision.

Coins and notes in circulation at the end of September, 1931, amounted to a value of £P2,344,664, of which £P2,045,380 was in paper notes, £P254,000 in silver, £P42,900 in nickel, and £P2,384 in bronze coins.

BANKING

Palestine is well provided in respect to financial institutions for supplying its various needs. There are four large banks with twenty-three branches and eighteen smaller banks, having in all about thirty agencies throughout the country.

Apart from these banks, there is a highly developed system of co-operative organizations with about 30,000 members; there are approximately fifty co-operative societies for credit, loan, and savings purposes.

The four main banks are Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Ottoman Bank, the Banco di Roma, and the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

The Anglo-Palestine Bank, which is the official bank of the Zionist Organization in Palestine, and of the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association (known as P.I.C.A.), is the oldest credit establishment in the country. Its head offices are at Jaffa and it has branches in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, and other centres. Its authorized capital is £1,000,000. It is a branch of the Jewish Colonial Trust of London, which opened offices in Jaffa in 1903 and which placed at the disposal of the Anglo-Palestine Bank a reserve capital which has risen to £300,000.

The Anglo-Palestine Bank was the only institution responsible for the development of the Jewish co-operative movement in Palestine before the war, and it has since been of material assistance in the establishment of industrial enterprises.

Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) extended its activities to Palestine in 1918. It was then primarily interested in financial operations on behalf of the British Expeditionary Forces in Palestine. When the Armistice was signed it went into the banking business, and it also placed £P500,000 at

the disposal of the Palestinian Government, to be loaned to farmers with a view to assisting them in returning to their occupations and repairing the damages due to the war. It is now the bank of the Palestine Government.

The head offices of Barclay's Bank in Palestine are at Jerusalem. There are branches in Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Gaza, Acre, Nablus, and Nazareth.

The Ottoman Bank, which was established in 1863 with head offices in Constantinople (now Istanbul), London, and Paris and has branches in Egypt, Cyprus, Iraq, and Persia, has five offices in Palestine, namely in Jerusalem, Haifa, Nablus, Jaffa, and Tel Aviv.

The Banco di Roma (head offices in Rome) has branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, and Tel Aviv.

Amongst the other banks and savings institutions which may be cited are the Bank der Tempelgesellschaft, the Arab Bank, and the Workers' Bank.

It is estimated that the deposits and savings in the various banking institutions in Palestine amount to approximately £P4,000,000.

Interests on short term loans are limited to a maximum of 9 per cent by law, but this may be increased to 12 per cent to include commission charges.

While the demand for short-term commercial credits has always been filled satisfactorily, there is still a considerable need for the granting of long-term credits for agriculture and industry at low rates of interest.

Credits for the purchase of raw materials are granted to manufacturers by the Palestine Economic Corporation, a body interested in Jewish development, with headquarters in the United States; it also grants long-term credits to orange growers, besides investing in agriculture, industries, the building trade and lands.

Another institution which affords facilities for the purchase of machinery for use on farms or in factories, etc., is the Loan Bank Limited, with offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa.

The Government has had under consideration the formation of an Agricultural Bank, but it would appear that owing to the conditions prevailing at the present time efforts will be made instead to develop a comprehensive system of rural co-operation.

Co-operatives.—Co-operative banks and societies play a considerable part in the economic development of Palestine, especially in the Jewish communities. Agriculture has been materially assisted by the co-operative movement.

The total number of agricultural, industrial, and commercial co-operative societies registered at the end of 1930 was 277. They are controlled and financed by the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions. This body advanced £P854,943 in short-term credits during the period of eight years from 1923 to 1930, besides £P82,739 in intermediate and long-term loans.

The investments of the Palestine Mortgage Bank in agricultural land and credits for construction of farms and farm buildings were about £P50,000 in 1930.

Tempelgesellschaft.—The Tempelgesellschaft (Temple Society) is a Christian missionary society which aims to develop Palestine both economically and ethically. The colonies of the society in Palestine owe their existence to a religious movement which, in the middle of the last century, spread through Southern Germany and especially in Wurtemberg. It founded its first colonies in Palestine near Haifa and Jaffa in 1869.

The society is international in character and its achievements in Palestine, its activities in agriculture, industry, commerce, and education have been widely recognized.

The funds required for the establishment of its colonies have not been obtained through foreign loans, but consist of annual contributions made by the members. These funds are managed by the Temple Society Central Fund, a company limited by guarantee, with offices in Jerusalem.

Jewish Agency.—The Jewish "Agency" is the Palestine Executive of the Zionist Organization, whose head office is in London, and which derives funds from two affiliated bodies, the "Keren Hayesod" (Jewish Foundation Fund) and the "Keren Kayemeth" (Jewish National Fund). These funds are subscribed purely voluntarily by Jews the world over, the most important revenues coming from the United States. The Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization and the Hadassah Medical Organization, both organized in the United States, contribute to the Zionist movement.

Amongst the many activities of the Jewish Agency in Palestine are the carrying out of irrigation works in settlements and the construction of buildings. In 1930 the Jewish National Fund purchased 16,950 donums (4,000 acres) of agricultural land, increasing its holdings to 276,000 donums; it carried out reclamation on a large scale in the swamps of the Haifa Bay area, installed water supplies in a number of villages, and planted about a million forest trees.

The extent of the operations in which the Agency is interested may be judged from the following table, showing the amounts expended by it on economic and social services during the year October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930:—

Keren Hayesod			
Agricultural colonization, including:		£P	£P
Experimental station		155,000	
Education		94,000	
Labour and immigration		44,000	
Health		17,000	
Urban colonization		21,000	
Investments		33,000	
National institutions		33,000	
Administration		25,000	
			422,000
Jewish National Fund (land purchases)			192,000
Hadassah Medical Organization			115,000
Women's International Zionist Organization			35,000
			<hr/>
Total			764,000

The head offices of the Jewish Agency are in Jerusalem.

MARKET FOR BUTTER IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA

BRUCE A. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Shanghai, February 12, 1932.—The market for butter in North and Central China is relatively small. Imports (including ghee) in 1931 totalled 1,434,400 pounds, and the ten-year average was 1,597,000 pounds. These figures really indicate the total consumption, as there is no production in China proper.

Until 1928 Canada had had for a long time an important share of what business existed, but in 1929 this fell to a little more than 7,000 pounds, in 1930 to 6,100 pounds, rising to 39,000 pounds in 1931. Lately, however, the situation appears to have changed, and the prospects for Canadian participation in the market are improving.

IMPORTS

The following tables from the statistics of the China Maritime Customs show the butter import trade of China at a glance.*

Imports in Quantities and Values, 1927-1931

	Lbs.	Value, U.S. Currency
1927	1,528,951	\$581,670
1928	1,944,847	741,950
1929	1,399,650	526,720
1930	1,424,977	500,480
1931	1,434,308	442,980

* Based on China maritime customs returns, converted from piculs and Haikwan taels to English pounds and U.S. gold dollars, the latter at the average rate of exchange prevailing during each of the years covered. Total figures only available for 1931. Years are calendar years.

Chief Sources of Supply, 1927-1930

	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Figures in Pounds		
Canada	402,566	402,566	442,556	385,237
Australia and New Zealand . . .	226,610	337,249	130,634	258,602
United States	118,637	51,987	45,322	50,654
Japan	19,995	27,593	47,988	23,994
Hongkong	726,485	863,784	689,161	681,163

It should be noted that the figures in the foregoing table relating to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Hongkong are very misleading. Those for Canada include much New Zealand butter shipped to Vancouver and transshipped from there to China, due to the lack of direct steamship service. The true Canadian exports can only be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures, which were as follows for the five fiscal years ending March 31: 1927, 246,000 pounds (\$90,215); 1928, 132,700 pounds (\$47,218); 1929, 6,500 pounds (\$2,556); 1930, 6,100 pounds (\$2,505); and 1931, 39,000 pounds (\$9,346). Unfortunately, all direct exports from Australia and New Zealand are placed together under a joint heading in Chinese Maritime Customs reports, and it is therefore impossible to tell how much each of the Southern Dominions has supplied. The figures for Hongkong may be taken as being practically entirely Antipodean.

TOTAL BUTTER CONSUMPTION

There is no dairy industry in China proper except around the chief foreign ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Peking, and even at these places only milk is produced, no local butter or cheese being manufactured. The only consumers of butter are the foreign white population. The Chinese not only cannot afford it but it is said that it is actually distasteful to their palate. The total white foreign population of China (exclusive of Russians, who number 80,000) is less than 40,000.

Competition with margarine is not serious. Margarine is used only by those who could not in any case afford butter, such as most of the Russian population and the few returned Chinese students who learned to use butter abroad but cannot afford it at home. The British military and naval forces use margarine, however, instead of butter, and this eliminates an important sales outlet, as it is estimated that the American forces who are supplied with butter consume approximately 8,000 pounds per month.

DISTRIBUTION

Shanghai takes roughly 60 per cent of all imports of butter. Distribution is controlled by three large companies—two British and one American. There are several smaller dealers who purchase on an indent basis and at times secure some of the large contracts coming from hotels, clubs, and the American military and naval forces. The three large companies, however, control the bulk of the trade and there is little possibility of any one breaking into their field. All three buy for their own account, have their own cold storage facilities plus an elaborate service organization, and they advertise consistently.

SHIPPING ROUTES AND TIME

Shipments can be brought from Vancouver to Shanghai in sixteen days and there are frequent refrigerated sailings available. From Australia there are two refrigerated sailings per month, one direct to Shanghai and one to Hongkong only. By the former butter reaches Shanghai in twenty-five days, but when transshipment is necessary at Hongkong, delivery time is twenty-nine to thirty-one days. There is no direct service available from New Zealand and, as stated above, most of this butter comes to Shanghai via Vancouver.

QUALITY AND GRADING

All importers state that the quality of the Australian and New Zealand supplies is both high and consistent.

The grades chiefly imported into China are "choice" and "first grade" in the case of Australia, and "finest" and "first grade" in the case of New Zealand.

PACKING

All butter imported is packed in 56-pound cases. Most of it is packed in bulk, but small quantities are brought in already cut into pound packages. The three large distributors have their own butter-cutting machines and they cut, wrap, and deliver butter in one-pound cartons, and also in quarter-pound pats.

PRICES

Practically all butter is purchased on a c.i.f. basis. Australian and New Zealand quotations are based on the London market and all business from Shanghai is done, of course, by cable. The last price received in Shanghai for Australian butter was 105s. (English sterling) per cwt. of 112 pounds. New Zealand prices are said to be usually a penny dearer. Recent quotations from Canada are becoming more competitive. Due to the discount on Australian funds which at time of writing is about 26 per cent, Australia has had almost complete possession of the market for the past year, although small quantities of New Zealand butter are still being brought in for the highest class trade.

Retail prices vary considerably, although they are held by the three large firms at specified levels for considerable periods. They are subject to fluctuations, however, by (a) the variations of the London market; (b) fluctuations in China silver exchange; (c) fluctuations in Australian and New Zealand funds. If Canadian butter re-enters the market in any volume, the fluctuating discount on Canadian funds will have to be considered. Retail prices are always given in Mexican dollars per pound. At the moment they are \$1.65 for the cheapest quality, \$1.70 for medium, and \$1.75 for best quality. There is little use in giving the equivalent in Canadian funds, due to the fluctuation of both silver and the Canadian dollar, but their equivalent in United States gold dollars at to-day's exchange is approximately one-fourth of the Mexican dollar prices given.

DUTY

The new Chinese tariff introduced on the first of January, 1931, resulted in a great increase in the retail price of butter. Under the preceding tariff butter was dutiable at 19.60 gold units per picul, or roughly the equivalent of 6 cents gold per pound. Effective from January 1, 1931, and still prevailing, the rate was made 34 gold units per picul, which is the equivalent of roughly 10 cents gold, or 40 cents Mexican.

BRANDS AND ADVERTISING

Each of the three prominent firms mentioned have from two to four brands which are widely advertised in the daily newspapers and also by means of circulars and in other ways. Each of the British firms keep one brand exclusively for Australian and New Zealand butter, while all of them have brands for which they could use butter from any source.

JAPANESE AND MANCHURIAN COMPETITION

Japan has never been an important factor in this market, but in the spring of last year a determined attempt was made to place Japanese butter on the

Shanghai market. It was introduced under the name of "Snow" brand and widely advertised, and, in addition, one pound of butter was presented free as a sample with every two pounds of butter purchased. The price was considerably under the prevailing retail prices at the time, and the quality was sufficiently good for the suppliers to secure the American naval and military contract for the three months from the first of April, 1931. This butter is a product of the Hokaido Butter Federation. The anti-Japanese boycott which has prevailed since the summer of 1931 has prevented the wider distribution of this butter, although it is undoubtedly filling the needs of the butter-consuming section of the Japanese population. There is no doubt that under normal conditions the Japanese product would be an important factor in all China markets, and will have an especial advantage in Tsingtao and Tientsin because direct sailings to those ports are available from Japan and are not available from either North America or the Antipodes.

Another potential competing source of butter supply is North Manchuria. This will probably not develop for some time, but as the region around Harbin is a splendid dairy country and already supports a considerable industry, large supplies of butter will probably be available in the future. As a matter of fact, small quantities of Russian-style butter have already been available in Shanghai, finding a market among the poorer members of the Russian community. Another indication of the future competition to be expected from this source lies in the fact that, following the imposition of the existing high duty, one of the three major butter distributors here made plans to obtain an interest in the dairy industry in North Manchuria, which owing to disturbed conditions have fallen into abeyance.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE OF JAPAN

P. V. McLANE, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Conversions have been made at the rate of 100 yen = 50 dollars Canadian at par]

Kobe, February 12, 1932.—The chemical industry in Japan has made great strides during the last few years. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Industry, production in 1929 was valued at \$58,000,000. Exports of drugs, chemicals, medicines, and explosives were valued at \$14,650,629 in 1930 and at \$11,085,519 in 1931, shipments being chiefly to Asiatic markets. Due to lack of raw products, however, Japan is still a large importer of chemicals. Imports of drugs, chemicals, medicines, and explosives were valued at \$40,807,068 in 1931 and at \$53,115,582 in 1930. The lower values in 1931 for both exports and imports are due to lower prices prevailing here and to the decreased output of industries using chemicals.

The following notes have been compiled in order to assist Canadian manufacturers in obtaining a share of the Japanese import trade in chemicals. Products in which Japan is self-sufficient or which are not produced in Canada are omitted from the report.

RESINS

The importation of resins into Japan in 1931 totalled 54,007,404 pounds valued at \$1,074,502 as compared with 44,197,164 pounds (\$1,258,743) and 50,124,360 pounds (\$1,869,643) in 1930 and 1929 respectively.

These imports come chiefly from the United States, which in 1930 accounted for \$1,177,000 of the total. Other sources of supply are China, French Indo-China, and Germany. Business increased during the year 1931, though values are lower. Resin is used principally for making paints, varnishes, sealing wax, and soap, and for medicinal purposes.

There is practically no production of resin in Japan as domestic pine resin is of very low quality.

Imports are admitted free of duty. Packing is usually in 450-pound barrels.

Prices have been very irregular during the last six months, but No. 1 quality is quoted at \$4.75 per 132.27 pounds wholesale.

TARTARIC ACID

According to the Japanese trade returns, imports of tartaric acid for the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 were respectively 667,042 pounds (\$153,403), 471,167 pounds (\$144,295), and 275,277 pounds (\$101,767).

These imports come principally from Italy, Germany, Great Britain, and France, with small quantities from Belgium and Holland. There has been an increase in shipments during the last few years, due to the increased demand for raw material in the manufacture of bleaching liquid and powder, and in the printing and dyeing industries. There is no production of tartaric acid in Japan due to the absence of the necessary raw materials.

Prices prevailing in this market for tartaric acid in crystal and powder forms are \$41.50 and \$41.75 per 100 pounds respectively. The duty on imports is \$11.85 per 132.27 pounds. Packing is usually in barrels of 112 pounds.

CRESYLIC ACID

There are no figures available on the importation of cresylic acid. There is some importation, however, from Germany and Great Britain, though at the present time this trade is not large, due to general business conditions. Cresylic acid is produced in Japan by the Yawata Iron Foundry in Yawata, Fukuoka prefecture. The price of domestic cresylic acid is \$9.25 per 100 pounds, while imported products are quoted at \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Imports are free of duty.

CARBOLIC ACID

Imports of carbolic acid for 1931, 1930, and 1929 amounted to 259,200 pounds (\$28,716), 213,400 pounds (\$31,405), and 488,100 pounds (\$74,385) for the respective years.

These imports come chiefly from Great Britain and Germany. Within the last two years consumption of this product has fallen off as compared with previous years due to generally depressed industrial conditions in Japan.

Total production of carbolic acid for the year 1929 amounted to 1,016,191 pounds valued at \$117,752. This is considerably in excess of the imports.

Carbolic acid is used in this country chiefly for the manufacture of picric and salicylic acids. It is also used as a disinfectant. Imports are usually packed in steel drums, the contents of which weigh 50, 100, or 125 kilograms. Carbolic acid is also packed in cases containing four 12½-pound cans.

The price in Osaka of imported carbolic acid is \$19, and of domestic makes \$18.40 per 132.27 pounds, duty and other charges being included. The duty on carbolic acid is \$7.85 per 132.27 pounds.

CITRIC ACID

For the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 the importations of citric acid were respectively 119,741 pounds (\$29,999), 70,198 pounds (\$29,779), and 221,357 pounds (\$116,544).

The chief sources of supply are France, Italy, and Great Britain, and as indicated by the foregoing figures, there has been a considerable decrease in imports during the last two years. There is no Japanese production. Citric acid is used chiefly in the manufacture of soft drinks and in the dyeing industry.

Prices in Osaka are approximately: \$50 per 132.27 pounds for crystal, and 65 cents per 500 grams for pure citric acid. A duty of \$16.50 per 132.27 pounds is levied on imports.

CAUSTIC SODA (CRUDE)

Importations of caustic soda for the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 were respectively 91,509,924 pounds (\$2,600,871), 82,701,300 pounds (\$2,504,915), and 93,252,588 pounds (\$3,002,022).

The chief sources of supply are the United States and Great Britain. Smaller amounts, however, are also imported from Russia and Germany. Imports during 1931 show a slight increase over those of the previous year.

Japanese production of caustic soda for the years 1929, 1928, and 1927 was valued at \$3,161,336, \$2,595,346, and \$2,138,552 respectively, showing a gradual increase in output. For the last year and a half, however, output has been restricted, although it is reported that the cost of production has declined. Producers are making further efforts in this direction, but so far the imports control the market.

Caustic soda is used principally in the manufacture of soap and chemicals. The packing is usually in steel drums containing 650 pounds.

Wholesale prices of caustic soda, crude, in Osaka, range from \$3 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds. The duty on the refined product is \$6.40, and on other types 75 cents per 132.27 pounds.

SODA ASH

Imports of soda ash into Japan for the last three years amounted to 119,539,900 pounds (\$1,474,183), 143,452,200 pounds (\$1,985,569), and 174,154,400 pounds (\$2,655,038) respectively. The principal sources of supply in order of importance are the United Kingdom and the United States. Africa is a source of supply for natural soda.

Domestic production of soda ash for the year 1929 totalled 96,056,932 pounds (\$1,929,735) as compared with 68,165,312 pounds (\$1,237,940) in 1928 and 50,978,390 pounds (\$1,043,642) in 1927.

The Japanese production of soda ash, as will be apparent from these figures, has been increasing during the last few years, due to the fact that the Government has given a heavy subsidy to the industry with the expectation that in time production will become adequate for domestic requirements. As the allotted subsidy has been practically expended, importers consider that Japan will continue to provide a market for foreign soda ash for some years to come. At present, however, owing to reduced production in the glass industry, this market is not very active.

Current prices of soda ash are about \$3.25 per 209 pounds. These prices are duty paid and delivered to buyers' warehouse. The duty on soda ash is 17½ cents per 132.27 pounds.

Packing of soda ash for this market is usually in gunny sacks. The weights of contents vary according to sources of supply. Japanese soda ash is packed in single gunny bags weighing 100 kilograms. The American and British products come in double gunny sacks the contents of which weigh 200 and 207 pounds respectively.

African natural soda ash is shipped in 100-kilogram double gunny sacks.

BORATE OF SODA

Figures for the importation into Japan of borate of soda for the three years 1931, 1930, and 1929 are respectively 15,180,924 pounds (\$281,915), 7,958,940 pounds (\$209,872), and 9,587,820 pounds (\$259,809).

Both in quantity and value imports of this product appear to be well maintained. The chief source of supply is the United States, though from time to

time small amounts are imported from Great Britain and Germany. Borate of soda is not produced in Japan and the country is therefore wholly dependent on imports. Its principal uses are for medicinal purposes, for solvents, and in the manufacture of porcelain, glass and enamel ware.

This product is quoted at about \$3.90 per 132.27 pounds wholesale and is admitted free of duty into Japan.

CYANIDE OF SODA

Imports of this item are given under the heading of cyanide of soda and potash, the figures for the year 1931 being 1,302,171 pounds (\$152,354) as compared with 1,331,769 pounds (\$177,893) for 1930 and 1,191,794 pounds (\$172,695) for 1929.

These products come chiefly from Great Britain, though small amounts also come from the United States and Germany. Imports have remained more or less steady during the last few years.

There is a small amount of cyanide of soda produced in Japan, but figures covering output are not available. The high producing cost necessary in this country makes it impossible for Japan to control the domestic market, which, according to the trade, is not active, though it appears to be very steady. This product is used chiefly in the dyeing and mining industries.

Prices on cyanide of soda are about \$17 per 100 pounds wholesale, and packing is usually in drums of 500 pounds. It is admitted free of duty into Japan.

CHLORIDE OF POTASH (CRUDE)

In 1931 imports into Japan of chloride of potash totalled 62,633,868 pounds valued at \$1,645,440. Corresponding figures for 1930 and 1929 were 52,604,772 pounds valued at \$1,332,123 and 60,699,276 pounds valued at \$1,539,651 respectively.

Both in value and quantity the importation has been well maintained. Chief sources of supply are the United States and Germany, while smaller amounts come from France, Belgium, China, and Great Britain.

Production of chloride of potash in Japan in the years 1929 and 1928 amounted to 1,454,640 pounds valued at \$21,615 and 1,516,352 pounds valued at \$17,739 respectively. Comparison with the import figures indicates that the domestic production takes care of only a small part of the Japanese demand for chloride of potash. This article is widely used in Japanese industry, chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder, nitric acid, and glass. It is usually packed in 112-pound gunny sacks.

Wholesale prices in Osaka are \$53.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Chloride of potash is imported free of duty.

SULPHATE OF POTASH

The imports of sulphate of potash for 1931 were 84,722,200 pounds (\$2,179,881); for 1930, 149,194,300 pounds (\$3,849,748); and for 1929, 119,247,600 pounds (\$3,336,431).

The chief source of supply is Germany, but small amounts come also from Belgium, Great Britain, France, China, and the United States. While the demand for this product during the last few years has been increasing, the imports for 1931 have fallen off due to the depressed condition of agriculture.

Japanese production of sulphate of potash for the year 1929 amounted to 5,135 pounds valued at \$98,422. This amount is very small in comparison with the imports, which are regarded as superior in quality. This product is used principally for the manufacture of glass, aluminum, chlorite of potash, and fertilizer.

Packing is usually $82\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in hessian bags with inner gunny sacks. Prices are approximately from \$60 to \$61 per 2,240 pounds landed in Japan. This product is duty free.

CHLORATE OF POTASH

The imports of chlorate of potash into Japan during the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 amounted to 5,091,504 pounds (\$309,058), 4,793,712 pounds (\$289,681), and 6,924,456 pounds (\$426,878) respectively.

Chief sources of supply are Sweden and Germany, with smaller amounts from Switzerland and Belgium. Due to the general conditions in Japan during the last two years, these imports have fallen off slightly.

There is a small amount of chlorate of potash produced in Japan, which is increasing yearly under the subsidy granted by the Japanese Government. No figures, however, are available as to the actual output. The principal uses of chlorate of potash are for the manufacture of medicine, fireworks, and dynamite. This product is usually packed in barrels of 112 pounds each.

The price is approximately \$9.25 per 110 pounds wholesale. There is no duty.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM

The importation of chloride of ammonium for the year 1931 amounted to 4,897,464 pounds (\$133,761) as compared with 4,794,108 pounds (\$148,253) and 5,507,040 pounds (\$200,562) for the years 1930 and 1929 respectively. Imports come chiefly from Germany and Great Britain, while very small amounts are supplied by the United States and Holland. Imports have been very well maintained, though it is noticeable that values have declined.

No figures are available for domestic production, but they are said to be negligible. The product is usually shipped in bags of about 132 pounds.

Prices in Osaka of imported chloride of ammonium range from \$4 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds, while the Japanese product is quoted at \$3.65. The rate of duty on this commodity is \$1.15 per 132 pounds.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIUM

Figures for the importation into Japan of carbonate of ammonium for the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 are respectively: 1,095,711 pounds (\$47,985), 1,441,645 (\$66,005), and 1,339,334 pounds (\$72,183).

These imports come from Germany and Great Britain and have been decreasing slightly during the last few years. There are no statistics available as to Japanese production, but it is stated to be inadequate for the needs of the country. The domestic product is also said to be slightly inferior to imported supplies.

The wholesale price of carbonate of ammonium is approximately \$6.25 per 100 pounds. It is dutiable at $\$1.72\frac{1}{2}$ per 132 pounds.

FORMALIN

The importation of formalin into Japan for the year 1931 was 766,044 pounds (\$45,715) as against 1,137,961 pounds (\$83,240) and 1,075,620 pounds (\$98,743) for 1930 and 1929 respectively. Imports are supplied almost entirely from the United States, and have been decreasing during the past year due to increased production of formalin in Japan, although no figures are available on this point. The output of the Edogawa Kogyo-sho has, however, increased during the last six or eight months, enabling the company to reduce prices. The quality of their product has also been improved, and is now said to equal that of the imported article. Importers are showing active interest in the development of the industry. The product is used mainly as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

The prevailing wholesale price of imported formalin in Osaka is \$9.75 per 100 pounds, while the Japanese product is quoted at \$21 per 220 pounds.

Packing is in barrels of 180 to 185 kilograms, demijohns of 20 to 30 kilograms, and in 1-pound glass jars, 50 to a case.

The duty on formalin is \$2.55 per 132.27 pounds.

METHYL ALCOHOL

During the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 imports of methyl alcohol into Japan amounted to 5,122,800 pounds (\$401,624), 3,830,900 pounds (\$351,621), and 6,046,900 pounds (\$587,414) respectively.

Imports for the last two years have shown considerable decrease from those of the year 1929, although the figures for 1931 show a slight increase over those for last year. These imports come primarily from Germany and Great Britain, smaller quantities being supplied by Holland and France.

Japanese production of methyl alcohol for the year 1929 was 623,075 pounds valued at \$54,525 as compared with 716,005 pounds valued at \$58,051 in the previous year.

This product is used in Japan for the manufacture of aniline, vegetable tallow, naphtha, and varnish, and domestic supplies take care of only a small part of the local requirements.

Prices of imported methyl alcohol are approximately \$10.02 for 99 per cent quality and \$9.52 for 95 per cent quality per 132.27 pounds.

Methyl alcohol enters Japan duty free, and as domestic production is insufficient to supply the demand, increased importation of this product is anticipated.

GLYCERIN

According to official returns the importation of glycerin into Japan for the year 1931 amounted to 38,355 pounds valued at \$345,576 as compared with 38,161 pounds valued at \$396,545 for 1930.

In 1931 imports increased slightly over the previous year, but the value declined. Germany and Great Britain are the largest suppliers of this item.

For the years 1929, 1928, and 1927 figures for the production of glycerin in Japan were respectively 9,533,025 pounds (\$1,522,928), 6,419,954 pounds (\$1,337,971), and 5,730,364 pounds (\$1,425,335). A decided increase was registered in 1929, due to an increasing demand in Japan for the use of glycerin for industrial purposes as well as to the encouragement given by the Government in an attempt to make Japan self-sufficient in this product in case of war.

The sale of glycerin is well regulated in this market, with respect to both imports and domestic production, so that prices are well controlled. Sales of new brands would therefore be very difficult, though according to the trade a small amount of glycerin is being shipped by companies outside the sales convention. The price is approximately 27½ cents per 1.1 pounds wholesale in Osaka. This price includes a duty of \$9 per 132.27 pounds as well as other charges.

MILK SUGAR

The importation of milk sugar into Japan for 1931 was 674,614 pounds (\$66,858); for 1930, 568,932 pounds (\$73,786); and for 1929, 951,082 pounds (\$126,042).

During 1930 the chief sources of supply were Holland, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The imports are used for manufacturing medicines and drugs.

There is a small production of milk sugar in Japan, but the quality is not so good as that of the imported product. Prices average about 25·8 cents per 1·1 pounds.

The duty on imports is \$5.60 per 132·27 pounds.

NAPHTHALINE

Imports of naphthaline into Japan for the three years 1931, 1930, and 1929 were respectively: 6,819,650 pounds (\$150,546), 5,542,812 pounds (\$189,292), and 2,896,610 pounds (\$102,971).

These figures show steadily increasing importation, though the value for 1931 is lower than that for the previous year. The chief sources of supply are Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and France. Small supplies, however, are also obtained from Kwantung province and Denmark.

Japanese production of naphthaline is in excess of imports and has been increasing during the last few years. Figures for 1929, 1928, and 1927 are respectively: 9,381,779 pounds (\$262,339), 7,918,593 pounds (\$287,317), and 5,907,086 pounds (\$247,856). These figures indicate a decrease in the price of this product.

There is a small export of naphthaline from Japan. While no official figures are available, it is stated that these exports amount to about \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year and go chiefly to China, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, and the Philippine Islands. Barrels are used for packing, the usual weight of the contents being 112 and 124 pounds.

The market in Japan is rather weak at present as there are considerable stocks in Osaka and merchants are not undertaking new transactions. The present price, per 132·27 pounds, of imported crystal is \$2.65, of Japanese crystal \$2.70, and of Japanese ball \$2.85.

Naphthaline enters Japan free of duty.

ANTIPYRIN

Imports of antipyrin for the years 1931, 1930, and 1929 were respectively 58,194 pounds (\$82,999), 88,340 pounds (\$92,912), and 84,819 pounds (\$73,220).

This product is used mostly for medicinal purposes. Imports come chiefly from France and Germany, though small quantities are supplied by Switzerland and Great Britain. There are no figures on the production of antipyrin in Japan, though during the war domestic production was adequate for the needs of the country. Imported antipyrin, however, is better in quality and cheaper than the domestic.

Prices in Osaka are approximately \$2.25 per 1·1 pounds, and the duty is \$41 per 132·27 pounds.

DYNAMITE

Imports of dynamite into Japan during 1931 amounted to 889,284 pounds (\$183,376). In 1930 they were 19,067,400 pounds (\$401,220), and in 1929, 1,407,252 pounds (\$316,183).

These imports come only from Germany and Great Britain. In 1930 Germany's share of this trade amounted to \$282,720, and Great Britain's to \$118,500. The decreased imports are due to the development of Japanese industry.

The production of dynamite in Japan for the years 1929, 1928, and 1927 was valued at \$2,324,808, \$2,211,013, and \$2,041,599 respectively. The chief producing centres are Aichi and Yamaguchi prefectures. Japanese production has been increased considerably in the last few years with a view to making Japan self-sufficient in the event of war. Owing to the fact that the imported product is cheaper than the domestic, foreign supplies continue to come into the country.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, March 5, 1932.—The general election on February 20 brought back to power the Seiyukai party, under the leadership of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai. One of the new Government's first acts when the Diet again convenes will be a discussion of the budget which was promulgated on January 23. This measure calls for an expenditure during 1932-33 of 1,397,095,000 yen, of which it is proposed that 191,070,000 yen be raised by loans. In lieu of new taxes, a reduction of 30,000,000 yen set aside annually for sinking fund will help to balance the budget. As is the case in the majority of countries, the Japanese Government is faced with serious financial difficulties and the proposal to alleviate its troubles by such loans as those projected in the budget has caused concern in financial quarters. This condition is reflected in the falling value of the yen.

In the middle of January 100 yen on the local markets could buy \$38 $\frac{7}{8}$ American funds. At the end of the month the value dropped to \$35 $\frac{1}{8}$. There was a slight recovery up to February 3, when it reached \$36 $\frac{3}{4}$, but since then there has been a gradual fall, aggravated in the last few days until the February 27 quotation was at a low for the movement of \$32. The most recent accentuation of the decline is due partly to the action of Japanese importers who, fearing a further drop in price, have flooded the market with orders to buy American funds in order to cover their future commitments for cotton, lumber, iron and steel.

EFFECT ON PRICES

The gold embargo, with the attendant drop in the value of the yen as outlined above, has considerably affected price levels. Unfortunately, general index figures are not available for January or February, but in the short interval between the placing of the embargo on December 12 and the end of the year wholesale prices went up 5.7 per cent, while the index of consumers' goods showed an advance of 6.7 per cent.

A better idea of the situation may be gathered from a comparison of quotations for rice, cotton yarn and raw silk, probably the three most important Japanese indices of price levels. The spot rice average for November, previous to the embargo, was 17.42 yen. The closing quotation on February 27 was 23.75 yen. Cotton yarn early in December was quoted at 90 yen, while the present price is 156.90 yen. Raw silk before the embargo sold at 555.22 yen; at the end of February the quotation was 640 yen.

On the other hand, while there has been a slight upward trend in stock quotations generally, prices of Government bonds have not responded, the February average of "Kogo" fives being 86.70—the lowest price since 1925—as compared with 87.90 before the departure from the gold standard. Call money, which was at 3.66 per cent in October, rose in anticipation of the embargo to 5.48 per cent in November, and has been gradually increasing until the present rate is about 7.30 per cent.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS

Another economic index worthy of consideration is the Japanese equivalent of "freight car loadings." The total freight carried by the Japanese Government railways for the nine months ending December 31 of the fiscal year ending March 31 was 43,856,836 metric tons. An estimate, based on former figures, for total tonnages during the full year ending March suggests a 1931-32 tonnage of nearly 57,000,000 metric tons as compared to 64,000,000 tons in 1930-31 and an all-time high in 1928-29 of 79,767,669 tons. Freight movements in December showed a marked recovery, which was more than the expected seasonal advance.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have just issued statistics of production during the year 1931, some classifications of which are of considerable interest to Canada. A decrease in the production of paper from 620,000,000 kilograms in 1930 to 603,000,000 in 1931 reflects in some measure both the drop in exports to China, because of the boycott against Japanese goods, and the renewal of activity among Canadian exporters. Wheat flour production has remained stable at nearly 29,000,000 bags under the direction of the selling organization representing the two largest milling concerns in Japan. The production of ammonium sulphate has not increased as much as was predicted early in the year. The 1930 production of 262,000 tons was increased in 1931 to 374,000 tons. It is expected that the home industry will be greatly extended during the present year because of the new licence system which limits importations from Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Canada.

One other industry which reports a remarkable increase in production is woollen textiles. Estimated in yen when a general slump in prices of woollens was felt throughout the world, the Japanese production mounted from a 1930 value of 95,096,000 yen to 113,620,000 yen in 1931. This is a surprising increase and emphasizes the effect of the Government's encouragement of this industry.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF OSAKA IN 1931

P. V. McLANE, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kobe, January 19, 1932.—The total trade of the port of Osaka during 1931 was valued (in Canadian currency) at \$217,375,334 as against a total of \$265,332,374 in 1930.

Exports during 1931 were valued at \$109,457,128, showing a decrease of \$40,202,549 from the previous year, due in part to the Chinese boycott which has been in force against Japanese products since the development of the Manchurian trouble in September. While there have been several boycotts in China, this one has been the most effective. During the last three months of 1930 exports to China were valued at \$14,722,558; for the last three months of 1931 they amounted to \$7,552,396. The boycott has been most severe in Shanghai and South China, but it is also in operation in all the Asiatic countries in which the Chinese make up the bulk of the traders or shopkeepers.

Imports, on the other hand, were valued at \$107,918,205—a decrease of only \$7,754,492 from the 1930 figures. The excess of exports last year thus amounted to only \$1,538,923 as against \$32,458,057 in 1930.

The tonnage of merchandise exported from Osaka in 1931 amounted to 794,896 tons, and in spite of the fairly large decrease in the value of exports, it was only 33,325 tons less than in 1930. Imports of merchandise amounted to 3,300,367 tons, showing an increase of 344,429 tons over 1930.

As the value of imports showed a relatively small decrease, revenues for the port of Osaka were nearly as large as for the year 1930, and amounted to \$8,189,533, a decrease of \$183,113.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

According to the different headings, exports and imports of the port of Osaka for 1931 and 1930 were as follows:—

	Exports		Imports	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
	Figures in Canadian Dollars			
Foodstuffs	3,374,840	2,594,328	6,012,124	7,717,820
Raw materials	1,617,095	1,772,984	66,418,326	67,627,202
Semi-manufactured goods	13,174,249	21,058,835	24,819,339	25,151,014
Manufactured goods. . .	86,032,854	117,724,431	9,172,677	13,185,582

EXPORTS

The principal exports from the port of Osaka for the year 1931 were as follows, figures for the year 1930 being placed within parentheses: oranges, \$59,954 (\$151,141); sugar, refined, \$235,989 (\$528,255); comestibles in tins or bottles, \$306,292 (\$616,892); leather, \$65,284 (\$127,083); colza oil, \$290,069 (\$998,195); sulphuric acid, \$166,929 (\$134,877); cotton yarn, \$3,016,066 (\$5,320,698); copper products, \$2,674,055 (\$5,822,794); leather belting, etc., \$145,804 (\$169,615); toilet goods, \$206,379 (\$622,899); cotton goods, \$55,827,005 (\$77,445,885); silk tissues, \$118,898 (\$171,709); artificial silk, \$2,831,485 (\$2,707,997); knit goods (cotton), \$4,080,514 (\$6,459,536); buttons, \$410,822 (\$483,126); paper products, \$2,757,852 (\$3,320,983); glass manufactures, \$1,955,230 (\$2,670,486).

IMPORTS

The following are the principal imports into the port of Osaka for the last year (figures for 1930 within parentheses): beef, \$1,506,519 (\$1,610,410); sugar, raw, \$310,737 (\$845,504); condensed milk, \$428,514 (\$560,650); hides and skins, \$1,553,245 (\$1,486,976); cotton, raw, \$31,959,445 (\$33,146,782); wool, \$5,819,613 (\$3,022,518); phosphorite, \$968,137 (\$1,580,550); pine, fir, cedar, etc., \$8,436,276 (\$9,424,978); wheat bran, \$804,711 (\$960,690); beef tallow, \$524,035 (\$825,571); aluminium ingots and slabs, \$743,335 (\$3,596,143); lead ingots and slabs, \$1,933,546 (\$2,872,454); zinc ingots and slabs, \$1,071,637 (\$1,802,514); printing paper, \$143,888 (\$105,837); packing paper, \$340,311 (\$322,003).

TRADE WITH CANADA

Exports from Osaka to Canada in 1931 were valued at \$67,655 as against \$76,459 in the previous year.

There are no details given as to the composition of Canada's export to Osaka. The total trade, however, for the year 1931 was \$4,041,861 as against \$4,456,869 for the year 1930. Thus in the face of another difficult year, Canada's trade has been well maintained.

TRADE OF SIAM IN 1931

G. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[One baht equals 46 cents Canadian]

Batavia, March 1, 1932.—The fiscal year of Siam ends on March 31 and trade statistics are compiled accordingly. In the following report, however, an endeavour has been made to show the trade of Siam for the calendar year.

The total trade of Siam for the year under review was valued at \$95,390,905. This is a decline from the calendar year 1930 of \$46,979,842. Imports were valued at \$45,550,969, and exports at \$49,839,936, both figures showing a considerable reduction from the two previous years.

The Siamese balance of trade has for many years been favourable. This is necessary for the economic prosperity of Siam, because that country's invisible exports or imports are small. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, Siam was shown to have a favourable balance of trade amounting to approximately 33 per cent excess of exports over imports. Calendar year 1929, however, showed an excess of exports over imports of only 6 per cent. Similarly for the fiscal year ended March, 1930, a favourable balance of trade amounting to approximately \$5,980,000, or an excess of exports over imports of approximately 6 per cent, became an adverse balance of trade of \$1,954,288, or 2·7 per cent for the calendar year.

The favourable balance of trade for 1931 is \$4,031,670 or nearly 5 per cent over imports. The following table shows the balance of trade for the last three calendar years:—

	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
1929..	\$169,321,202	\$82,638,766	\$86,670,436	+\$4,031,670
1930..	142,370,747	72,162,517	70,208,229	— 1,954,288
1931..	95,390,905	45,550,969	49,839,936	+ 4,288,967

EXPORTS

Rice makes up about two-thirds of the exports of Siam. When a poor rice crop is harvested, as was the case in 1920 and again in the early part of 1930, an excess of imports over exports is the result.

Exports from Siam during 1931 were valued at \$49,839,936, the lowest figure to which they have fallen in nine years. During the latter part of 1930, and the first three months of 1931, Siam had a bumper crop, which, however, is not altogether reflected in last year's exports. There is in fact an estimated carry over of 200,000 tons into 1932. This is due chiefly to Siam, with her better-quality rice, being unable to compete with the cheap rice available from Burma. Like wheat in Canada and many other products in the world at the present time, the rice supply is greater than the demand. Furthermore, the decreased purchasing power of China, Netherlands India, and Malaya, Siam's best customers, consequent on the general depression, has had its effect. On the other hand, the economic depression also curtailed the imports, leaving a favourable balance of trade.

Siam's exports, apart from rice, consist chiefly of teak, tin and tin ore. During 1929, 1930, and 1931 Siam's exports of rice and teak were as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
		Value in Baht	
Rice	143,423,303	120,054,889	78,931,075
Teak..	11,662,859	10,573,377	6,011,740
Other goods..	33,317,739	21,998,322	23,404,871

IMPORTS

Imports into Siam during the calendar year 1931 were valued at \$45,550,969 as against \$72,162,517 in 1930—a decline over the peak year 1929 of approximately \$37,030,000. This decline in imports took place in practically all commodities, but especially in heavy machinery lines, motor vehicles, and tinned provisions.

The ten main countries of origin of Siam's imports for the fiscal year 1930-31 are as follows:—

	1929-30	1930-31
	Value of Total Imports in Baht	
Hongkong..	30,856,416	30,620,421
United Kingdom	34,076,538	23,422,101
Netherlands India	17,623,736	15,239,841
Singapore	19,904,449	13,988,621
Japan	16,648,991	11,447,500
Penang	14,239,595	10,943,585
China	13,381,681	10,335,523
India	11,662,518	7,771,024
Germany	11,660,857	7,603,746
United States	8,265,276	5,562,154
Canada	68,409	3,253

Canada's share is listed for comparison. The falling off in imports from Canada is due chiefly to the decline in motor car imports, and to the fact that Singapore is now an assembling centre for Ford cars from Canada and is credited with the re-exports. The United Kingdom also lost considerable trade, falling from first to second place. Hongkong is now the chief source of supply, which actually means increased imports from China, Japan, the United States, and (possibly) Canada.

IMPORTS OF INTEREST TO CANADIAN FIRMS

The following commodities of interest to Canadian exporters were imported. This is the first year in which commodity imports are shown for the calendar year, and it is therefore impossible to make a comparison with previous years.

Biscuits.—Imports amounted to 248,601 kilograms valued at \$114,000. Imports remained fairly constant throughout the year with a slight increase during the last quarter compared with the first quarter of the year. The chief sources of supply are the United Kingdom, Holland, and Singapore. There is a considerable manufacture of the cheaper grades of biscuits in Singapore.

Butter imports amounted to 57,998 kilograms valued at \$37,868. These consist of both tinned and fresh butter, which is imported from Australia, the United Kingdom, and Denmark. A considerable percentage of the supplies coming from Australia are derived from New Zealand.

Canned sardines were valued at \$59,217 and amounted to 418,006 kilograms. These consist chiefly of what is known as the California sardine in the oval tin from the United States Pacific coast ports. Singapore and Hongkong are shown as the chief sources of supply, but these are entirely transshipment ports.

Canned salmon imports were valued at only \$667, all from the United States.

Canned fish, other sorts, were valued at \$16,662, representing 46,400 kilograms in quantity. Hongkong is shown as the source of supply for over 50 per cent of these imports.

Flour imports amounted to 10,867,882 kilos valued at \$396,323. Hongkong and Penang, both transshipment ports for Siam, were shown as the sources of supply. Imports credited to Penang are probably from Australia, while those from Hongkong are chiefly from the United States.

Canned Milk.—Imports of canned milk for 1931 into Siam were valued at approximately \$250,000. Condensed sweetened to the extent of 3,093,644 kilograms valued at \$732,500 was imported. Great Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, and Holland were the chief sources of supply. Canada is credited under this heading with imports valued at \$450. Imports of unsweetened condensed milk were valued at \$1,200 (3,970 kilograms). Imports of sterilized milk were valued at \$256,725 (1,303,718 kilograms). The United States, Holland, and Switzerland were the chief sources of supply in the order named. Other kinds of milk, including milk food, were valued at \$105,497.

Macaroni and Vermicelli.—Macaroni and vermicelli imports into Siam were valued at approximately \$200,000. At the present time Hongkong is shown as almost the only source of supply, with smaller quantities coming in from China, Italy, and the United States.

Motor Cars.—Imports decreased in number very considerably during 1931. Many dealers report that they were unable to sell even one car per month, whereas in 1928 and 1929 they were selling as many as ten per month. During the calendar year imports were valued at \$378,690, representing 359 cars and trucks. Imports were chiefly from the United States and Canada. (Canadian exports of motor cars to Siam are now first assembled in Singapore and as a result are credited to this port.)

Motor car and cycle tires imports amounted to 14,651 kilograms valued at \$179,307. Singapore is credited as almost the sole source of supply. These tires, however, are chiefly from France, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

Inner tubes for tires amounted to 50,517 kilograms valued at \$38,209. Singapore is again shown as the source of supply, but two-thirds of the imports represent shipments from the United States.

Nickel imports into Siam are valued at approximately \$40,000. Eighteen ports or countries are shown as the sources of supply, with Germany and Japan obtaining about 60 per cent.

Lead imports into Siam are valued at approximately \$15,000 per annum; no accurate figures for the calendar year are available. Supplies are obtained chiefly from the United Kingdom and Hongkong.

Electrical Goods and Apparatus.—Imports amounted to 2,777,184 kilograms valued at \$1,819,887. They are shown as coming from Europe and the United States. Germany, Holland, and the United Kingdom, however, are the chief sources of supply in the order named.

Zinc.—The zinc market in Siam is very small and is estimated at approximately \$2,000 per year, with the United Kingdom supplying the demand.

Hosiery.—Imports of cotton hose were valued at \$47,195, silk hose at \$8,167, and woollen hose at \$8,052. The chief countries of origin are China, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Marine Engines.—Imports were valued at \$103,436; and in the majority of cases are of the small type. The United Kingdom and the United States are the main sources of supply.

Machinery, Other Sorts.—Under this heading is included agricultural machinery, textile machinery, and rice-milling machinery. Imports were valued at \$160,942. This figure shows a serious falling off from 1930.

Machinery belting imports of all kinds were valued at \$50,339 and amounted to 40,008 kilograms. This belting is chiefly mohair or leather, with a comparatively small proportion of rubber belting.

Wire nails were imported to the extent of 1,823 kilograms valued at \$65,192. Imports are chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Nails, other than wire, were valued at \$55,311; the United Kingdom and Germany are again shown as the main sources of supply.

Paper, Unprinted.—Imports amounted to 4,174,730 kilograms valued at \$460,837. This paper consists chiefly of newsprint and is obtained almost entirely from Germany and Norway. The United Kingdom, Japan, and China are also shown as countries of origin.

Cotton singlets amounted to 74,592 kilograms valued at \$111,486, China and Japan securing the entire trade.

Blankets were valued at \$310,752, with Japan and China as the chief sources of supply. Holland is also an important supplier.

Towels were imported to the value of \$71,599 from Japan and China.

Tools.—Imports of tools other than machinery tools were valued at \$152,742. Germany and the United Kingdom are the chief sources of supply.

AIR MAIL FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Air mail for the Dutch East Indies, if endorsed "Via Amsterdam," is forwarded from Canada to London, and the British Post Office includes it in their air mails for conveyance over the Amsterdam-Bandoeng air mail route. The air mail rate including postage from Canada to any place in the Dutch East Indies, marked for conveyance by air from Amsterdam, is 15 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by Canadian postage stamps.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL DURING 1931

A. S. BLEAKNEY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

IMPORTS

Rio de Janeiro, March 1, 1932.—In *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1448 (October 31, 1931) a report on conditions in Brazil up to the end of June was published which showed the drop in imports in terms of sterling for the first six months of 1931 to be 46 per cent on the 1930 figure. The drastic decline in sterling which occurred in late September has, however, destroyed the value of the Brazilian statistics, as shown in sterling, since that date. Below is shown the monthly movement of imports compared with last year. The figures for the last quarter of 1931 are taken from the Brazilian returns in contos and converted to gold £ sterling:—

Imports in £1,000 Sterling Gold

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1931	3,064	3,072	2,887	2,724	2,224	2,414	2,154	2,170	1,982	1,906	2,201	1,816
1930	5,682	4,838	5,499	4,668	4,685	5,019	4,056	4,711	3,623	4,525	2,942	3,371

An interesting feature of the import figures for the last six months is the indication of a cessation in the previously steady decline. This decline, which was very striking in 1930 and still evident in the first half of 1931, shows a tendency to straighten out in the last half of the year. This is a logical development, as the milreis has been steady in terms of gold during the last quarter, and it was pointed out in the report above mentioned that the decline in imports did not accurately reflect the domestic trade situation, which is relatively good, but was caused rather by the declining milreis, which automatically increased the duties (collected in gold).

The movement of the United States dollar has been as follows during 1931 (monthly average sight rates at Rio in milreis): January, 10·907; February, 11·623; March, 12·678; April, 13·696; May, 14·944; June, 13·335; July, 14·016; August, 15·751; September, 16·053; October, 16·100; November, 16·088; December, 15·929.

The average rate for 1931 was 14·260 against 9·257 in 1930. The stability of exchange followed the granting of a monopoly of exchange to the Bank of Brazil by decree, at the end of September, which stipulated that all sales of export bills or of values transferred from abroad should be made to the Bank of Brazil, the cover thus acquired to be distributed: (1) for the needs of federal, state, and municipal governments; (2) the importation of merchandise; and (3) other needs. These regulations were tightened up and made more effective by subsequent regulations and decrees.

On October 7 the Government decreed the extension for sixty days of exchange bills and contractual payments in foreign currency maturing up to December 31, 1931. Certain bills may therefore be uncollectable up to March 31, 1932. It was to have been expected that this decree would have resulted in a sharp contraction in the gold value of imports for the last quarter, and it did have that effect in December particularly, but not to the extent anticipated. Apparently the needs of the market were supplied in the order stated in the decree, and the worst sufferers were the companies requiring cover for remittances on their securities. Possibly the effect on imports may appear in the first quarter of 1932, owing to the lag which is a usual occurrence in such cases.

PROSPECTS OF THE MILREIS AND 1932 IMPORTS

A careful study of the factors bearing on the movement of the milreis for 1932 has been made, but an attempt to produce a statement showing the prob-

able balance of payments was abandoned due to a lack of the necessary data. The result of this study, however, was a general impression that at best the milreis should maintain its present gold value during 1932, provided that there are no untoward events of a political nature during the year. It should be emphasized, however, that the factors considered were not exact.

For instance, it is known that there is a substantial accumulation of remittances on foreign capital, etc., awaiting conversion to foreign currencies. The amount is unknown, and it is impossible to estimate it accurately. Several bankers estimate it at between 15,000,000 and 25,000,000 gold dollars. Furthermore, the amount required for current remittances on foreign capital, as estimated in various reports, is only a rough estimate as the rate of interest is variable and the estimates of all foreign capital invested here are only approximate, at around \$1,000,000,000. At an average of 3 per cent, the amount required is \$30,000,000, but it is difficult to say what is the average rate. The amount the Federal Government has to remit on the funding loans of 1898, 1914, and 1932 is estimated by this office at approximately \$7,345,000 United States currency. The amount to be remitted by such states or municipalities as have not yet defaulted is unknown. Smuggled and undervalued imports are also unknown, although estimates of \$12,000,000 (United States) have been made, allowing for deductions of similar exports. Owing to exchange regulations and smaller imports, this might now be placed at say \$5,000,000 conservatively. Remittances abroad by immigrants, based on 1,000,000 immigrants during the last ten years at \$10 each per annum, represents \$10,000,000.

Furthermore, the Bank of Brazil expects to pay off during 1932 the £6,500,000 overdraft in £500,000 monthly instalments, the first instalment having been paid. This represents £5,500,000 during the year or \$19,250,000 at \$3.50 to the £ sterling.

On the income side of the ledger, it is difficult to estimate the favourable balance of trade for 1932, but if we take the average gold imports for the last half year of 1931 and the average gold exports for the whole year it represents a gold trade balance of \$93,898,750 United States currency. It is considered that the gold returns for coffee and other secondary exports should be about the same as last year. From this, however, must be deducted 5s. gold or say \$1.25 per sack, part of the export tax on coffee which is payable in drafts on New York, which on the basis of the 17,851,000 sacks exported in 1931 amounts to \$22,323,750, and which is earmarked for the service of coffee obligations. This leaves a favourable trade balance of \$71,575,000.

Allowing for foreign entries of capital of \$5,000,000, which are known to exist, an examination of the above estimates shows an uncovered position at the end of 1932 of \$11,000,000 or about 15 per cent of the trade balance plus capital entries. As the error in the above estimates might well run above this percentage, only a general impression can be drawn from the above figures.

The above balance of international payments assumes that no interest or amortization will be paid by states or municipalities, that the accumulation of remittances is \$20,000,000, and that current remittances on foreign capital will be about \$30,000,000. Dollars referred to throughout are United States.

FINANCES

Position of the Country after the Revolution

[One conto of reis (1,000 milreis) is written Rs.1:000\$000]

In an address to the nation made on October 3, 1931, the Chief of the Provisional Government stated:—

The accounts of the previous Government (1926-1930) closed with a deficit of 1,323,000:000\$000.* In this total are included the following deficits: In the year 1927, 155,517:532\$183; 1928, 145,774:513\$999; 1929, 189,876:537\$159; 1930, 132,590:506\$196.

* About \$85,000,000 U.S. at present rates.

To make good these deficits, the following "extraordinary" operations were undertaken: In 1927, loans of £8,750,000 and \$41,500,000 equivalent to 702,241:456\$603; issue of internal bonds, net, 44,123:486\$674; in 1928, issue of internal bonds, 75,000:000\$000.

The last Government, it is certain, increased the internal and foreign debt of the country by 1,638,430:913\$261. There was an increase in the paper money circulation of 170,000:000\$000; part of the issue of 300,000:000\$000 which the Bank of Brazil was authorized to make, and the responsibility of the Treasury in the total circulation increased by 592,000:000\$000 for rescission of the notes of the Bank of Brazil.

It should not be forgotten that, in spite of the resources obtained by this rescission, a recent operation, the past Government bequeathed to the present Government about 130,000:000\$000 of debts to be paid.

As for exchange, the stabilization of which constituted the constant preoccupation of the late administration, rates were able to be maintained, thanks principally to the entry of gold obtained from the foreign loans of the Federal Government, the states and various municipalities, to the total amount of £43,678,500 and \$142,780,000.

Towards the end, however, in spite of this enormous influx of gold, and of equally important remittances of private loans, the situation became precarious and recourse was perforce had to expedients. Consignments of coffee were therefore made, through the intermediary of two firms, one in Santos and one in Rio. The total loss on these operations has not yet been ascertained. In minted or bar gold, £6,448,662 were remitted. To this sum must, however, be added the gold remittances which the Provisional Government was obliged to make, in consequence of the commitments of the Treasury and of the Bank of Brazil. These commitments had been assumed by the previous Government, and could not be postponed or settled in any other way. These remittances were: from the Stabilization Bureau, £3,164,258 0s. 2d.; and from the Bank of Brazil, £4,376,980, making a total of £7,541,238 0s. 2d. The total remittances for the stabilization of exchange were therefore £33,989,900.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO BALANCE BUDGET

Faced with the situation above outlined by the Chief of the Provisional Government, extraordinary efforts were necessary to carry on. It was evident to those who had made a study of Brazil's balance of payments that a moratorium on foreign debts was bound to come. It probably would have been much better if the moratorium had been announced sooner, but no doubt the Ministry of Finance was desirous of showing through budget statements that everything possible had been done to avoid non-payment of foreign obligations.

Any attempt to analyze Brazilian Federal budgets meets with great difficulties owing to the fact that these budgets are figured part in gold and part in paper, and that the ratio used varies during the year. The fluctuations in the £ sterling have also added to the confusion. The *British Chamber of Commerce Journal*, however, states in their January, 1932, issue: "At the end of November, 1930, £7,173,991 had been expended in excess of income. This year at the close of the same period a surplus of £1,030,078 is shown." The estimates for 1932 show a small surplus.

Despite these efforts, on October 17, 1931, the Official Publicity Department of the Brazilian Government made the following statement:—

The following communication regarding the Third Funding Loan negotiated with holders of Brazilian Federal Bonds through the medium of our correspondent in London has just been cabled to the Brazilian Embassies in London, New York, and Paris, and to the Legations in The Hague, Stockholm, and Zurich:—

In view of the impossibility of obtaining bills of exchange for the transfer of funds to markets where the coupons of the external debt are payable, the Federal Government of Brazil, after having submitted all the facts concerning the situation of the country to the bankers, is obliged reluctantly to authorize them to pay, in specie, on due dates, only the interest and sinking fund of the 1898 5 per cent and the 1914 5 per cent Funding Loans.

Sufficient funds for meeting commitments in connection with the 1922 7½ per cent Coffee Loan issued in London and New York are already available and the respective payments will continue to be made.

As to the interest on all the other loans, this will be made on due dates, during three years, in special bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. The first series of these bonds, redeemable in twenty years, will cover the bonds issued in payment of the 1903 5 per cent sterling issue; the 1909 5 per cent French issue; the 1921 8 per cent dollar issue; the 1922 7 per cent dollar issue; the 1926 6½ per cent dollar issue; the 1927 6½ per cent sterling and dollar issue.

The second series of these special bonds, redeemable in forty years, will be issued in payment of the coupons of all the other Federal Government loans issued abroad.

The Federal Government undertakes to revise the situation at the end of the first and second years to ascertain the possibility of an increase in specie payments.

The amounts in milreis corresponding to interest suspended, converted at the last stabilization rate of 6d., will be deposited in a duly approved bank in Rio de Janeiro and used for the purchase of bills of exchange, whenever market conditions permit. These bills will be remitted to bankers abroad for the purpose of acquiring the new bonds in circulation, when they are quoted below par, and by drawings when at par.

The series of bonds redeemable in twenty years will be amortized first. Should market conditions not permit of the purchase of exchange bills, the Federal Government will acquire internal bonds, which will be deposited until market conditions permit of their being converted into exchange bills.

The Federal Government will pay both interest and sinking fund on the new bonds in foreign currency on respective due dates.

The amounts in milreis, reserved for the payment of sinking fund in suspense, already deposited and those to be deposited, also at the rate of 6d. exchange, will be incinerated as early as possible, deflation being carried out whilst market conditions permit of it.

The Federal Government of Brazil has authorized its bankers to take the necessary measures to carry out this program.

There has been nothing official so far in regard to the action to be taken relating to state and municipal debts, but as most of these have defaulted it is believed that negotiations are under way for regularization of the suspension of payments on these. Calculations made when the pound sterling was at par show the debt service of the Federal Government debt to be £10,802,772, states £9,530,764, and municipalities £2,068,337.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF BRAZILIAN STATES

In December the Provisional Government issued detailed figures showing the deficits of the different states from 1928 to 1930 inclusive. Every state in the Union showed a deficit during this period, and the total amounted to 724,239 contos, equal to United States \$46,000,000 approximately. This was divided as follows: 1928, 59,300 contos; 1929, 100,024 contos; and 1930, 564,915 contos. It can be seen that the major portion of these deficits was incurred in the year of the revolution. The Government is reported to be making efforts with considerable success to correct this situation.

The Coffee Situation

The returns from coffee are, of course, a basic consideration in regard to the value of the milreis as affecting the gold balance of payments, through creating a favourable balance of trade. They are also the source of Brazil's buying power abroad.

EXPORTS: QUANTITY INCREASES BUT PRICE DECLINES

While the coffee situation was considered desperate at the time of the major fall in prices in 1929, which coincided with a succession of bumper crops partly caused by increased planting in Brazil, recent developments are not altogether without encouraging features. The export in bags in 1931 was the greatest in Brazilian history and amounted to 17,851,000. The average price was £1 18s. per bag, however, as compared to £2 14s. in 1930. The returns from coffee were therefore, in spite of the increase in quantity, much smaller, dropping from £41,179,000 in 1930 to £34,104,000 in 1931, a loss of £7,075,000. This reduction is small, however, as compared to the drop in sterling imports of over £25,000,000, and in spite of a drop in other exports of £9,126,000, produced a favourable trade balance of £20,857,000.

BRAZILIAN ESTIMATES STOCK

From the mass of contradictory material published on the coffee situation, it is difficult to give an accurate summary. However, Sr. Enrico Penteado,

director of the well-known *Medeiros Coffee Bulletin* and recognized by the Coffee Council as the best coffee statistician in Brazil, writing in the official publication of the Coffee Institute, estimates Brazilian stocks at November 30 last at 35,635,000 sacks. He estimates the probable exportation up to June 30, 1932 (the end of the crop year), at 9,900,000 sacks, which together with 7,000,000 sacks to be burned would make the carry-over at the end of the crop year 18,735,000 sacks. The 1932-33 crop is estimated at 16,000,000 sacks and, figuring on an exportation in 1932-33 of 18,000,000 sacks and a destruction of 8,000,000 sacks, the Brazilian stock at June 30, 1933, is given at 8,735,000 sacks.

If these estimates are correct, the statistical position in Brazil at that date would be vastly improved, but at the expense of burning or otherwise eliminating 15,000,000 sacks of coffee. Trade estimates of Brazilian coffee crops are usually larger than those of the Institute, but all coffee crop statistics have to be accepted with due reserve, as they are only estimates. The production of coffees other than Brazilian is shown in trade estimates as having a tendency to decline owing to lower prices, and as these coffees are usually all consumed, only the stock in Brazil is of practical importance.

TRADE ESTIMATES

Mr. Louis Delamare's estimate of the 1931-32 world crop is 34,114,000 sacks, which compares with the Rotterdam Trade Association's estimate of 35,915,000 sacks. World consumption is about 25,000,000 sacks. It would therefore appear that on the basis of trade estimates of the 1931-32 world production, destruction of coffee, even at the rate of 1,000,000 sacks per month, would do little better than maintain equilibrium between supply and demand for 1931-32 production, without considering stocks. With a small world crop expected in 1932-33, and a continuation of the policy of destruction, there are certainly possibilities of a reduction in stocks during 1933.

FINANCING COFFEE ELIMINATION

The cost of the destruction of stocks is being borne at present by the National Coffee Council from the proceeds of the 15-shilling export tax on coffee. Ten shillings of this being guaranteed and paid into the Bank of Brazil, four months' drafts are drawn against that bank by the Coffee Council, the limit of the rediscount department of the bank being raised to 400,000 contos. The rediscount rate must not be less than 6 per cent. This method of financing was approved by a commission of Brazilian and foreign bankers, who stated that the maximum debit position of the Coffee Council with the bank will be 304,000 contos.*

DRASTIC ACTION NECESSARY

Apart from the fundamental unsoundness of export taxes, the present scheme of financing the destruction of coffee seems practical. It has been criticized, but so far as can be seen it was the best plan available, and something had to be done immediately. The burden of this tax is being shared by the Brazilian planter and the consumer abroad. So far the planter is bearing the brunt of it. Its principal weakness from the Brazilian point of view is the fact that it does not reduce production. The Coffee Council is, however, thoroughly cognizant of this, and much study is being given to the question of reducing the number of trees. At present prices economic forces should themselves make their effect felt in this direction, especially on the old low-yield coffee "fazendas."

COFFEE DESTRUCTION PROGRAM

In regard to the policy of coffee destruction, this was agreed on at the congress of representatives of all coffee-producing Brazilian states held on Novem-

* At present exchange rates, \$19,456,000

ber 30, which resulted in the responsibility for coffee financing being turned over to the Coffee Council. Resolution No. 11 read in part: "The National Coffee Council shall eliminate within the maximum period of one year at the rate of 1,000,000 bags a month, 12,000,000 bags of coffee, and shall do its utmost to shorten the period of elimination." Article 4 states that the increase of 5 shillings on the 10-shilling tax shall be collected in sight drafts on New York or London to the order of the Coffee Council and employed exclusively in the service of the £20,000,000 loan contracted in 1930 by the State of São Paulo. The Government approved the resolutions of the Coffee Congress by decree.

DESTRUCTION BEHIND SCHEDULE

The *Boletim Levy* estimates that, basing calculations on the data presented by the banking commission which approved the financial aspect of the scheme, 9,425,000 bags will have been destroyed by March 31, 1932, and estimates the coffee already destroyed up to December 12, 1931, at 2,513,000 bags. This estimate seems very high, as on February 27 the Coffee Council announced the total destruction at 3,491,852 bags.

STRONG POSITION OF COFFEE COUNCIL

It can be seen that, with an exportation of say 18,000,000 sacks per annum, the Coffee Council will have an income for elimination of coffee and expenses of about £9,000,000 per annum. This taken with the dominant position of Brazil in coffee production places the council in a strong position. As the price of coffee is now at mean 1914 levels, and as Brazil can only pay interest on her debts and regain her position as a good customer if she gets a good return for coffee, her drastic methods should appeal to her creditors and suppliers as in their own interests as well as Brazil's, always providing that the basic problem of reducing the number of coffee trees is attacked courageously.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT INQUIRIES

LATHS

The Board of Trade announce that an inquiry is to be held under the Merchandise Marks Act into the desirability of requiring imported hand riven or split laths to be marked with an indication of origin.

GOLD, SILVER, AND METAL ARTICLES

Simultaneously notice is given that a similar inquiry is to be held respecting the following classes of imported goods:—

1. Articles of the following descriptions of a type used for domestic purposes:—
 - (a) Spoons and forks (other than carving forks) made wholly or partly of metal.
 - (b) Knives with blades made wholly or partly of metal, other than steel or iron.
2. Articles of the following descriptions made wholly or mainly of (1) gold, silver, platinum, nickel or copper, or (2) of any alloy containing gold, silver, platinum, nickel, tin or copper, or (3) of any non-ferrous metal plated or otherwise coated with gold, silver, platinum, chromium, nickel or tin, or any alloy thereof:—
 - (a) Articles used in connection with the serving of food or drink including waiters, stands, frames and holders.
 - (b) Ecclesiastical ware.
 - (c) Smokers' requisites of the following descriptions:—
 - Cigar and cigarette cases and boxes; match stands, cases and boxes; and ash trays.
 - (d) Presentation shields, bowls and cups.
 - (e) Jewel and trinket boxes; dressing table trays; epergnes; vases; bowls; candlesticks; candelabra; inkstands; pen-trays; crumb scoops; gongs; photograph frames and calendars.
 - (f) Watch and clock cases.

MATHEMATICAL OR DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Trade announce that they have referred to the Merchandise Marks Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported drawing compasses, beam compasses, proportional compasses, ruling or drawing pens, dotting pens, drafting machines, protractors and parallel rules.

AMENDMENTS TO AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, March 2, 1932.—On February 25 the Minister for Trade and Customs introduced into Parliament a new tariff schedule which embodies amended customs and excise duties, also modifications in the goods prohibited from importation, and in the surtax of 50 per cent on other items.

The schedule provides for 69 decreases and 11 increases in customs duties; 4 reductions and 2 increases in excise duties; the repeal of 43 items of prohibited goods out of a total of 78; and the repeal of 19 surtax duties (of 50 per cent) out of a total of 74.

The prohibitions and surcharges remaining in force are limited to one year (i.e. to February 25, 1933), but the Minister has power to remove either or both at any time before the expiration of twelve months if, in his judgment, the position warrants their cancellation.

A brief summary of the most important items of interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters was cabled to the Department of Trade and Commerce on the date the measure was brought before Parliament at Canberra (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466).

[A list of the articles removed from the schedule of prohibited imports, and a list of those remaining under prohibition, were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1467.]

GOODS NOT NOW SUBJECT TO SPECIAL DUTY

On February 25 the surcharge of 50 per cent on the Australian customs rates of duties, hitherto imposed, was repealed on the following tariff items:—

Tariff Item	
No.	
1	.. .. Ale and beer.
7	.. .. Bay rum.
8	.. .. Perfumed spirits.
250 (C)	.. .. Glassware, n.e.i.
290 (E)	.. .. Artificial perfumes in concentrated form.
301 (D)	.. .. Manufactures of wicker, bamboo, and cane, n.e.i.
303 (A)	.. .. Articles of wood, n.e.i.
305 (A)	.. .. Furniture, n.e.i.
305 (B) and (C)	.. .. Lounges, settees, and chairs of wicker, bamboo, or cane.
306	.. .. Photograph frames.
311	.. .. Precious stones, unset.
334 (G) (1)	.. .. Wrapping paper.
334 (G) (3)	.. .. Paper bags.
334 (S)	.. .. Strawboard.
365 (A) (B) (C)	.. .. Pianos.
390 (A) (1)	.. .. Cordage rope and twines.

("N.e.i." means "not elsewhere included" in the complete tariff.)

GOODS ON WHICH THE SPECIAL DUTY IS RETAINED

The surcharge of 50 per cent on the Australian tariff rates of duties has been continued on the following goods and products:—

Sparkling wine, still wine (including medicated and vermouth), unfermented grape wine, wine n.e.i. (including sake and ginger), matches and vestas, piece goods—knitted in tubular

or other form, artificial flowers, fruits and plants, articles of apparel covered by Item 110, parasols and sunshades, refrigerators and refrigerator parts, boot blacking dressings and polishes, tallow and greases, putty, kalsomine, paint ground in liquid, white lead, varnishes, toilet preparations, perfumery and petroleum jelly, fancy goods, articles used for outdoor and indoor games, fishing appliances and toys, rolled gold jewellery, jewellery n.e.i., buckles, badges and buttons, imitation reconstructed and synthetic precious stones, gramophone and phonograph records, gramophones, phonographs and other talking machines, kinematographs, harness, razor strops, whips, harness and buggy saddles, leather, rubber, canvas and composition belting, goloshes, rubber sand shoes, boots and shoes, slippers, clogs, gum and wading boots, pneumatic rubber tires and tubes, printed advertising matter, manufactured stationery (albums and cards), account, betting and cheque books, manufactures of paper n.e.i., motor cycles and frames, motor vehicle bodies, assembled motor vehicle chassis, vehicle parts n.e.i., motor vehicle windscreens, gears and springs, bumper bars, ladies' handbags, wallets, purses, travelling bags and jewellery boxes, brooms, whisks and mops, brushware, cameras and magical or optical lanterns, cartridges n.e.i., fireworks, yachts, launches and boats, straw envelopes.

REDUCTION IN DUTIES ON TOBACCO

The most important reduction affecting primary products is that on tobacco in view of the recent expansion in the output of Australian-grown leaf. The previous duty was 5s. 2d. (normally \$1.26) per pound, which with an excise duty of 2s. 4d. (57 cents) represented an impost of 7s. 6d. (\$1.82) per pound. The customs duty has been amended to 3s. (73 cents) on leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco, and the excise duty on both Australian and imported leaf is fixed at 4s. 6d. (\$1.09) per pound, so that—as far as the consumer is concerned—there has been no reduction in the cost of manufactured tobacco. In effect, the alteration will reduce the margin of protection to domestic tobacco growers to 3s. (73 cents) per pound, while, inversely, if the duty is ratified it will substantially increase the Customs revenue by reason of increased imports.

While the amended customs and excise duties have been recommended by the Tariff Board, the announcement of the marked changes is causing considerable controversy, hence there is (as this mail closes) some doubt if the alterations will ultimately be ratified. Tobacco growing in Australia has made remarkable progress in recent years, and it is claimed that the quality of the leaf has shown marked improvement.

If the reduction in customs duty is retained, there is a possibility that high-grade Canadian leaf (if it is competitive with Virginian production) may find favour with Australian tobacco manufacturing companies.

WHY AUSTRALIA RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

During 1930 and 1931, owing to enactments designed to correct the abnormal adverse trading balance, drastic restrictions were imposed on the importation of certain classes of goods and products which it was assumed Australia could either do without or could be produced in Australia.

The customs rates of duties were, in that period, substantially increased, while formidable schedules comprising prohibited imports, and goods upon which a surcharge of 50 per cent was applicable, effected a marked reduction in the value of importations as subsequent trade statistics indicate.

To accentuate the problems of importers, primage duties—with some exemptions—of 4 per cent and (chiefly) 10 per cent on invoice values were applied, and a sales tax of 6 per cent (the computation of which is much higher than the figure indicates) also came into operation.

The provision made in the Australian tariff for "deferred duties" to be imposed by departmental decision has caused much apprehension as in some instances the duties have been deferred to short intervals and in others from year to year. Australian importers have thus been at a disadvantage in endeavouring to estimate, when oversea indents were under consideration, the landed cost of the goods.

ADVERSE INFLUENCE OF BANK EXCHANGE ON IMPORTS

In endeavouring to interest Australian importers (and manufacturers interested in oversea raw products) in Canadian goods and products, the chief obstacle—in numbers of instances the only obstacle—in arranging for indents to be sent to Canadian manufacturers is that of the rather indefinite bank exchange position.

For eleven months of 1931 the rate was $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, this was subsequently reduced to $25\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, at which figure it now remains, with little prospect of any alteration in the immediate future. As an illustration of this serious difficulty, it may, briefly, be stated that to remit £100 (normally \$486.67) to Canada at the exchange rate ruling to-day of $25\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, this necessitates a payment to the bank of £125 5s. in Australian currency.

If it were possible for Canadian exporters to permit the collections of their drafts on Australian importers to remain on fixed deposit in Australian banks until such time as the exchange situation is favourable, this would contribute a very substantial and attractive inducement to importing houses. This exchange is the *bête noire* of buyers, who emphasize that (in addition to the customs duties and other importing charges) through its incidence the landing charges of any imports are perforce increased by over 25 per cent.

Some foreign manufacturers, in order to maintain their established trading connections, have adopted the procedure outlined by placing the collections of their drafts on deposit in Australian banks.

RECENT ALTERATIONS IN DUTIES OBTAINABLE AT OTTAWA

While the amended duties came into operation on February 26, it is probable that some items may be modified before the schedules are ratified by Parliament.

The removal of the prohibition on the importation of electrical cooking and heating appliances (although the duty has been increased 5 per cent) has already resulted in several cabled inquiries from interested Canadian manufacturers being received at this office.

Any Canadian industries desiring particulars concerning Australian rates of customs duties—as recently amended—may obtain the latest information available on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Irish Free State Duty on Agricultural Implements

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin cables that, effective March 27, the Irish Free State has imposed a customs duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem on agricultural machinery other than that operated by mechanical power. The British preferential rate of 25 per cent ad valorem is established for dutiable agricultural machinery entirely of Empire production. Dairy machinery is not included in the dutiable list.

Increased Duties under the South African Budget

Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, cables under date March 23, 1932, that the Finance Minister, presenting the South African Budget, announced a deficit of £2,000,000. There is to be an extensive increase in the income tax. A surtax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem will be imposed on all importations with the exception of a limited range of agricultural requisites. Ordinary duties are increased as indicated in the following items: whisky, 2s. 6d. per gallon; rice in the grain, 1s. per 100 pounds;

tea, 1½d. per pound; fish, tinned, ¾d. per pound; canvas boots and shoes, 2s. per pair, adult sizes only; children's leather boots and shoes, 1s. per pair; other leather boots and shoes, 3s. 6d. per pair; ready-made clothing, from 1s. to 4s. per piece; refined sugar, 3s. 6d. per 100 pounds; cement, 1s. 3d. per 100 pounds; dried milk, 4½d. per pound.

The former rates on these goods were: whisky, £2 5s. per imperial proof gallon; rice in the grain, 1s. per 100 pounds; tea in packets or tins, 10 pounds or less, 4d. per pound, and tea in larger containers, 2d. per pound; tinned fish, 1d. per pound when imported from Canada or the United Kingdom and 1½d. per pound when imported from other countries; canvas boots and shoes, 30 per cent ad valorem; infants' boots and shoes, 12 per cent ad valorem; women's and maids' boots and shoes, of leather, size 2 and upwards, 30 per cent ad valorem or 3s. 6d. per pair, whichever is higher; clothing made by a tailor or dressmaker to the order of an individual (except underclothing), 30 per cent ad valorem; ready-made jackets, vests and trousers for men, 25 per cent ad valorem; unspecified ready-made clothing and overcoats, 15 per cent ad valorem; refined sugar, 12s. 6d. per 100 pounds; cement, 1s. 3d. per 400 pounds; preserved milk (full cream) per 100 pounds, 10s. 5d.; and skimmed or separated milk, preserved, 6d. per pound.

Motor Vehicle Importation into St. Lucia

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, writes under date March 18, 1932, that the colony of St. Lucia on February 22, 1932, prohibited the importation of any motor vehicle, the total weight of which when unloaded but with full equipment exceeds 30 cwt., except by special permission.

Trinidad Prohibits Non-right-hand Drive Motor Vehicles

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner, Port of Spain, writes under date March 12, 1932, that, according to a Proclamation issued by the Governor of Trinidad on March 8, 1932, on and after May 1, 1932, the importation into Trinidad of motor cabs, motor cars, motor vans, motor lorries, motor omnibuses and motor chassis is prohibited unless constructed and fitted with a right-hand driving control. Motor traffic in this colony follows the English practice and drives on the left side of the road, accordingly it is considered advisable that all vehicles be fitted with right-hand drives. With one important exception all cars sold here are so fitted.

Belgian Tariff on Apples Increased

With reference to the notice in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1459 (January 16, 1932), page 88, concerning a proposed increase in the Belgian tariff on apples, Mr. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in London, cables that the Belgian duty on apples in barrels is increased, as from April 1, 1932, from 5 francs per 100 kilos, to 25 francs per 100 kilos, that is to say from 7 cents per 100 pounds to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 40 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1469 (March 26), page 489, regarding an increase from 30 per cent to 35 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of March 26 this percentage has been further increased to 40 per cent.

United States Marking Regulations

Mr. Frederic Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, writes as follows under date March 24, 1932:—

The following excerpts of decisions under the marking regulations and known as United States Treasury Decision No. 45503 concerning the marking of imported articles is of interest to Canadian exporters of agricultural and other products.

(7) *Containers and Packages (including Bales) of Crude and Semi-crude Articles.*—Held that under Treasury Decision 45442, when articles are wrapped only in paper or burlap (or other coverings) for purposes of shipment, the coverings (that is, the paper or burlap) must be marked to indicate the country of origin of the articles.

In regard to the marking of bales of raw dry calfskins, sheepskins, hides and deerskins, including green-salted hides and skins, which are rope-tied without any other wrappers, held that if stencilling or branding cannot be done, substantial tags bearing the mark of origin securely fastened to the bales will suffice as proper marking under section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Bureau letter dated February 29, 1932 (5-5/2).

(8) *Hops.*—Compressed into bale form, in burlap bags or coverings, the bales enclosed in tin-lined cases. The cases were marked to indicate the country of origin, but no marking appeared on the burlap bags or coverings to indicate the country of origin of the hops. Held that inasmuch as the burlap bags or coverings are the immediate containers of the merchandise within the meaning of section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, such bags or coverings should be marked to indicate the country of origin and 10 per cent marking duty assessed for the late marking.

Increased Customs Duties in Portugal

Mr. Robert W. McBurney, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date March 14, 1932, that a Portuguese decree No. 20935, effective February 26, authorizes the establishment of a system of import quotas. Under the provisions of this decree, the Government is authorized to fix the quantities of specified classes of goods that may be imported from foreign countries during fixed periods and to make provisional commercial agreements with foreign countries for the application of "minimum" tariff duties; if deemed advisable, existing commercial treaties and conventions may be denounced.

An additional tax of 20 per cent of the customs duties on goods imported into Portugal and the adjacent islands is established.

In the case of specified raw materials, machinery and apparatus for industrial use, this tax may be increased up to 100 per cent or decreased to 5 per cent. Changes will be made after consultation with a commission composed of the Director General of the Customs and four other members nominated by the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Communications and Commerce, and Agriculture.

The application of this additional tax is not made in the case of tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, and raw materials imported by the tobacco industry, in that of common printing paper for newspapers and periodicals, and it is not applicable to sugar when imported into Madeira or the Azores.

TRADE OF THE SUDAN

A report just issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Government's Central Economic Board covers the import and export trade of the Sudan, via both the Red Sea and Nile routes, during 1931. Total imports were valued at only £E3,365,582, compared with £E5,465,271 in 1930. Under the heading of Government imports total purchases amounted to £E1,210,490, a decrease of £E585,427, compared with the previous year's figure. Machinery

and timber imports on Government account were larger in 1931 than in 1930, but there were notable declines in official purchases of sugar, metals, coal, cement, arms and explosives, motor cars, cycles, and accessories, clothing and hosiery, and boots and shoes. Imports on public account, which represent the general trade of the Sudan, amounted in value to £E2,434,811, a decrease of £E1,706,260. There were no increases in any item.

Great Britain continues to hold her place at the head of the countries trading with the Sudan, 31·9 per cent of imports having originated in the United Kingdom, and 45·3 per cent of the direct exports being sent there.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending March 29, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending March 21, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 21	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending Mar. 29	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1581	\$.1567	7
Belgium	Belga	.1562	.1549	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0331	.0299	6
Denmark	Krone	.2243	.2307	5
Finland	Markka	.0190	.0196	8
France	Franc	.0439	.0436	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2664	.2641	6
Great Britain	Pound	4.0819	4.1855	3½
Greece	Drachma	.0144	.0143	12
Holland	Guilder	.4504	.4480	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1958	.1941	7
Italy	Lira	.0579	.0575	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0206	.0195	7½
Norway	Krone	.2192	.2224	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0391	.0376	7
Roumania	Leu	.0067	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0844	.0839	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2229	.2245	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2158	.2152	2
United States	Dollar	1.11875	1.1087	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2880	.2869	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0727	.0676	—
Chile	Peso	.1353	.1210	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0740	1.0588	6
Mexico	Peso	.3830	.3770	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3132	.3076	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1790	.1718	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5174	.5127	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1179	1.0588	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2640	.2771	—
India	Rupee	.3118	.3229	7
Japan	Yen	.3607	.3708	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4497	.4457	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3635	.3699	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4782	.4725	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.3614	.3870	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1337	4.2576	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8614	.8870	—
Martinique	Franc	.0440	.0436	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0440	.0436	—
Australia	Pound	3.2639	3.3500	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.1866	4.2927	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

175. DRIED CODFISH.—Importer in Panama is interested in dried codfish.

176. FISH.—A Stockholm firm of agents wish to represent a Canadian exporter of sardines, mild-cured salmon and canned salmon.

177. SALMON.—Firm of importers in Panama desire c.i.f. prices on canned salmon.

178. FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON.—Dutch importer is desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of fresh and frozen salmon.

179. CANNED GOODS.—Dutch importer desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of canned salmon, lobster, soup, fruit, vegetables, and catsup, etc.

180. TALLOW.—A firm of commission agents in Cartagena, Colombia, are interested in representing an exporter of tallow for soap-making.

181. WHEAT.—Agents in La Paz, Bolivia, desire to obtain wheat agency. Prices c.i.f. Arica, Chile, excluding consular charges but including 2 per cent selling commission for all grades of wheat in bags required by the Trade Commissioner, Lima, Peru.

182. OATS; BRAN AND MIDLINGS.—Jamaican firm wish to buy Canadian oats, bran and middlings.

Miscellaneous

183. CATTLE HOOF; BONE MEAL; ETC.—A London firm are in a position to buy 1,000 tons of cattle hoofs, also wish offers of dried blood, bone meal, and other by-products of similar nature.

184. FISH MEAL.—An agent in Hamburg, Germany, wishes to get in touch with Canadian producers of white fish meal (cod- or dog-fish).

185. GENERAL LINES.—A Birmingham manufacturers' agent desires to hear from Canadian producers of any lines which would sell direct to large English departmental stores.

186. BATHING SUITS.—Wholesale dry goods firm in the Bahamas wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bathing suits.

187. MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Manufacturers of medical and scientific instruments are requested to forward catalogues and prices to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria.

188. WRAPPING PAPER.—Paper dealer in Nassau, Bahamas, is in the market for kraft wrapping paper.

189. NEWSPRINT PAPER.—Paper dealer in Nassau, Bahamas, would like to purchase standard newsprint paper, sheets 24 inches by 36 inches, in ton lots.

190. OFFICE FURNITURE.—Dutch importer desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of cheap office furniture.

191. TABLE LEGS.—Dutch importer is desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of tapered wooden table legs.

192. BIRCH LOGS.—Agent in Milan is keenly interested in importation of birch logs, prime veneer export quality. Producers should quote direct c.i.f. Genoa, possibly per landed weight.

193. LEATHER ARTICLES.—Dutch agent is desirous of representing Canadian manufacturers of leather articles.

194. PATENT SIDE LEATHER.—A Gothenburg firm of agents (and importers) wish to represent a Canadian manufacturer and exporter of patent sides.

195. UPPER LEATHER.—A Gothenburg firm of agents (and importers) wish to represent a Canadian manufacturer and exporter of upper leather.

196. ROOFING MATERIALS.—Dutch export house wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of roofing materials who are interested in the Netherlands East Indian market.

197. BASE METALS.—A firm of importers in Gothenburg, Sweden, wish to establish connection with Canadian exporters of base metals.

198. COPPER.—A Midlands firm desire to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of copper ingots and copper ores. Could take 400 tons per week, and desire samples and quotations.

199. CHEMICALS.—A firm of importers in Gothenburg, Sweden, wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of heavy chemicals.

200. ANILINE COLOURS FOR PAPER MILLS.—A firm of agents and importers in Stockholm, Sweden, wish to represent a Canadian manufacturer and exporter of aniline colours for paper mills.

201. AUTOMOBILE PARTS.—A Birmingham agent desires to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of motor car springs and axle shafts with a view to sales in England.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Bedford, April 15 and May 13; Duchess of York, April 22; Duchess of Richmond, April 29; Duchess of Atholl, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30; Ascania, April 14; Antonia, May 12—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverburn, April 15 and May 13; Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, April 22; Alaunia, April 29; Aurania, May 6—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Manchester.—Manchester Producer, April 21; Manchester Division, April 28; Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Kastalia, April 27; Concordia, May 21—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, May 7.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 14 and May 12; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, April 23; Athenia, May 6; Letitia, May 20—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnesk, May 20—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnesk, May 20—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Head Line, April 27 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6; Beaverburn, May 13—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, April 25; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 20—all County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, April 25; Kings County, May 7; Lista, May 20—all County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, April 29; Kings County, May 7; Evanger, May 26—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, April 14 and May 12; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, April 27; Bochum, May 11—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluca, May 7; Valfiorita, May 18; Vallarsa, May 22—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Gorm, Scandinavian-American Line, April 25; Odensholm, second half April; Korsholm, first half May—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, April 9 and 23 and May 7 and 21; a steamer, Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 16 and 30 and May 14.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, April 29; Chomedy, May 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Rodney, April 22; Cavalier, April 29; Lady Somers, May 6; Cathcart, May 13—all Canadian National.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Hesperides, Houston Line, April 21.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calumet, April 25; Cochrane, May 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 31.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, Canadian National, May 17 (also calls at Bluff).

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, April 9; Adriatic, White Star Line, April 11 and May 16; Incemore, April 29; Newfoundland, May 21—both Furness Line.

To London.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11; London Exchange, Furness Line, May 3.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11.

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11.

To Antwerp.—Westernland, April 10; Pennland, April 24—both Red Star Line.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, April 23 and May 21; Gripsholm, May 4; Kungsholm, May 12—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Rosalind, April 5 and 19; Nerissa, May 3—both Furness-Red Cross Line; Incemore, April 29; Newfoundland, May 21—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, April 15 and 29; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 16 and 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, April 3; Lady Drake, April 17; Lady Nelson, May 10—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, April 13 and May 11; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), April 27—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion Line, April 6 and 20.

To Bermuda, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Pathfinder (does not call at Bermuda), April 9; Canadian Transporter, April 23—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.—Lady Somers, April 6; Cathcart (calls at Kingston only and accepts traffic for Jamaican outports), April 13 and May 16; Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 2—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 3; Chomedy, May 24—both Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Constructor, Canadian National, April 23.

From Saint John

- To Liverpool.*—Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, April 8.
To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, Manchester Line, April 14.
To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 9.
To Havre, Rotterdam and Antwerp.—Evanger, County Line, April 9.
To Hamburg and Bremen.—Hannover, Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line, April 7.
To Italian Ports.—Valprato, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, April 8.
To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Athens, April 27; a steamer, May 25—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).
To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion SS. Corp., April 13.
To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, April 6; Lady Nelson, April 20; Lady Hawkins, May 4—all Canadian National.
To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Benito, April 14; San Bruno, April 28—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

- To Southampton.*—Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, April 26 and May 14.

From New Westminster

- To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Parthenia, April 13; Moveria, April 27—both Balfour Guthrie & Co.
To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, Fred Olsen Line, April 16.
To Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya.—Belfast Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., April 12.

From Vancouver

- To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.*—Ixion, April 26; Tyndareus, May 24—both Blue Funnel Line; Hikawa Maru, April 7; Hiye Maru, May 5—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).
To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Japan (also calls at Honolulu), April 9; Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23; Empress of Canada, May 7; Empress of Russia, May 21—all Canadian Pacific.
To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, April 22; Aorangi, May 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.
To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Salawati, April 6; Silverbeech, May 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.
To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, April 27 (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin); Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 21 (also calls at Brisbane, Adelaide and Fremantle).
To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, April 15; Golden Cloud, May 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.
To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Dinteldyk, April 10; Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8; Loch Monar, May 22—all North Pacific Coast Line.
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To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Fella, April 9; California, April 29; Rialto, May 19—all Libera Line.
To Scandinavian Ports.—Balboa, April 8; Axel Johnson, April 30; Canada, May 23—all Johnson Line.
To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Ira, April 17; West Mahwah, May 1—both Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line; Hardanger, April 15; Brandanger, May 15—both Westfal-Larsen Co. Line (also call at Rio de Janeiro).
To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., April 12.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

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Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE MIDDLE EAST*

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, February 26, 1932.—In the Middle East motor vehicles are, generally speaking, subjected to a more intensive use than in western countries. Private cars owned by Europeans and well-to-do Chinese and natives are in almost constant service. The public taxis which throng the streets of all the cities are steadily in demand. Their rates are quite low, making it possible for the average foreigner to use them even for short runs. Motor buses are operated by the tram and other companies in the urban centres, the fares on these being low enough to permit of their use by the native population. Inter-urban bus lines, operated by private Chinese companies and in certain cases serving as feeders to the railway, connect most of the centres. With the improvements in the roads which are being made from year to year, these services will be extended. At the present time they enjoy a very large patronage, especially by the native population.

Netherlands India has about 23,000 miles of roads suitable for motor traffic, of which over 20,000 miles are gravel and about 2,300 miles asphalt and

*The term "Middle East," for purposes of this report, means Netherlands India, British Malaya and Siam.

tar penetration. The island of Java has a remarkably fine highway system; about half the gravel and almost all the asphalt road is located here. Extensive programs are planned to improve the roads of the other islands, and already the Celebes has some 1,800 miles of roads more or less suitable for motor traffic.

British Malaya has about 3,000 miles of metalled and gravelled roads suitable for motor traffic. Siam is, in comparison to the other countries, poorly served, having only about 1,500 miles of road of any kind in the entire kingdom and most of this is not suitable for motor traffic. Automobiles are used for the most part in and around the city of Bangkok.*

All the well-known American makes of motor cars, trucks and buses are sold in the Middle East. The General Motors Corporation established an assembly plant at Batavia, Java, in 1927. Completely knocked-down chassis are imported from the United States and assembled here with bodies that are partly made from local woods and materials. From this point distribution is effected throughout the whole of this territory. How successful this distribution has been is evidenced by the large number of its products that are seen everywhere throughout these countries.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, which has export rights for this territory, established a small assembly plant in Singapore in 1928. The Ford car also enjoys a general popularity.

English makes sell readily in Malaya where, being an English community, the low-horse-power engine is well known and popular. In Netherlands India, however, and particularly in Java, they are not as saleable. This is because of the mountainous nature of the country which requires the higher horse-power of the American type of car, but also, possibly chiefly, because of the more aggressive sales methods of the American and Canadian organizations. Continental makes have a very limited sale except for the Italian Fiat. This latter car is quite well known; one large taxi company in Batavia uses them exclusively.

It is difficult to secure actual figures covering the number of vehicles in service in Netherlands India. There are some thirty-six registration points throughout the Indies, but no central bureau where the totals are collected. The lack of such important information has provoked a strong agitation on the part of motor car distributors and other interested parties, and it is hoped that this matter will be given consideration by the local government within the near future. Meanwhile any figures that are obtainable are little more than estimates. In British Malaya the figures are collected in much the same way as in Canada. In Siam the number of cars is small, and it is assumed that the statistics are approximately correct.

MOTOR VEHICLES: NETHERLANDS INDIA

The figures below of the number of motor vehicles in service in Netherlands India are taken from the tax returns as at May, 1931. To these has been added an arbitrary 5 per cent to take care of evasions of taxation. In this connection, it is estimated that from 5 to 15 per cent of the automobile owners evade taxation. This is particularly true in the case of owners of fleets of buses and trucks; for example, an individual might own ten units and register only six. The resulting figures with this adjustment are as follows: passenger cars for private and public use, 57,788; trucks, 15,473; trailers, 364; buses, 5,493; and motorcycles, 10,255.

As an indication of the wide discrepancy in the records of cars in use in Netherlands India, the figures of the Java Motor Club for the vehicles in service as at January, 1, 1931, are as follows: passenger cars, 71,366; trucks, 14,046; buses, 7,342; motorcycles, 15,814. These totals are taken from the

* A full report on roads in the Middle East appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1402 (December 13, 1930).

police registration figures, which are cumulative from year to year. While some allowance is made for the number of cars scrapped, it is not believed to be adequate. A mean between the two sets of figures would probably be more correct.

The following tables show imports of motor vehicles during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 into Netherlands India with main countries of origin. "Other countries" includes small numbers from Holland, Germany, and Belgium, and transhipment stocks from Singapore, Penang and other main ports in the East. These figures do not include imports into the General Motors plant at Batavia for assembly and re-export.

(NOTE.—One guilder or florin = 40 cents Canadian at par)

Passenger Cars

	1928	1929 Numbers	1930	1928	1929 Value in Florins	1930
Canada	1,468	2,738	1,088	2,232,367	4,493,120	1,815,816
Italy	923	614	665	2,062,966	1,410,906	1,497,904
United States	8,871	2,396	3,823	16,278,874	15,834,383	7,563,760
Great Britain	163	286	74	365,862	447,674	164,937
France	122	41	129	260,746	102,133	317,760
Other countries	348	6,246	246	884,576	753,290	475,807
Total	11,895	12,321	6,025	22,085,391	23,041,506	11,826,984
Values in Canadian \$..				\$8,834,156	\$9,216,602	\$4,730,794

Truck and Passenger Car Chassis

Canada	295	1,617	300	410,746	2,648,657	441,774
Italy	57	40	16	102,241	99,832	57,281
United States	3,931	4,106	2,645	5,722,826	5,973,542	3,533,179
Great Britain	15	36	34	53,619	164,147	137,221
France	16	5	1	51,280	16,354	1,856
Other countries	35	24	131	99,541	85,255	245,953
Total	4,349	5,828	3,127	6,430,251	8,987,887	4,417,264
Values in Canadian \$..				\$2,572,100	\$3,595,155	\$1,766,906

Trucks n.o.p.

Canada	5	50	26	8,342	63,299	43,577
Italy . . . . .	....	....	2	....	....	11,295
United States	22	12	26	160,719	26,508	42,547
Great Britain	4	3	1	34,291	11,418	8,918
Other countries	23	5	6	97,473	26,933	8,501
Total	54	70	61	243,379	155,801	115,395
Values in Canadian \$..				\$ 97,352	\$ 62,320	\$ 46,158

Canada is not given full credit for her share in the Netherlands India market due to the fact that most of the cars manufactured in Canada are shipped via New York, and as a result credit is frequently given to the United States in local statistics for a large part of these supplies. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show Canada's exports in number of units for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 respectively as follows: passenger cars, 1,347; 3,798; 2,046; trucks, 170; 1,620; 864. Comparison with the tables of Netherlands Indian official statistics will show the great discrepancy between the two sets of records, but in either case Canada's share of the market is substantial.

The figures for the first eleven months of 1931 show a drop of 40 per cent in motor vehicle imports into Netherlands India when compared with 1930, and of 70 per cent against the 1929 figures. Imports were as follows: passenger cars, 3,683, of which 710 were from Canada; truck and passenger chassis, 1,612 (Canada, 322); trucks complete with bodies, 31 (Canada, 8).

MOTOR VEHICLES: BRITISH MALAYA

The official bureau of statistics figures, for the number of motor vehicles in service in British Malaya as at January 1, 1931, are as follows: public and

private passenger cars, 30,075; trucks, 6,931; buses, 2,015; motor cycles, 4,880. Imports into British Malaya during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 are tabled below:—

(NOTE.—One Straits dollar = 56 cents Canadian at par)

Passenger Cars

	1928	1929 Numbers	1930	1928 Value in Straits Dollars	1929	1930
Canada	846	792	1,005	1,319,268	1,128,399	1,172,569
United Kingdom	1,433	2,001	1,093	2,761,430	3,541,412	2,084,353
France	98	137	102	149,669	199,266	136,623
Italy	315	830	575	552,260	1,143,878	763,584
United States	1,467	1,883	700	2,340,136	2,776,082	1,160,784
Other countries	134	108	65	315,028	263,223	94,942
Total	4,293	5,751	3,540	7,437,791	9,052,260	5,412,855
Values in Canadian \$..				\$4,165,163	\$5,069,266	\$3,031,199

Trucks

	1928	1929	1930	1928 Value in Straits Dollars	1929	1930
Canada	337	620	545	418,817	778,145	543,509
United Kingdom	326	206	139	1,133,051	587,780	505,033
France	2	2	1	5,370	2,000	1,500
Italy	1	....	6	3,000	.....	10,278
United States	766	825	494	915,836	1,037,965	589,224
Other countries	5	5	2	10,394	8,612	2,600
Total	1,437	1,658	1,187	2,486,468	2,414,502	1,652,144
Values in Canadian \$..				\$1,392,422	\$1,352,121	\$ 925,201

Imports during the first six months of 1931, with Canada's share bracketed, are compared below with the same period in 1930: Passenger cars, 1931, 1,127 (Canada 331); 1930, 2,295 (Canada 584). Trucks, 1931, 385 (Canada 263); 1930, 774 (Canada 277). It is gratifying to note that, while total imports during the first six months of 1931 fell by approximately 50 per cent in every instance, Canada's share remained almost constant.

In connection with British Malayan figures, vehicles brought in by the Ford Company are shown as imports even when some are ultimately re-exported to other parts of the Middle East.

The total registration of motor vehicles in Siam, as at January 1, 1931, was as follows: passenger cars, public and private, 4,275; trucks, 2,060; buses, 795; motorcycles, 414. Imports during 1929-30 and 1930-31 (the Siamese year commences April 1) were as follows:—

(NOTE.—One baht or tical = 46 cents Canadian at par)

	1929-30 Numbers	1930-31	1929-30 Value in Baht	1930-31
Singapore	275	144	405,334	191,964
United Kingdom	67	49	177,814	168,516
United States	483	258	926,748	296,930
France	76	28	214,369	104,118
Italy	46	66	81,100	146,532
Penang	199	105	268,827	130,390
Canada	3	...	6,045	.....
Netherlands India	440	74	662,188	122,682
Other countries	54	38	63,082	230,816
Total	1,649	762	2,805,507	1,391,948
Values in Canadian dollars ..			\$1,290,533	\$ 640,296

These figures include passenger cars, trucks and buses for which there are no separate classifications in Siamese statistics. Imports under this heading during the first six months of 1931 were 230 against 423 in the corresponding period of 1930. At the time of writing there is no information available from Siam as to Canada's share in these imports. Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns show exports to Siam during 1928, 1929 and 1930 respectively as follows: passenger cars, 22, 57 and 57; trucks, 94, 406 and 20.

METHODS OF SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

Only the Ford Motor Company and General Motors Java have resident staffs in the Middle East territory. All other manufacturers are represented by some large import firm with branches throughout the area. Usually a representative from the factory is sent out from time to time to inspect the territory and assist the resident agent.

As in all other markets, instalment selling has become more and more the accepted practice. During 1931 the percentage of new cars sold in Netherlands India on deferred payment plans to the total numbers of car sales rose steadily from about 65 per cent at the beginning of the year to between 80 and 85 per cent towards the close. In the case of used cars the percentage is even higher. Truck and bus sales are almost 100 per cent on deferred payment plans. In British Malaya and Siam the percentages should closely parallel those of Netherlands India.

The General Motors Acceptance Corporation, due to bad business conditions throughout the Middle East, reduced sales and the cost of maintaining staffs under these conditions, has curtailed its operations to include only Netherlands India. In British Malaya and Siam the General Motors dealers must finance their own credits, and it is believed that they follow much the same methods as those practised by the Acceptance Corporation. Up to the present, Ford sales on deferred payments have been financed by the agents themselves. In the case of Fiat, a company separate from the importing concern assumes the credit risk. Instalment sales of other makes of cars are all financed by the importing company as in the case of the Ford.

The conditional sale contract is the most in use, although dealers financing themselves use both this and the hire purchase contract. The usual amount of the down payment is one-third the value in the case of a new vehicle, and from 35 to 40 per cent for second-hand cars. The average period of payment is about twelve months for new cars and ten months for used. Financing charges are calculated on a flat rate basis of 9 per cent of the total outstanding from the date of the initial payment for new cars, and 10 per cent for used. Repossessions of new cars during 1931, shown as a percentage of total sales, were only 2.5 per cent, and 2.8 per cent in the case of used cars. These figures are low in the face of the general business conditions. Sales of all passenger cars fell in 1931 by approximately 50 per cent, while truck and bus sales dropped 40 per cent.

With regard to the latter, the chief demand is for chassis for buses. Bus and truck bodies are for the most part made locally by Chinese manufacturers. For trailers the demand is distinctly limited. High freight charges render it almost impossible for imported trailers to compete with those manufactured locally by the Chinese body builders or even the General Motors factory at Batavia.

MOTOR CAR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES TRADE

The motor car parts and accessories trade has developed in these countries as a natural correlative, just as it has in other places. All the large motor car manufacturers and distributors have their own official dealers selling authentic parts, but at the same time there are a large number of firms selling parts for almost all makes of cars, and doing so at prices much cheaper than the factory-appointed dealers. These unrecognized firms are for the most part Chinese, and through them the bulk of the accessories trade is handled. Manufacturers' agents, having connections principally with American and British houses, secure indents for them from these Chinese dealers. The one essential, all other things being equal, is price, and Canadian manufacturers who expect to do business here must be prepared to meet very serious competition on this score. At the same time a number of Canadian accessory lines have been introduced and some of them are selling quite well.

Until the present Sino-Japanese trouble began, Japan was making great advances into this trade. Japanese manufactures offered a large variety of lines, in many cases branded in such a way as to give the casual buyer the impression that he was purchasing some well-known article. These were often as low as half the price of established lines, and sales, especially to the taxi trade, were increasing rapidly. At present, however, Chinese dealers are, unofficially, practising a boycott against Japanese goods, and Japanese trade in these, as well as in many other classes of goods, has dwindled.

Imports of Parts and Accessories into Netherlands India

It is impossible to secure statistics showing imports of all classes of accessories. Imports into Netherlands India under the heading "parts and accessories for motor cars" were as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930
	Values in Florins		
Canada	402,093	512,159	181,664
	(\$160,837)	(\$204,864)	(\$72,666)
Germany	184,764	174,742	153,860
Great Britain	334,366	279,650	119,804
Holland	139,037	151,620	92,746
Italy	77,044	62,481	36,577
France	60,436	74,833	39,644
Sweden	50,541	102,277	65,478
United States	2,523,649	2,456,555	1,306,672
Japan	19,368	14,972	15,212
Other countries	270,838	296,500	167,860
Total	4,072,136	4,115,789	2,179,517
Values in Canadian dollars	\$1,628,854	\$1,646,316	\$ 871,807

Imports during the first eleven months of 1931 were valued at \$513,537, of which Canada is credited with \$32,352.

The figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show Canada's exports to Netherlands India of parts and accessories for motor cars to have been valued in 1928, 1929, and 1930 at respectively \$188,935, \$146,440, and \$113,606.

Imports of Parts and Accessories into British Malaya

Imports into British Malaya of "spare parts other than engines for motor cars and trucks" appear below. (The bracketed figures following imports from Canada are the values in Canadian dollars.)

	1928	1929	1930
	Values in Straits Dollars		
Canada	161,860	151,902	211,525
	(\$90,642)	(\$85,065)	(\$118,454)
United Kingdom	626,166	731,394	517,167
France	11,746	28,731	27,642
Germany	32,446	31,035	21,656
Italy	51,978	69,448	53,002
Japan	314	660	10,154
United States	1,560,803	1,605,184	1,169,318
Other countries	106,454	45,200	25,667
Total	2,551,767	2,663,554	2,036,131
Values in Canadian dollars	\$1,428,990	\$1,491,590	\$1,140,233

Imports during the first six months of 1931 totalled \$356,497, of which Canada is credited with \$51,390. In the corresponding period of 1930 imports were valued at \$652,638 (Canada, \$45,267). Total imports into British Malaya fell by about 50 per cent, but Canada's share remained almost the same.

There appears to be a greater discrepancy between local and Dominion Bureau of Statistics records under the heading "parts and accessories" than under the heading covering vehicles. This is no doubt due to a difference in classification of articles, as well as to the fact that a good part of Canada's

exports to this territory is not routed direct. For this reason Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for exports of automobile parts to British Malaya during 1928, 1929, and 1930 are given respectively as \$336,738, \$61,736, and \$100,529.

Imports of Motor Car Parts into Siam

Imports into Siam under the heading "parts for motor cars" were as follows for the years ending March 31:—

	1929-30	1930-31
	Values in Baht	
Canada	45,619	.....
	(\$20,985)	
Singapore	143,380	119,235
United Kingdom	37,976	16,668
United States	399,966	350,079
France	6,373	9,747
Penang	106,637	73,596
Netherlands India	82,478	19,836
Other countries	31,176	29,289
Total	853,602	618,450
Value in Canadian dollars	\$392,657	\$284,487

Under the heading "accessories for motor cars and cycles," imports into Siam were valued at 43,486 baht (\$20,004) in 1930-31 as against 59,841 baht (\$27,527) in 1929-30. The United States (13,156 baht in 1930-31), Singapore (11,980 baht), and the United Kingdom (10,717 baht) were the chief sources of supply.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that exports to Siam of parts for automobiles for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 were valued respectively as follows: \$73,281, \$29,501 and \$81,843.

The sale of parts through official dealers dropped 40 per cent during 1931. Prices remained fairly constant except in the case of Chevrolet parts, which showed a decline of from 15 to 20 per cent. The independent parts and accessory dealers, who are chiefly Chinese, were able to maintain their turnover at a higher level than the official dealers. This is due to the fact that business was secured by the former at the expense of the latter by virtue of reduced prices and extension of credits, a policy with which official dealers cannot cope.

The highly competitive nature of this market, especially in motor car parts and accessories, cannot be too strongly emphasized, and unless Canadian exporters are prepared to meet extremes of price competition, they cannot expect to make an entry.

TRADE OF THE CHIEF PORTS OF SCOTLAND

A. J. TINGLEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

INTRODUCTORY

Glasgow, March 11, 1932.—Statistics for Scotland are not shown separately in the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom. In this review, which is based on the annual statement for the year 1930 (just published), an effort has been made to list the trade in the principal commodities for the two leading ports, Glasgow and Leith, and also the total trade from all the ports, from which the total trade of Scotland may be estimated. For comparative purposes, where practicable, figures and quantities for the year 1929 are also shown.

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The total trade through all Scottish ports in 1930 was valued at £122,943,123 as against £143,250,880 in 1929.

Imports were valued at £64,402,117 as against £75,842,116 in 1929—a decline of 15 per cent; while exports totalled £58,541,006 as against £67,408,764—a decline of 13 per cent.

It may be of interest to list here the six principal ports of Scotland, through which the bulk of the trade flows. The trade for each port, together with its

percentage of the total trade of Scotland, are accordingly shown in the following table:—

Port	Total Trade, 1930	Percentage of Scottish Total
Glasgow	£69,479,536	57.0
Leith	20,633,718	17.0
Grangemouth	10,853,109	8.8
Dundee	6,548,874	5.3
Greenock	3,978,358	3.2
Aberdeen	2,872,861	2.3

The above six ports account for over 93 per cent of the total external trade of Scotland, while Glasgow and Leith combined handle 74 per cent of the trade.

The percentage decline in the value of trade during 1930 through the chief ports is as follows:—

	Imports Percentage Decline	Exports Percentage Decline
Glasgow	11	16
Leith	18	14
Grangemouth	11	3
Dundee	40	12
Aberdeen	11	45*
Greenock	30	600*

* Increase.

A large decline in the value of imports into Dundee and Greenock is accounted for by decreased imports of raw jute and raw sugar respectively, while the abnormal increase in the export trade of Greenock is due to the large export of vessels during 1930.

GLASGOW

The total trade of the port of Glasgow in 1930 was valued at £69,449,563 as against £80,608,435 in 1929 and £86,159,892 in 1928. Of the decrease of over £11,000,000 during 1930, imports accounted for £3,126,544 and exports £8,032,728.

The total value of goods imported into Glasgow during the year 1930 was £26,633,963 as against £29,759,607 in 1929 and £32,286,138 in 1928. The decline during the past year is almost entirely due to decreased commodity values, quantities in many cases showing a considerable increase in volume.

The chief commodities, with quantities and values, imported into Glasgow in 1929 and 1930, are shown in the following summary table:—

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Wheat flourcwt.	2,648,231	2,516,702	£1,862,453	£1,539,758
Wheatcwt.	3,642,413	3,215,164	1,934,165	1,380,274
Cattle (living)number	65,909	77,974	1,149,787	1,349,553
Machinerytons	4,206	5,735	975,431	1,006,126
Hamscwt.	174,933	183,847	911,660	900,903
Apples, rawcwt.	693,877	715,767	898,133	901,999
Hardwood, sawncu. ft.	2,738,175	2,195,829	1,085,391	774,109
Eggs in shellgt. hunds.	923,765	1,271,311	624,695	737,706
Eggs not in shellcwt.	115,518	146,623	522,145	582,584
Manufactures of woodcwt.	.....	.....	653,192	629,257
Buttercwt.	78,428	85,866	656,946	561,565
Oranges, rawcwt.	602,728	727,893	558,317	625,037
Softwood, sawnloads	59,425	58,032	420,731	322,931
Beef, fresh, chilled and salted .cwt.	126,134	145,615	308,419	320,542
Canned fruitscwt.	143,972	117,763	354,996	272,278
Cheesecwt.	100,351	64,583	437,168	259,779
Tobacco, unmanufacturedlbs.	4,017,881	3,528,570	283,792	211,131
Paper-making materialstons	33,611	38,716	199,431	213,593
Paper and cardboardcwt.	635,308	648,824	587,876	582,468
Maizecwt.	1,846,854	1,223,734	803,661	363,070
Barleycwt.	605,828	693,974	299,699	217,084
Lardtons	3,491	2,899	197,293	159,033
Electrical goods . . . . .	.....	.....	166,820	151,592
Skins, and fur skins . . . . .	.....	.....	220,344	181,040
Leather, dressed and undressed, cwt.	12,073	21,148	107,702	167,244
Baconcwt.	42,276	34,329	240,934	190,665
Rubber boots and shoesdoz. prs.	91,208	68,679	186,855	122,432

Analysis of Glasgow Imports.—During the year under review the following commodities entering Glasgow showed a commendable increase, both in quantity and value: cattle (living), machinery, raw apples, eggs (in shell), eggs (not in shell), raw oranges, beef (fresh, frozen, and salted), paper-making materials, and leather, dressed and undressed.

Increases in quantity only were shown by hams, butter, paper and cardboard, and barley. The following articles showed a decline in both quantity and value: wheat flour, wheat, hardwood sawn, softwood sawn, manufactures of wood, canned fruits, cheese, tobacco (unmanufactured), maize, lard, electrical goods, furs, bacon, and rubber boots and shoes. Summing up, of the 27 leading articles imported into Glasgow during 1930, 13 showed an increase in quantity, and 9 an increase in value, over 1929.

EXPORTS

Exports from Glasgow were valued at £42,816,000 in 1930 as against £50,848,828 in 1929. These included a wide variety of products, mostly heavy manufactured goods, which are shipped all over the world. In order of importance in 1930, they were: Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £7,022,546; machinery, £6,730,373; ships, other than war vessels, £5,225,492; spirits (home made), £3,988,977; cotton thread, £2,768,755; cotton piece goods, £1,817,358; linen manufactures, £1,616,180; rail locomotives, £1,484,258; paper and cardboard, £830,937; coal, £805,370; beer and ale, £660,059; jute piece goods, £413,138. The only items to show an increase in value over 1929 were ships and locomotives, which increased by about £800,000 each.

Heavy declines were shown by most of the other leading export items.

LEITH

Leith, the second largest port in Scotland, had a total trade in 1930 of £20,633,718 as against £24,902,815 in 1929 and £25,973,067 in 1928. Imports into Leith are normally about four times the value of exports, Leith being the chief port of entry for produce from the Continent. In 1930 imports were valued at £15,731,302 as against £19,145,426 in 1929 and £19,918,124 in 1928. The decline is due to decreased commodity values, and also to a lessened volume of trade.

The chief commodities, with quantities and values, imported into Leith in 1929 and 1930 are shown below:—

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Buttercwt.s.	447,837	492,464	£4,247,253	£3,635,271
Eggs in shellgt. hunds.	2,139,253	2,246,083	1,499,370	1,355,603
Wheatcwt.s.	2,791,952	3,005,528	1,525,576	1,334,983
Baconcwt.s.	181,590	246,564	999,673	1,169,002
Wheat flourcwt.s.	712,083	627,003	505,315	406,081
Barleycwt.s.	1,293,167	1,048,989	600,262	357,815
Flax and towtons	6,772	4,866	543,086	332,833
Margarinecwt.s.	108,434	96,939	339,303	311,988
Paper and cardboardcwt.s.	413,273	350,891	343,022	296,778
Softwood, sawnloads	57,843	60,622	252,389	270,295
Maizecwt.s.	1,232,312	749,133	535,325	240,550
Iron and steel and manufactures, tons	31,219	21,214	334,097	240,258
Raw vegetables . . . . .	.....	.....	319,958	224,028
Cotton seedtons	33,662	33,125	298,308	226,017
Clover and grass seedcwt.s.	68,175	67,942	210,375	202,906

An analysis of the imports into Leith during 1930 reveals the fact that, of the fifteen leading articles imported, only two, bacon and softwood sawn, show an increase in value over the previous year. The three principal imports, however—butter, eggs in the shell, and wheat—show an increase in volume but slight decline in value. The remaining ten items in the list show a decline in both volume and value as compared with the previous year.

Exports from Leith were valued at £4,902,416 in 1930 as against £3,757,389 in 1929 and £6,054,943 in 1928. The principal commodities exported, in order of importance, were: coal, £710,322; machinery, £617,786; spirits (home made), £352,337; cotton thread and yarn, £284,485; iron and steel and manufactures, £224,260; jute yarn and manufactures, £267,900; woollen yarns and manufactures, £274,260; ammonium sulphate, £176,167; linoleum and cork carpets, £130,801. The exports showing the greatest decline during 1930 were coal, jute yarns, and raw wool.

MARKET FOR CLOVER HONEY IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, March 19, 1932.—There are opportunities in this territory for the development of an excellent trade in the poorer grades of Canadian clover honey, particularly for the types which are rather coarse and not sufficiently light in colour for table use. This class of honey is used by the confectionery and chocolate trades to quite a large extent. At present Mexican honey is selling in considerable quantities at 34s. (\$6.80, exchange at \$4 to the £) per cwt., packed in 56-pound tins, two tins to the case. One firm who have large distributive facilities have handled a total of 2,200 cwts. (or over 100 tons) during the last twelve months. Mexican honey is also being shipped in hundredweight barrels at 28s. 6d. (\$5.70) per cwt. delivered Bristol.

Samples of Ontario honey submitted recently proved to be very satisfactory in flavour, though rather mild and lacking in smoothness in comparison with the Mexican supplies.

A very mild-flavoured honey suitable for table use is not satisfactory for the confectionery and chocolate trades; a fuller flavoured quality is desired. For this reason supplies of honey from Guatemala, owing to lack of sufficient flavour, do not meet requirements, nor does buckwheat honey.

Interested Canadian producers should communicate with the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, sending samples and prices c.i.f., or delivered Bristol, in sterling.

IMPORT TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND

C. M. CROFT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Auckland, March 5, 1932.—Specially compiled statistics have been received from the Comptroller of Customs showing the extent of the imports into New Zealand from Canada during the calendar year 1931. These indicate a very substantial decrease, the total for the year being £1,224,579 as against £3,797,925—a drop of £2,573,346 (\$12,866,730 at par). Possibly a better perspective of the position is obtained when it is pointed out that the imports for 1931 were the lowest since 1918.

While a detailed survey of the import trade from all countries is not possible at the moment, it may be said that the total purchases from all countries amounted to £24,812,958 as against £43,025,914 for 1930. The 1931 figure is the lowest since 1918. It is thus seen that total imports showed a decrease of about 42 per cent during the year under review, while purchases from Canada dropped over 67 per cent.

There were various reasons for the sharp recession in Canadian shipments. In the first place, the increased customs duty on Canadian motor vehicles, parts and tires, imposed in 1930, continued to have a serious effect on purchases of automobile supplies in Canada. While total imports of this class of equipment

declined materially, Canada suffered most severely, the decrease in the value of purchases of such motors, parts, and tires being £1,379,881. A further important factor was the placing of nearly all Canadian goods under the rates of duty provided under the general tariff, effective June 1, 1931. This has most seriously affected Canadian trade. In addition to the direct effect was the fact that most importers expected some settlement to be reached and therefore deferred purchasing from Canada pending some trade agreement. Towards the end of the year an additional deterrent to trade was the sharp decline of sterling with respect to Canadian currency, coupled with a fairly high exchange rate. These several factors have rendered purchases from Canada very difficult, and account largely for the decline in imports of Canadian origin, but it must be noted that total imports were also on a very low level, due to the economic depression existing.

Practically all items from Canada showed much decreased importation, among the outstanding being the following, the value shown being that for 1931 with the relative value for 1930 in parentheses:—

Passenger vehicles, £44,332 (£888,150); tires for motor vehicles, £118,906 (£413,707); chassis for lorries, trucks, vans and buses, £10,735 (£137,299); lorries, trucks, vans and buses, £2,813 (£54,054); parts of motor vehicles, £5,583 (£39,991); chassis for passenger vehicles, £5,973 (£35,022); newsprint, £219,856 (£291,433); hardware n.e.i., £12,433 (£99,486); rubber shoes, £35,075 (£115,612); canned fish, £46,985 (£103,320); iron and steel bars, £10,816 (£63,671); hosiery, £88,600 (£138,234); iron and steel pipes and tubing, £10,793 (£43,657); gum boots, £39,390 (£71,310); electric ranges, £18,266 (£49,706); apparel n.e.i., £31,745 (£59,611); flour, £59,352 (£87,028); confectionery, £6,155 (£32,511); batteries and cells, £25,064 (£50,885); wrapping paper, £22,193 (£45,500); and wheat, £24,380 (£47,120). There were of course decreases in very many other items, while any increases were so small and infrequent that they do not warrant any comment.

Full details of the imports from Canada for the year under review are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and may be obtained by interested Canadian firms on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (quoting file No. T.C.-13-101).

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Trade of New South Wales

Sydney, March 3, 1932.—Figures recently published indicate a heavy decrease in the value of imports into the State. For the month of December, 1929 and 1930, the total values were respectively £4,439,693, and £2,444,499; for the corresponding month of 1931 they amounted to only £1,455,340. For the six months ended December 31, 1929, the total value of imports was £32,617,505, for the six months ended December 31, 1930, the value decreased more than 50 per cent to £16,293,037, while for the last six months of 1931 the total decreased almost another 50 per cent to £8,969,369. Various causes other than the depressed state of trade generally contributed to this result, including the heavy duties imposed during the last two years, prohibition of certain imports, and the high rate of exchange. It is anticipated that recent reduction of duties and the withdrawal of certain restrictions will tend to materially increase imports in the near future.

On the other hand, exports for the six months ended last December amounted to £16,424,410, almost equal to the recorded value for the corresponding period of 1929, showing an excess of exports over imports of £7,455,051.

Goldfields of New Guinea

The discovery of gold in New Guinea several years ago has resulted in the introduction of aerial methods of transportation in connection with the development of the goldfields. On account of the mountainous nature of the country with dense undergrowth between the coast and the goldfields, the task of transporting food and stores to the fields and of bringing the gold to seaboard by land travel is rendered arduous and costly. In a direct line the Bulolo goldfields are only 60 miles from the coast, and the original prospectors had to depend upon unreliable native carriers. Owing to the track being very rough and mountainous and to the necessity of fording a number of rivers, well stocked with leeches, a week or more was required to reach the goldfields by carrier method of transport. Construction of a roadway was out of the question on account of the possibility of landslides in addition to heavy initial cost of maintenance.

Aeroplanes were therefore brought into operation, three-engine specially constructed Junkers, capable of carrying $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, being used. Instead of taking a week to reach the fields the journey can now be completed in less than an hour, although to avoid an elevation of 9,000 feet the machines follow a roundabout route which can be flown at an altitude of not more than 4,000 feet.

It was recently decided to install dredges on the goldfields, which are mostly alluvial, and all the parts of the first dredge were transported by air, the largest piece taken on one load weighing 3 tons 150 pounds. Altogether 1,500 tons of dredge parts have been transported in this manner, and it is now claimed to be the largest undertaking attempted in the aviation world.

Shale Oils Production in Australia

The known shale deposits in the State of New South Wales are estimated at 40,000,000 tons, with a similar quantity available in Tasmania. Shale is also found in the State of Queensland. The New South Wales shale, or to give it its proper name, torbanite, is stated to be the richest in the world, and frequently produces from 100 to 150 gallons of oil to the ton. Notwithstanding its known richness, and the fact that Scotch shale producing about 35 gallons to the ton is worked on a commercial basis, the working of Australian shale for oil has not been a success despite the fact that for some years a government subsidy of 4d. per gallon was paid on all oil produced. Payment was discontinued four years ago.

The previous federal Government provided the sum of £90,000 for the development of this industry, of which £30,000 has been expended under the control of the Shale Oil Committee. The present government has announced its intention of discontinuing operations, preferring that the work be continued by private enterprise.

Commonwealth Fruit Export Regulations

Several amendments have recently been made to the Commerce (General Exports) Regulations so far as they relate to the export of fresh fruits, including apples, pears, and citrus fruits. These amendments will operate during the coming export season. The packing of the various kinds of fresh fruits for export will only be allowed in cases and trays of certain dimensions. Only one layer of apples may be packed in one tray.

Citrus fruits intended for export to Great Britain, Canada, or any eastern port must be packed in the type of case described as "Citrus" which is generally known as the Californian citrus case.

Previously the minimum juice content of oranges allowable for exportation was 15 per cent by weight of the fruit. This has now been increased to 25 per cent, which should remove any source of complaint with regard to dry oranges.

A further provision requires that oranges shall be sweated for a period of at least seven days prior to packing with a view to rendering the fruit less liable to deterioration during transit to oversea destinations. This will enable packers to detect any development of mould due to bruising of the skin at the time of packing.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS REPORT

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, February 12, 1932.—The extent to which the South African railways and harbours have been adversely affected by the trade depression which commenced towards the close of 1929 is the outstanding feature of the report for the year ended March 31, 1931, which has just been issued by the general manager. Increased agricultural production to some extent offset the heavy fall of traffic in general merchandise, but the low prices obtained by farmers for their produce, together with the restriction of overseas markets, had their inevitable reaction on railway and harbour business. So far the losses on the South African railways have been less severe than those incurred by most other large railway concerns throughout the world, but until there is some indication of a change for the better in international trade conditions there is no prospect of improvement in the position. As long as the present state of affairs continues, the only policy it is proposed to follow is the reduction of working and other expenditure by every possible means. Substantial economies were effected in working costs during the year 1930-31. That further reductions in all classes of expenditure will have to be made is evident from the working results of the railways, harbours and steamships for the first five months of the financial year 1931-32, which show a deficit of £686,519, compared with one of £784,620 for the whole of the previous year.

The total mileage operated by the administration at March 31, 1931, was 13,732, and the financial results of working for the year 1930-31 compared with 1929-30 were as follows:—

Railways—	1930-31	1929-30
Revenue	£26,951,120	£28,692,218
Expenditure	27,260,551	28,628,727
Surplus .. . . .	.....	£ 63,491
Deficit	£ 309,431	.....
Harbours—		
Revenue	£ 1,532,034	£ 1,854,432
Expenditure	1,376,853	1,433,338
Surplus	£ 155,181	£ 421,094
Steamships—		
Revenue	£ 98,726	£ 127,251
Expenditure	92,096	119,804
Surplus	£ 6,630	£ 7,447
Special appropriations—		
Betterment fund	£ 350,000	£ 350,000
Deficiency in Pension and Superannuation funds	287,000	287,000
Reduction of interest-bearing capital .. . . .	.....	250,000
Total	£ 637,000	£ 887,000
Summary—		
Total revenue, all services	£28,581,880	£30,673,901
Total expenditure, all services	29,366,500	£31,068,869
Deficit	£ 784,620	£ 394,968

Comparing 1930-31 with 1929-30, earnings from main services fell from £26,130,549 to £24,321,854, a decrease of £1,808,695 or 6·92 per cent, while gross working expenditure was reduced from £20,878,539 to £19,308,444, a reduction of £1,570,095 or 7·52 per cent. The surplus of earnings over gross working expenditure was £5,013,410 for the year 1930-31 as compared with £5,252,010 for the previous year.

With reference to traffic statistics, the following is a brief summary of the year's returns: passengers to the number of 76,286,588 were carried, as against 80,532,855 in the previous year. Suburban journeys declined by 3,577,477 and main and branch line bookings, including through bookings with other administrations—e.g., Northern and Southern Rhodesia railways—decreased by 668,790. The latter particularly resulted in a substantial fall in earnings. The revenue from parcels and excess luggage traffic amounted to £645,972, or £49,694 less than in 1929-30. Revenue-earning goods and mineral traffic (other than coal) totalled 12,907,107 tons, constituting a record and representing an increase of 322,270 tons, which, however, was made up almost entirely of low-rated commodities such as agricultural products, ores and minerals. Traffic of a more remunerative nature, such as general merchandise, declined by nearly 210,000 tons. This shortage was mainly responsible for a decline in revenue of no less than £947,178.

The tonnage of revenue-earning coal conveyed—viz., 8,901,302 tons—was 1,028,827 tons less than that of the preceding twelve months. The slump in the bunkering and export trades was entirely responsible for this decline. Live stock traffic represented 3,906,270 head, an increase of 144,149, consisting mainly of sheep. The revenue from this traffic, however, was £12,992 less than in 1929-30, due to the substantial decrease in the number of large animals carried.

In the table subjoined are shown the earnings for 1930-31, under the several main headings, and the percentage under each to total earnings, compared with those of the previous financial year:—

	1930-31		1929-30	
	Amount £	Per Cent of Total Earnings	Amount £	Per Cent of Total Earnings
Passengers	5,106,563	21.00	5,426,670	20.77
Parcels	645,972	2.66	695,666	2.66
Goods and minerals, other than coal . . .	13,620,400	56.00	14,567,578	55.75
Coal	3,462,187	14.23	3,893,655	14.90
Live stock	596,659	2.45	609,651	2.33
Other traffic receipts	178,066	0.73	177,759	0.68
Miscellaneous	712,007	2.93	759,570	2.91
Totals	24,321,854	100.00	26,130,549	100.00

With the exception of an increase of £307 under "other traffic receipts," earnings under all headings showed considerable decreases as compared with the previous year. Earnings from goods and minerals traffic fell off by £947,178 or 6·50 per cent; from coal traffic by £431,468 or 11·08 per cent; and from passenger traffic by £320,107 or 5·90 per cent.

On an "average open mile" and "train mile" basis, earnings were as follows, compared with the previous year:—

	Per Average Open Mile £	Train Mile s. d.
1930-31	1,869	10 2.0
1929-30	2,040	10 4.5
Decrease	171	0 2.5

The decrease in the earnings per average open mile was largely the result of the fall in goods, coal and passenger traffic, while a contributing factor was that the increase in earnings from new lines opened during the year was by no means commensurate with the additional mileage operated.

The ratio of expenditure to earnings compared with 1929-30 was:—

	1930-31 Per Cent	1929-30 Per Cent
Exclusive of depreciation	71.63	72.67
Total expenditure	79.39	79.90

Savings brought about in 1930-31 in staff reductions and economies in working (as shown in the appended table) were chiefly responsible for the improvement shown.

	1930-31		1929-30	
	Amount £	Per Cent of Total Expenditure	Amount £	Per Cent of Total Expenditure
Maintenance of way and works	2,557,664	13.25	2,859,976	13.70
Maintenance of rolling stock	4,067,028	21.07	4,432,092	21.22
Running expenses	4,901,506	25.38	5,469,609	26.19
Traffic expenses	4,310,802	22.32	4,646,256	22.26
General charges	528,777	2.74	550,204	2.64
Superannuation	625,961	3.24	556,608	2.67
Cartage	428,717	2.22	473,561	2.27
Depreciation	1,887,989	9.78	1,890,233	9.05
Totals	19,308,444	100.00	20,878,539	100.00

HARBOURS AND STEAMSHIPS

The capital expenditure on harbours (including lighthouses) at the end of the fiscal year 1930-31 was £16,400,305, an increase of £435,976, incurred principally on improvements and additions to plant. A total of 5,695 merchant ships aggregating a gross register tonnage of 27,592,346 called at the South African range of ports during the year, representing a decrease of 243 vessels as compared with 1929-30, but an increase of 282,898 in tonnage. The volume of cargo landed was 3,160,257 tons or 815,987 tons less than in the previous year. Shipments totalled 4,418,831 tons comprised as follows: produce and general cargo, 2,267,508 tons; coal, 2,151,323 tons. As compared with 1929-30, the former figure represents an increase of 307,713 tons, and the latter a decrease of 907,529 tons.

The quantity of cargo transhipped amounted to 44,912 tons or 13,175 tons less than in the previous year.

Harbour earnings totalled £1,464,662, a decline of £331,725, and expenditure was reduced by £54,792 to £763,448.

The three steamships operated by the administration carried, on outward voyages during the year, 30,236 tons of coal and 1,343 tons of asbestos for private account; and on homeward voyages, 34,520 freight units, mainly timber, for the administration. In addition, 10,053 tons of intermediate freight were conveyed. The expenditure incurred in operating these vessels, including depreciation, amounted to £92,096 for the year, while their earnings for the same period totalled £98,726.

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA IN 1931

E. L. McCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

FOREIGN TRADE

Buenos Aires, February 29, 1932.—The foreign trade of Argentina in 1931 amounted to 1,155,442,600 gold pesos, of which 639,105,800 represent exports and 531,037,771 imports. The total foreign trade for 1930 amounted in value to 1,367,838,685 gold pesos, which shows that the figures for 1931 have decreased. Exports for 1931, however, showed an increase over those of 1930 of 4.1 per cent; imports, on the other hand, decreased by 29.5 per cent. This increase of 4.1 per cent in exports does not tell the whole story, as from the point of view

of quantity the volume has risen from 11,027,000 metric tons to 18,451,000. Imports decreased from 13,040,000 tons in 1929 to 8,847,000 tons in 1931.

The tariff values (1906 tariff appraisements plus 60 per cent) of imports classified according to groups of articles were as follows in the years 1931 and 1930:—

Groups of Articles	Tariff Values in Gold Pesos		Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
	1931	1930	
Food products	56,790,782	72,341,892	-21.5
Tobaccos and manufactures	11,067,747	10,306,855	+ 7.4
Beverages	3,451,045	5,292,574	-34.8
Textiles and manufactures	104,073,015	126,363,344	-17.6
Chemical products and oils and paints	33,757,271	37,335,365	- 9.6
Paper, cardboard and manufactures . .	24,038,397	29,363,521	-18.1
Wood and manufactures	18,047,829	22,376,898	-19.3
Iron and manufactures	46,496,111	83,253,220	-44.1
Machines and vehicles	44,968,174	100,775,803	-55.4
Metals, exclusive of iron and its manu- factures	20,211,138	31,375,708	-35.6
Stone, glass, lime, etc.	20,382,484	30,182,824	-32.5
Fuel and lubricating oils	105,615,600	144,506,315	-26.9
Rubber and manufactures	16,156,784	23,910,313	-32.4
Various articles	25,981,394	36,349,873	-28.5
Totals	531,037,771	753,734,505	-29.5

Notes on the Import Trade

TOBACCO

This is the only product which shows an increase in value, having risen from 10,306,855 gold pesos in 1930 to 11,067,747 in 1931. There should be a good opening here for Canadian leaf if regular shipments of standard quality could be guaranteed. The percentage of imports from the different countries of origin is as follows: Brazil, 80; United States, 17; other countries, 3.

LUMBER

There is a good market in Argentina for Douglas fir and other woods of British Columbia.

The following quantities were imported from the west coast of the United States during the last three years:—

	1931	1930	1929
	1,000 Square Feet B.M.		
Douglas fir	17,463	38,826	64,083
Sitka spruce	257	725	1,949
Pacific hemlock	3,819	10,279	12,210

When conditions improve there is no reason why imports should not return to the figures of 1929. No soft wood suitable for constructional purposes is grown in this country. It is all imported from Northern Europe, Southern Brazil, and North America. British Columbia lumber interests should consider sending a salesman with a technical knowledge to tour South America. A technical knowledge is sometimes required in order to overcome the prejudices in favour of soft woods not grown in Canada in use by railways.

Imports of Douglas fir and kindred woods for constructional purposes have been reduced during the last year to about one-third of what they were formerly. During the first six months of 1931, 3,515,000 square metres board measure of Douglas fir and spruce were imported, whereas more than double this quantity was imported during the first six months of 1930. Shipments of lumber from Russia, which stopped some six months ago, have now been resumed.

MACHINERY

When conditions become normal there will be a revived and increasing market in Argentina for factory installations covering all kinds of industrial equipment.

There has, up to the present time, been a large market in Argentina for farm implements and machinery. At the present time, and in fact for the last year, relatively few sales as compared with past years have been made. Farmers have been digging discarded plough shares and other spare parts from scrap heaps and wiring them to their machines rather than invest in new implements. When prices of farm products rise and good times return it will require a great deal of buying to bring the agriculturist back to his old standard of efficiency.

As in the case of agricultural machinery, the use of road-making equipment is far behind requirements. Municipal, provincial and state governments have in the main suspended road building on account of lack of funds. A lot of back work will have to be caught up with when government budgets finally include appropriations to cover this class of public work.

Machinery Representation.—If a machine is required for the farm, the road or the factory, a would-be-buyer must see the implement in operation. As it is not possible to sell such products from the catalogue, local dealers carry a formidable supply of such equipment for inspection. A technical representative from the manufacturer's factory, preferably one who is an aggressive salesman, mechanic and—in the case of factory installations—designer all in one, is often attached to the agent's staff. Sometimes several machinery firms making non-competing lines have improved their position by pooling resources for the purpose of maintaining one or two of their factory men attached to the local agent's staff. Argentina is a price market, and durability is frequently sacrificed to lower cost. Many European manufacturers meet this condition, and design, especially for export, machines of light weight which save both in material and freight.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Argentine exports are in the main raw materials consisting of agricultural and live stock products, fruits, cotton, etc. Imports are largely manufactured goods, chief of which are textiles, agricultural and factory machinery, automobiles, lumber, paper, tools, and other iron and steel products in all stages of manufacture. Speaking in general terms, the import trade of Argentina depends upon price as a first consideration; high quality is understood and demanded, but does not seem to come sufficiently into the argument; there must be good packing, prompt delivery, assistance for advertising, reasonable credit, and a careful study of local conditions.

TYPES OF IMPORTERS

The Argentine market for foreign merchandise comprises several fields, each quite distinct from any of the others.

(a) The requirements of the general consumer or the public are supplied by import houses and through manufacturers' agents to the retail trade.

(b) Large corporations, principally foreign, such as railways, tramways, electric power and gas plants, and mining corporations. These usually buy through their home offices in London, New York, Brussels, and other centres.

(c) Federal, state, and municipal government supplies.

(d) Federal, state, and municipal contracts such as the construction of docks, roads, sewage and irrigation systems.

THE GENERAL CONSUMER

With respect to the general consumer there are, as in other markets, many kinds of importing firms and manufacturers' agents and of varying importance. Besides those of national origin, there are prominent foreign houses, among which the British stand high. These merchants are on the lookout for

anything that will sell, many of them maintaining a number of departments in their organization, including such a wide range as fire and marine insurance, food products, hardware, textiles, building material, and farm implements. A few firms make an effort to confine themselves to kindred lines, but this custom is not general.

Only a few products of the many in which Canadian producers are interested have been mentioned, but the short description of the demand for these which has been given should serve to explain the keenness of competition which has to be met and the necessity of closer co-operation between factory and agent. It must be specially emphasized that a personal visit by a member of the firm which intends to make a bid for this market, when local conditions and competition can be studied at first hand, is amply justified.

REAL ESTATE

Rural property has fallen considerably in value during the last two years owing principally to the fact that the low prices obtainable for agricultural and animal products have caused more land to be offered for sale than the demand could take care of. Urban real estate has also declined in value, but only slightly. The building trade in Buenos Aires, where 20 per cent of the population of the republic live, has been severely hit owing to the decline in construction. The value of permits for 1929 amounted to 350,473,000 paper pesos as compared with 195,000 paper pesos in 1931.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ARGENTINA

British investments in Argentina are estimated at £600,000,000 made up of £435,000,000 shown in the London Stock Exchange official list and £165,000,000 in unlisted securities, private firms, land and other property. Railway securities included in the first-mentioned category are valued at £270,000,000.

According to "A New Estimate of American Investments Abroad" published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States capital placed in Argentina amounts to \$358,519,000 U.S. in industrial bonds and shares and private companies, and \$449,258,000 U.S. in Government bonds, a total of \$807,777,000 U.S.

Next in importance come Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, whose individual investments are quite important, and then again others such as Belgium, Norway, Sweden, etc. The total foreign investments additional to those of Great Britain and the United States can be estimated at the equivalent of \$1,000,000,000 U.S.

URUGUAY IN 1931

R. G. C. SMITH, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[The value of the Uruguayan peso at par is equal to \$1.036 Canadian]

Buenos Aires, February 29, 1932.—Throughout the year 1931 the Republic of Uruguay has been faced with a steadily growing economic depression. This small country prospered greatly during the world war and the years following it. As a result, ambitious schemes of construction were inaugurated with borrowed foreign capital. The year 1931 brought a rapid decline in the value of the Uruguayan peso, caused by the tremendous drop in the value of all Uruguayan products in the world's markets, a budget deficit, and an excess of imports over exports. In addition, the Uruguayan peso is inevitably affected by the state of the Argentine exchange, and consequently its decline may be attributed in part to the decreased value of the currency of the larger neighbouring republic. When Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, Uru-

guayan money fell in sympathy, and for a while was quoted in sterling only slightly higher than the rate prior to the fall in the pound.

At the close of 1930 the Uruguayan peso was being quoted at 70·80 cents American. From the beginning of the year its value evinced an almost uninterrupted decline to 36·25 cents American at the close of September, with the exception of a rally in February, no doubt caused by the holiday trade. The year ended with quotations at 44·60 cents American, at which point the exchange has remained more or less steady since October. This rise may be attributed to the demand for Uruguayan paper to cover the exports of wool and cattle during the habitually busy season.

As the fall in the peso showed no sign of checking, on June 6 the Government, through the Bank of the Republic, took over the control of all exchange operations to prevent speculation and illegitimate manipulation. However, it was admitted that the devalorization was only very slightly the result of speculation.

It has since been difficult to obtain foreign bills as banks cannot sell exchange in excess of the equivalent of 300 pesos for individuals and 1,000 pesos for commercial firms, without obtaining the state bank's authorization.

NATIONAL DEBT

The country found itself faced with falling revenue and tremendous foreign interest and amortization debts to be met. The Uruguayan Government made a determined effort to meet all interest and sinking fund payments on foreign loans by increasing the taxes and import duties on many luxury items, cutting down expenditure to the minimum and restricting imports as much as possible. Many public works projects were postponed, among which may be noted the hydro-electric plant for the Rio Negro, the purchase of the Central Uruguayan Railway, and of ferry boats to connect Buenos Aires with the new concrete road from Colonia to Montevideo. Work on this new road has also been suspended. Thus, although financial conditions have been far from satisfactory, all interest and amortization payments on the national foreign debts were met in full during 1931. Owing to the absence of American paper, the city of Montevideo was compelled to forego payments due to New York on December 1. However, the funds were deposited with the Bank of the Republic until such time as exchange could be secured. With the beginning of 1932 the strain on the peso became too severe, and the amortization service on the external debt was officially postponed. As an additional bolster to the peso, in January, 1932, the Bank of the Republic was authorized to export up to 3,000,000 pesos from the gold reserve in payment of the interest on the external debt falling due. This will leave the bank with about 48,600,000 pesos gold reserve, which represents about 75 per cent of the notes in circulation.

Up to the end of September, the funded debt of the Republic was set at 238,841,722 pesos, of which 143,594,291 pesos represented external debts.

The continued heavy decline in revenue forced the Government in January to ask the banks to subscribe to a temporary loan of 4,000,000 pesos in treasury bills, to be used for general purposes. Half of this has been subscribed, and it is expected that the remainder will be called for in the next few months.

The service of private debts has not been so well maintained, and on September 7 a moratorium was proclaimed on the payment of all foreign currency obligations contracted before August 5. This was effective up to the end of December, after which minimum monthly payments of 20 per cent were required. At the time of payment, should the peso be quoted below 25d sterling, the Government has guaranteed to pay the difference.

On January 14, 1932, the Government was forced to extend the moratorium to the end of 1932.

National Budget.—The fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, found the Government faced with a budget deficit of about 6,000,000 pesos out of an expenditure of some 62,000,000 pesos. The new budget provides for an expenditure of about 63,140,000 pesos as against an estimated revenue of about 63,700,000 pesos. The increase in expenditure is principally taken up on service charges and education, while rigorous economies are effected under practically all other departments. Increased revenue is expected from increased customs dues, higher taxes on tobacco, spirits and beer, increased stamp tax and contributions from various State entities. The latter item refers to part of the profits shown in the balance sheets of the following, all of which are state-owned concerns: Bank of the Republic, National Mortgage Bank, State Insurance Bank, National Packing, State Electric Works, Montevideo Port Authority and State Railways. There are no shareholders, and normally the profits are applied to the reserves and development funds, so that the position of these bodies has not been really weakened.

Railway Receipts.—As is to be expected during times of economic disorder, railway receipts have fallen off seriously. For the fiscal year ended June 30, receipts were 11,060,000 pesos as compared with 11,560,000 pesos for the previous year. This fall in receipts was accentuated during the period of July 1-December 31, 1931, showing a drop from 5,501,289 pesos for the same period in 1930, to 4,549,724 pesos—or over 17 per cent. Lack of movement in all export lines coupled with poor crops was largely responsible for this unfortunate condition.

Stock and Bond Market Values.—At the close of 1931, all Uruguayan Municipal and State bonds were being quoted at almost half their value at the beginning of the year. Public utilities held up better, but the railways had slumped in common with the state bonds.

Construction.—The year 1931 closed with extensive construction being carried out in Montevideo. This is probably an expression of the public looking for safe investments yielding a small income which will not be subject to fluctuations of the stock and bond market.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

It is estimated that British investments in Uruguay are valued at slightly over £41,000,000 (\$200,000,000 Canadian). Government bonds represent nearly 50 per cent of this investment while railway securities absorb another 37 per cent. Since 1913 the British investments in Uruguay have declined about £5,000,000 (\$24,300,000 Canadian), due principally to the redemption of Government bonds and to the changing hands of the Montevideo electric tramway company. In 1913 the average yield was 4.6 per cent; this has climbed almost without interruption to 5.2 per cent in 1930. The average yield on Government bonds has been consistently 4 per cent, while the railways have been paying from 4.6 to 5 per cent. Besides the railways, there are three big British firms in Uruguay, with capital of about £5,760,000 (\$28,000,000 Canadian). In 1930 this group yielded 11.2 per cent interest.

This has been a bad year for practically all British concerns in the Republic, since the public utilities found the question of remittances increasingly difficult. Importers, many of whom are British, found their business practically cut off by enhanced prices, caused by unfavourable exchange rates and by the increased customs barriers.

Investments by the United States in Uruguay are estimated to be about \$81,000,000 U.S.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

The last census of live stock was taken in 1930; the figures shown by this census compared with that of 1924 are as follows:—

	Cattle	Sheep
1924	8,431,613	14,443,341
1930	7,127,912	20,558,124

The large increase in sheep as against a decrease in cattle may be attributed to the growing conviction that sheep-raising is more profitable than that of cattle. A much quicker turnover results from sheep raising since a lamb is ready for slaughter after four or five months, while a steer must be at least two years old before it may be killed. Also the recent demand for veal, attendant with bad cattle years, has compelled the slaughter of young cattle. For 1929 and 1930 sheep-raising was very profitable and many cattle-raisers turned to sheep-herding and agriculture. However, owing to unremunerative prices for wool during 1931 and other unfavourable factors, it is probable that the figures for sheep were considerably lessened during the past year. Flocks were reduced by drought and disease in the northern districts and the 1931 clip will probably work out from 100,000 to 115,000 bales, or 25 per cent less than 1930. During the last quarter of 1931, however, the new clip first reached the market and fetched good prices with strong demands from England and the Continent. The Bank of the Republic has offered banking facilities to foreign wool importers in an effort to help this industry. The Uruguayan Government takes strong measures to protect the health of its live stock, the country's most productive resource.

MEAT PACKING

There are four meat packing houses in the Republic, two American, one British and one National. The national plant came into being in July, 1929, in the premises of a private concern that had ceased operating. This national plant is run by the State with the object of regulating and controlling the trade as a defensive measure. The call for tenders on the first unit of their new plant closes on March 1, 1932. At the present time the national plant handles more cattle and sheep than any of the other slaughter-houses.

This industry has suffered during 1931, and the plants were operating at a reduced rate during the latter part of the year. The Uruguayan industry is at a disadvantage compared with the Argentine, since beef from the smaller republic brings from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. less in the great meat markets at Smithfield. Further, the higher cost of production, due to higher taxes, often forces the cattle breeder to ship his animals on the hoof to Argentina so as to secure a better price. It is natural then that in a year of falling markets the national industry of Uruguay should find itself little prepared to meet the situation. One by one the markets have been closed to frozen and chilled meats. The German, Dutch, and Belgian markets have practically disappeared, while France has limited its importation and Italy lowered its prices. The British market has reflected the depression and the normal Christmas demand did not materially raise the prices. However, in spite of these adverse effects live stock prices have been fairly profitable, although the drought-affected pastures caused a shortage of fat export steers. The following figures give the slaughtering for 1930 and 1931:

	1930 Head	1931 Head
Cattle	1,108,059	901,446
Pigs	63,695	69,468*
Sheep	2,406,890	1,647,186

* All slaughtered at national establishment.

AGRICULTURE

The main cereal crops of Uruguay are wheat, corn and linseed. There is no system of grain elevators as in Canada, but, by a law dated September 4, 1929, the Government authorized the building of public warehouses where

farmers might store grain and other agricultural products until sold. Arrangements have been made for the Bank of the Republic to advance credit against deposits in these warehouses at a nominal interest rate. Already there are fifteen public warehouses built in the agricultural sections of the Republic.

Uruguay is usually a grain-exporting country, but for the first time in many years she found herself faced with the necessity of importing supplies of wheat. The acreage sown to wheat in 1931 was about 907,500 acres or a reduction of 233,000 acres compared to the previous year. In addition to this reduced acreage, there was a marked drop in the yields. The wheat crop, originally estimated at about 217,648 metric tons, amounted to only 196,243 tons, which was about 20,000 tons short of the country's requirements. The linseed crop, however, exceeded the first estimates of 116,810 tons, being set at 143,885 tons.

A shortage of supplies of wheat began to be manifest, in spite of a considerable carry-over from the previous year, as the year proceeded and domestic prices rose rapidly. In order to prevent any further rise in the cost of living, the Government authorized in August the importation of wheat. Wheat was imported from Argentina until the new crop began to arrive on the market in December. The second official forecast of sowings issued by the Agricultural Statistical Bureau is as follows (in acres): wheat, 1,150,000; linseed, 520,000; oats, 152,300; barley, 10,100.

The estimated annual harvest of fruits in Uruguay is as follows (figures in millions of pounds): peaches, 163; oranges, 97; apples, 13; pears, 28; various, 37.

The Central Uruguay Railway operates an experimental fruit farm at Rivera.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Uruguay has always been an agricultural country and, with one or two exceptions, she has relied upon imports for her requirements in manufactures. Recently, however, the Republic has endeavoured to encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries, though there is a conspicuous lack of raw materials, minerals and fuel. Chief among the industries already established are the following: boots and shoes, cement, bottles, textiles and the automobile assembly.

CARGO PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL, 1931

J. A. STRONG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Panama City, March 8, 1932.—Cargo tonnage through the Panama Canal in 1931 amounted to 22,048,197 tons, a decrease of 5,799,744 tons as compared with 1930. This tonnage, segregated according to direction, as compared with 1930 was as follows:—

	1930	1931	
	Long Tons	Long Tons	Decrease
Atlantic to Pacific	8,064,438	5,974,099	2,090,339
Pacific to Atlantic	19,783,503	16,074,098	3,709,405

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC MOVEMENT

Of the cargo moving from Pacific to Atlantic, 50·4 per cent originated in the United States, 23 per cent in South America, 13 per cent in Canada, 6·7 per cent in Asia, and 4·8 per cent in Australia.

Tonnage from Canadian Pacific ports was 2,089,632, a decrease of 176,542 tons as compared with 1930. The origin of cargo is shown as follows:—

	1930 Long Tons	1931 Long Tons
United States	10,434,812	8,101,345
South America	4,958,217	3,697,042
Canada	2,266,174	2,089,632
Asia	945,976	1,076,964
Australia	950,559	771,556

Of the cargo moving from Pacific to Atlantic, 53·9 per cent was destined to Eastern United States ports and 39·4 per cent to Europe. Tonnage from the West Coast of Canada was destined as follows: United States North Atlantic ports, 200,072 tons; Gulf ports, 3,225; Eastern Canadian ports, 68,600; Eastern Central America, 736; Canal Zone, 869; West Indies, 42,152; British Isles, 854,704; Belgium, 54,965; Denmark, 13,535; France, 175,858; Germany, 43,593; Holland, 72,882; Italy, 20,840; Norway and Sweden, 46,987; Spain and Portugal, 7,572; East Coast South America, 27,139; and Africa, 64 tons.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC

Of the total tonnage moving from Pacific to Atlantic, 90 per cent is classified as follows:—

	1930 Long Tons	1931 Long Tons
Wheat	1,839,836	1,553,281
Barley	233,231	180,077
Beans	108,392	231,033
Lumber	3,126,877	2,616,983
Paper	116,534	107,046
Paper pulp	115,635	129,208
Canned goods (fish, fruits, etc.)	854,290	800,704
Coffee	150,936	147,916
Cold storage (foodstuffs)	372,715	359,537
Copra	94,232	120,938
Cotton	110,343	75,208
Flour	117,448	149,715
Fruit, dried	234,067	341,343
Fruit, fresh	179,377	303,918
Metals (mainly copper)	582,504	562,930
Nitrates	1,482,620	1,222,083
Oils, mineral	5,521,845	3,289,422
Rice	105,950	75,863
Sugar	921,864	1,149,291
Wool	149,117	150,613

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC MOVEMENT

Of the cargo moving from Atlantic to Pacific, 71·1 per cent originated in the United States and 20·2 per cent in Europe. The destination of this cargo was: 44·9 per cent United States (West Coast), 26·6 per cent Asia, 10 per cent Australia, and 9·2 per cent to South America.

Shipments from Eastern Canadian ports were destined as follows: West Coast of Canada, 30,090 tons; West Coast United States, 28,056 tons; Australia, 19,670 tons; New Zealand, 10,417 tons; and Far East, 5,518 tons.

Interested parties may obtain further particulars on application to Trade Commissioner at Panama.

TRADE OF CYPRUS IN 1931

Despite the continuance of trade depression throughout the world, analysis of the returns from Cyprus discloses a not unsatisfactory position. Imports during 1931 were valued at £1,414,101, or £5,888 less than the figure for 1930. Exports, valued at £1,101,706, were £100,000 lower than in the previous year. There were increases in the quantities shipped of oxen, carobs, citrus fruits, cotton and cotton seed, and wine. Mining products accounted for almost the whole of the fall. The "visible adverse balance" between exports and imports is converted into a favourable trade balance of £7,000 by taking into account the figures, estimated on a very conservative basis, of invisible exports and imports.

COMMODITY MARKETS OF THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Rotterdam, March 14, 1932.—*Live Animals*.—Holland is an exporter rather than an importer of most types of live animals, and the prospects of developing a remunerative market for these is not good. There is a certain amount of frontier traffic which appears in the import trade statistics and also limited imports of some types of animals for breeding purposes.

As regards the shipment of horses to foreign countries, there were 3,246 exported during 1931 in comparison with imports of 835. These figures are exclusive of stallions, ponies and small horses and slaughter horses. There are fairly substantial imports of the latter two. The total imports of slaughter animals in 1931 was 16,907 in comparison with 22,097 in 1930. The respective values of imports during these years were 2,230,000 fl. and 3,186,000 fl. In 1931 Poland was the principal country of origin, having supplied 9,506 animals, Germany followed with 4,185, and Great Britain was third with 2,440. In 1930 Germany was at the head of the list, with Poland second and Great Britain a close third.

A small trial shipment of slaughter horses arrived from Canada in March, 1931, but the condition of the animals was not good and the transaction was unprofitable. During times when prices are favourable, it is possible that a trade in this direction might be developed if proper care were used in selecting the animals and if transportation conditions were good. At present, however, the prices ruling for pork and beef are so extremely low that it does not pay to import slaughtering horses from as far away as the American continent. The type of animals demanded by horse butchers are the so-called Belgians or Percherons. These must be in good condition and fat. No small horses are wanted.

In addition, 10,663 ponies and horses below 145 centimetres in height entered the country in 1931, nearly all of which were from Poland and Lithuania.

Imports of live cattle, sheep and hogs are so small that they are insignificant in comparison with exports. By way of example, there were 13 breeding cattle imported during 1931 in comparison with exports of 960. Imports of all other cattle came to 392 against exports of 21,966. There were also 94 live swine imported and 17,451 exported.

There is an important poultry industry in the Netherlands, and consequently there are certain imports, particularly as regards registered stock, although here again the volume of exports is greatly in excess. During the past year poultry imports totalled 326,653 as against exports of 4,069,556.

In 1931 Canada was credited with imports of non-specified living animals having a value of 1,500 fl. and a weight of 125 kilos. This represents a few pairs of live foxes or other fur-bearing animals. There is an embryonic fur-bearing animal breeding industry in the Netherlands which, under more normal conditions, would purchase a certain amount of breeding stock in Canada. At the present time, however, owing to low prices and uncertainty of the future, the interest of Dutch fur farmers in animals from abroad is practically nil.

FRESH, FROZEN AND CURED FISH

Eels.—Smoked eels are consumed extensively in the Netherlands. The smoking is done locally, the eels being obtained from Dutch rivers, and there are also importations from Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium and Norway.

The total weight of imports in 1931 was 897 metric tons with a value of 895,000 fl. The respective figures in 1930 were 817 metric tons and 952,000 fl. These figures included both fresh live eels and frozen eels. Live eels are preferred by the smokers, but when supplies are short these are supplemented by importations of the frozen article, which come principally from Canada. There is no record of the quantity of these imported during 1931.

Fresh Salmon.—A certain quantity of frozen salmon of Canadian origin is imported into Holland. Most of this comes from stocks in the United Kingdom, and it is accordingly difficult to determine the exact volume of this trade. The total imports of salmon classified as fresh, cured or smoked, amounted to 330 tons in 1931 in comparison with 318 tons in 1930, while the respective values were 676,000 fl. and 623,000 fl., indicating that this is one of the few commodities which has not seen a substantial fall in value. As regards last year's imports, 183 tons are credited to the United Kingdom, with 60 tons to the United States, and smaller quantities to Germany, Norway and Poland. Salmon is a very popular article of diet in Holland, and the number which is caught in the Rhine is far below requirements. Direct trade with Canada could be stimulated. Importers, however, are not willing to place firm orders, but rather prefer to go to London, where they make their purchases from spot stocks for immediate delivery as required. This adds slightly to their costs, but it is contended that when placing orders in North America for future delivery there is too much risk of loss. Consignment stocks are frequently asked for, but exporters appear to confine their activities in this respect to the British market, allowing the Dutch buyers to cover their requirements from that source.

As a maritime country, the Netherlands has a big fishing industry and a correspondingly large export of fish and fish products. With the exception of frozen eels, frozen salmon and frozen halibut, no market exists for any other fresh fish from Canada. As far as halibut is concerned, the remarks which have been made regarding salmon are equally applicable. Buyers will not place firm orders, but ask for consignments, which are not forthcoming and as a result purchases are made in London.

FROZEN MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Under the provisions of the Netherlands Meat Inspection Act no meats and packing house products, with the exception of rendered fats, may be imported from Canada. This ruling became effective on April 14, 1931.

Casings and Pickled Horsemeat.—There are two competitive products from Canada which are adversely affected by this legislation. The first of these is casings, and the second is pickled horsemeat, most of which has up to date been coming from the United States, although at the present time the Canadian product is said to be very competitive. Imports by weight during 1931 were 3,314 metric tons (1,196,000 fl.) in comparison with 4,050 tons (1,747,000 fl.) in the previous year. As far as the former figures are concerned, 3,198 metric tons came from the United States and the small balance from the Argentine.

Imports of casings decreased from 3,040 metric tons (2,007,000 fl.) in 1930 to 2,317 tons (1,455,000 fl.) in 1931. Germany was the principal country of origin, supplying approximately 25 per cent of the total, followed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Belgium. Canada is not mentioned in the statistics, although there were certain small quantities imported before the embargo referred to went into effect.

As regards the fresh meat trade, heavy imports from Denmark occasioned a considerable amount of apprehension during the last few months of the year. These importations were made possible by the depreciation of the Danish krone in comparison with the guilder, and the result has been the imposition of a quota

law on fresh and chilled beef and veal, which fixes and restricts the volume of imports for a specified period.

Imports of frozen beef declined from 9,454 metric tons in 1930 to 7,148 tons in 1931. Ninety-five per cent of this comes from the Argentine and most of the balance from Australia. The figures representing the value of these imports show a much more marked decline—5,263,000 fl. and 2,792,000 fl. respectively.

Lard.—Imports of pure lard and steam lard held their own as far as weight is concerned, but declined in value in comparison with 1930, the respective figures having been 1,256 metric tons (520,000 fl.) and 1,284 metric tons (679,000 fl.). Germany was the principal country of origin, followed by the United States and Belgium. Of imports of neutral lard totalling 3,732 metric tons, the United States is credited with 359 metric tons.

Non-edible Tallow and Technical Fats.—Importations of these products declined from 32,353 metric tons (7,800,000 fl.) in 1930 to 23,582 metric tons (6,097,000 fl.) in 1931. The United States was the most important country of origin, being credited with 13,210 metric tons (3,613,000 fl.), followed by Denmark with 5,899 metric tons (1,585,000 fl.), Argentina, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Canada (589 metric tons, valued at 150,000 fl.).

BUTTER

There is a small seasonal import business done in butter, the United Kingdom being given the credit as the leading country of origin. This British butter is for the most part of New Zealand, Australian and Russian origin. The total quantity imported in 1931 from all countries was 4,031 metric tons in comparison with 1,994 metric tons in 1930. As regards the former figure, 2,547 metric tons are placed to the credit of Great Britain. Smaller quantities came from Germany and Russia. This was in comparison with exports amounting to 32,958 metric tons—a decline from 41,909 metric tons in 1930. Germany was the principal importer, absorbing 18,958 metric tons in 1931, followed by Belgium with slightly over 5,000 metric tons, and the United Kingdom with 4,791 metric tons.

HONEY

The domestic production of honey is increasing, particularly as regards the finer varieties for table use. There are still, however, extensive imports, principally for the use of bakers and confectioners. The quantity brought into the country during the period under review was 4,399 metric tons (1,079,000 fl.) as compared with 3,622 metric tons (1,160,000 fl.) in 1930. Cuba retained its position as the principal country from which supplies were obtained—2,748 metric tons (571,000 fl.), followed by Germany with 274 metric tons (55,000 fl.), France with 349 metric tons (166,000 fl.), the United States with 414 metric tons (122,000 fl.), and Mexico with 93 metric tons (21,000 fl.). Imports from Canada showed a substantial increase in comparison with 1930, last year's total having reached 258 metric tons (76,000 fl.) as against 145 metric tons (49,230 fl.) in the preceding year. The variety of honey for which the principal demand exists is dark buckwheat packed in barrels or large metal containers.

ANIMAL HAIR

A certain demand exists for most types of animal hair, which are used for various industrial purposes. There was a slight decline in the quantity of horsehair brought into the country, it having fallen from 113 metric tons in 1930 to 89 metric tons in 1931. This latter figure was valued at 206,000 fl. Imports of cow hair came to 577 metric tons (212,000 fl.) in 1930 and to 313 metric tons (131,000 fl.) in 1931. Horsehair comes for the most part from Germany and

Great Britain. Pig hair is imported from Great Britain, Germany, China, and Belgium. The total quantity in 1931 was 186 metric tons (437,000 fl.) against 144 metric tons (464,000 fl.) in 1930.

MEAT MEAL

This is divided by the Dutch Customs administration into two groups, meat meal and animal meal. The latter contains a higher percentage of bone phosphate and lime than the former. The quantity is also much greater. Imports of so-called meat meal totalled 942 metric tons (199,000 fl.) in comparison with 2,731 metric tons (642,000 fl.) in 1930. The Argentine is credited with roughly 90 per cent of the total; most of the balance is credited to Germany.

While imports of meat meal showed a decline, imports of animal meal showed a larger increase, the 1930 quantity of 12,854 metric tons having risen to 17,172 metric tons, and the value from 2,149,000 fl. to 2,458,000 fl. Here again the Argentine was the leading supplier with 12,267 metric tons (1,810,000 fl.), followed by the United States with 1,372 metric tons (182,000 fl.), Canada with 936 metric tons (130,000 fl.), the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

FISHMEAL

Imports of fishmeal have shown an increase despite the critical state of the hog-raising industry, and Canada has maintained her position as one of the principal countries of origin. It is only within comparatively recent years that this product has been employed extensively as a feedstuff and during this period the quantity consumed has shown a consistent increase. It did not appear under a separate heading in the trade statistics until 1928, when the imports were slightly less than 12,000 metric tons. In 1929 this figure increased to 15,000 metric tons, in 1930 to 21,000 tons (3,892,000 fl.), and in 1931 to 25,877 metric tons (4,006,000 fl.).

Great Britain and Norway vie with each other for the position of first place among the exporting countries. In 1930 this was occupied by Norway, which supplied 7,700 metric tons against 5,422 metric tons from the United Kingdom. Last year, however, Great Britain headed the list with 7,312 metric tons in comparison with 7,032 from Norway. Details regarding imports from the principal countries of origin during both 1930 and 1931 are as follows:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Germany	1,952	389	1,265	181
Great Britain	5,422	1,092	7,312	1,183
United States	2,298	436	1,971	340
Norway	7,700	1,308	7,032	1,075
Sweden	455	87	646	109
Denmark	174	34	....	....
Canada	2,595	474	4,579	683
Japan . . . . .	....	....	2,280	324
Total	21,030	3,892	25,877	4,006

One of the most notable features in connection with the fishmeal trade in Holland during the period under review has been the appearance of Japan as a serious competitor. In 1930 there was no record of any imports from that country, whereas in 1931 these reached the very substantial figure of 2,280 metric tons with a value of 324,000 fl. Importers state, however, that the quality of the Japanese meal is not good, and that, apart from containing many impurities, it is not uniform in grist or colour and often arrives damaged owing to heating while in transit. A number of complaints have been received as far as the latter is concerned also in connection with shipments from the North American continent. Most of the fishmeal coming from Canada is from the Pacific coast, with additional limited quantities of the so-called white fishmeal

from the Atlantic Coast. This latter product is more in demand than the former. It commands a premium as far as price is concerned, and larger quantities could be placed if they were available, although in this connection the demand for fishmeal is dependent on the price which Dutch farmers can get for pork, and also the cost of meatmeal and other competing feedstuffs.

A market also exists for whalemeal. The imports in 1931 were 176 metric tons—a decline from 360 metric tons in the preceding year.

SWEDISH TOBACCO MARKET

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One Swedish krone = \$0.27 at par; one kilogram = 2.2 pounds]

Oslo, February 29, 1932.—In Sweden, as in a number of European countries, monopolies of various kinds have been successfully established, among which is the state-controlled monopoly in the tobacco industry. Through this organization the Government of Sweden is enabled to fix the volume of tobacco imports, internal taxes affecting the industry, etc., under authority not directly exercised by the State. This organization, the profits from which go directly to the State, is the only one which is allowed to import raw tobacco and manufactured tobacco products into the kingdom.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

By virtue of the large measure of control which the monopoly enjoys, the volume of domestic manufacture far exceeds the imports in every line of tobacco product which is used in Sweden. This is illustrated by comparative statistics covering cigars, cigarettes, prepared smokers' tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

For the year 1930, domestic production of cigars amounted to 35,539,501 in number as compared with 37,117,582 in 1929 and 38,956,711 in 1928. Annual imports for these three years were respectively 5,788,608, 6,302,219, and 7,905,696, the chief sources of supply being Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Cuba.

In 1930 the total number of cigarettes manufactured in Sweden was 1,864,413,668 as against 1,640,065,155 in 1929 and 1,445,999,925 in the preceding year. Comparative figures of imports are 100,099,028, 107,772,693 and 100,356,120 for the three years respectively. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Denmark and Holland were the principal origins of these imports.

Domestic production of prepared smokers' tobacco for the year 1930 amounted to 942,561 kilograms, the respective figures for 1929 and 1928 being 975,928 and 980,737 kilos. Total importation of this type in 1930 was 109,124 kilos, representing an increase over the volumes recorded for 1929 and 1928, which were 89,157 and 90,045 kilos respectively. Shipments came chiefly from the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Holland and Norway.

Swedish production of chewing tobacco in 1930 amounted to 149,460 kilos, a decrease from 170,571 kilos in 1929 and from 182,623 kilos for the preceding year. Denmark is the principal source of supply for imports which amounted to 65.65, 94.15, and 86.78 kilos in 1930, 1929 and 1928 respectively.

During the three years under review there were no importations of snuff. Domestic production totalled 4,855,547 kilos in 1930 as compared with 4,844,385 and 5,003,844 kilos for the respective preceding years.

Imports of raw-leaf tobacco into Sweden in 1930 were 5,278.4 metric tons as against 5,157.9 tons in 1929 and 4,968.7 tons in 1928. The principal countries of origin, together with the amounts (in metric tons) supplied by each in the years 1930, 1929 and 1928 respectively were as follows: United States,

3,066, 3,126 and 3,136; Balkans and Turkey, 1,158, 1,038 and 882; Brazil, 288, 282 and 251; Sumatra, 269, 248 and 235; Cuba, 216, 195 and 190; Java, 118, 102 and 98; and China, 108, 114 and 117.

TYPES IN DEMAND

In prepared smoking tobacco very light mixtures enjoy the greatest demand. Some of the leading English mixtures are well received, while the most widely advertised brands from the United States have obtained a definite foothold on the market.

Mild cigarettes are most preferred, but like most other European smokers the Swedish people prefer Turkish cigarettes. During the past few years, however, English and American Virginia blends and burley types have been finding an increasing market. While this increased demand has not been rapid, yet the taste for tobaccos of these types is developing and there is every reason to believe that the growth of a market will be steady. The Canadian types of burley and other cigarette tobaccos are not unlike those imported from England and the United States, so that with this development of the sale of Virginia tobaccos there should be opportunities for Canadian producers. One well-known brand of Canadian smoking tobacco has been established in a small way with one of the leading wholesalers in Sweden.

Very light cigars with Sumatra wrappers are preferred, while the Danish types of chewing tobacco and snuff are the only ones in demand; Canadian varieties in these latter two commodities would be of no interest.

FUNCTIONS OF THE MONOPOLY

The Swedish Tobacco Monopoly, which was organized by Royal Resolution of December 15, 1914, represents the State in the tobacco industry in several important features. As previously stated, it has the exclusive right to import and manufacture raw tobacco products. It also exercises control over excise taxes and supervises the placing of all revenue stamps on containers. Added to these powers the Monopoly is granted the right to impose a licence fee of 8 per cent of the retail price of any tobacco article which is imported by a wholesaler or tobacco importer. This extra charge was intended to be in effect a subvention for the cost of carrying out the Government's work respecting the raising of revenue from tobacco.

EXCISE DUTIES AND PRICES

As a result of or in spite of this system of monopoly, there are no customs duties levied on tobacco products entering Sweden, the entire revenue from these commodities being raised by excise taxes. On June 12, 1931, increased rates on all tobacco products were authorized, and on March 1, 1932, further increases became effective for prepared tobacco and cigarettes. The following table illustrates the comparative excise taxes paid by the Monopoly and independent importers on various items mentioned:—

	Monopoly	Wholesalers and Importers
Prepared tobacco.. . . .	46% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.	54% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.
Chewing tobacco.. . . .	41% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.	49% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.
Snuff	39% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.	47% plus 1.50 kr. per kg.
Cigarettes, with paper mouth- piece	44% plus 13 kr. per 1,000 cigs.	52% plus 13 kr. per 1,000 cigs.
Cigarettes, without paper mouthpiece	45% plus 13 kr. per 1,000 cigs.	53% plus 13 kr. per 1,000 cigs.
Cigars	28% plus 40 kr. per 1,000 cigars	36% plus 40 kr. per 1,000 cigars

Retail prices are set for the whole country, while the percentage of excise tax levied is based on these prices. The excise tax amounts to about 55

per cent of the retail price for tobaccos, 50 per cent for cigars, and 63 per cent for cigarettes. Resultant costs to the consumer are high as compared to prices in the United States, and are slightly higher than those obtaining in Canada. It is expected that the proportion of excise taxes compared to the retail selling price will be higher in the near future.

Business in tobacco products is usually conducted on the consignment basis except for shipments from the United States and the Oriental countries, which prefer payment against documents. All types of packing are used, no special regulations being enforced by either the Government or the Monopoly in this regard. The use of cellophane wrappers on cigars has become so popular that the practice is almost a requisite for doing business. Recently some of the American manufacturers of Virginia cigarettes have also been using a cellophane outer wrapper for individual packages, which is becoming equally popular with the consuming public. There are no special marking regulations.

Canadian exporters interested in this market are recommended to communicate with the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Oslo, for further information and market possibilities.

FISHERIES MERGER IN JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, March 11, 1932.—The various fishing companies in the Kamchatka area are about to merge in a corporation with a capitalization of 9,000,000 yen. About forty fisheries are joining the merger, which has been proposed and encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and by the Roryo Marine Products Association. The Oriental Development Company are to lend the original capitalization to the company, and it is expected that under the new organization the fisheries will be able to plan ahead for the production of a greater and more uniform pack of fish each year. It is not known how far the proposed merger will affect the private dealings of the different companies interested, but the selling organization will no doubt remain in the hands of the two companies who at present handle most of the catch. Another 3,000,000 yen is to be lent to the Saghalien sardine combine through the Hokkaido Colonization Bank. This is in addition to the sum which was lent last year, and it will enable many more of the sardine fisheries to join the combine. These mergers are to be effected before the fishing season starts this year.

In connection with the Kamchatka fisheries, it is interesting to note that the yearly auction of certain areas was held recently in Vladivostok. The result of the auction was that Japanese fisheries were able to secure 101, while Russian only obtained 14. Of the total salmon fisheries, Russia has now 269 and Japan 374. Last year Russia had 274 and Japan 288.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, March 11, 1932.—During the first two months of the current year, the unfavourable balance of Japan's trade has shown an alarming growth over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Imports during January and February amounted to 243,594,000 yen, while exports were valued at 150,531,000 yen, showing an excess for imports of 93,063,000 yen as compared with an excess of only 5,199,000 yen for the same months of last year.

IMPORTS

The major item among the increased imports is raw cotton, with a total of 80,487,000 yen representing an increase of 28,658,000 yen over the first two

months of 1931. The imports of beans and bean cake increased by 6,978,000 yen. All other increases in the value of imports are merely a reflection of higher costs in terms of the depreciated yen, except a special movement in ammonium sulphate, which was due to an influx of this chemical to facilitate deliveries under existing contracts before the application of the new regulations governing the trade. The total imports of ammonium sulphate amounted to 3,857,000 yen.

Of special interest to Canada is the importation of wheat to the value of 8,450,000 yen. This represents a normal increase of 1,381,000 yen over imports for the corresponding period of last year due to the depreciation of the yen. The importation of rubber and rubber goods increased by 789,000 yen to a total of 3,279,000 yen, while the importation of lumber increased by 952,000 yen to a total of 5,096,000 yen.

EXPORTS

In practically all classifications Japan's exports for the months of January and February, 1932, have declined to a considerable extent as compared with figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The only items which show improvement are canned provisions, with a small increase of 87,000 yen, and cotton yarn which showed an increase of about 40 per cent up to 1,938,000 yen.

Most of the decreases as compared with the same two months of last year are in those articles in which Japan has enjoyed an outstanding trade with China. The exports of cotton textiles stood at 24,826,000 yen this year as compared with 37,590,000 yen for the corresponding two months' period of 1931. In refined sugar, rice and bran, and paper products, the decreases in her exports were quite notable. The exports of paper, for instance, were 1,239,000 yen for the first two months of this year, as compared with 3,444,000 yen for the same period last year.

The following tables show Japanese exports and imports for January and February of 1932 with increases or decreases as compared with values for the corresponding months of the previous year:—

Exports from Japan

	Jan.-Feb., 1932	Inc. or Dec. as Compared with Jan.-Feb., 1931
	Yen	Yen
Rice and bran	87,000	— 2,420,000
Wheat flour	1,517,000	— 247,000
Tea	952,000	— 153,000
Refined sugar	1,403,000	— 1,752,000
Marine products	635,000	— 1,256,000
Canned provisions	2,865,000	+ 87,000
Cotton yarn	1,938,000	+ 842,000
Waste silk and floss silk	180,000	— 940,000
Raw silk	53,292,000	— 8,965,000
Cotton textiles	24,826,000	— 12,764,000
Silk textiles	4,983,000	— 2,291,000
Rayon textiles	5,635,000	— 790,000
Hosiery	2,225,000	— 1,673,000
Hats	1,845,000	— 291,000
Paper	1,239,000	— 2,205,000
Coal	1,759,000	— 609,000
Porcelain	1,890,000	— 828,000
Glass ware	827,000	— 385,000
Metal products	902,000	— 727,000
Machinery	927,000	— 546,000
Lumber	1,217,000	— 340,000
Strawbraid	438,000	— 73,000
Toys	1,193,000	— 223,000
Others	38,156,000	— 7,733,000

Imports into Japan

	Jan.-Feb., 1932	Inc. or Dec. as Compared with Jan.-Feb., 1931
	Yen	Yen
Rice and bran	1,584,000	+ 907,000
Wheat	8,430,000	+ 1,381,000
Beans	10,064,000	+ 2,914,000
Sugar	1,064,000	- 2,561,000
Heavy oil	5,892,000	+ 97,000
Gutta percha	3,279,000	+ 789,000
Ammonium sulphate	3,857,000	+ 2,968,000
Raw cotton	80,487,000	+ 28,658,000
Hemp	1,470,000	- 416,000
Wool	16,273,000	+ 496,000
Woollen yarn	1,178,000	- 262,000
Woollen textiles	3,384,000	+ 101,000
Coal	4,657,000	- 883,000
Ore	1,668,000	- 596,000
Iron	9,254,000	+ 1,809,000
Automobiles and parts	2,905,000	+ 930,000
Machinery	7,253,000	- 2,144,000
Lumber	5,096,000	+ 952,000
Bean cake	10,554,000	+ 4,064,000
Others	64,185,000	+ 2,316,000

POINTS FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS TO PALESTINE

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

NATURE OF DEMAND

Cairo, March 1, 1932.—The imports of Palestine consist in the main of totally manufactured goods, including prepared foodstuffs. There is a limited demand for raw materials, local industry being in the earlier stages of development, the few large and the many small plants being mainly engaged in converting the products of the soil into more advanced forms of consumption or utilization.

It must be kept in mind by Canadian manufacturers or exporters interested in foreign markets that Palestine is not an easy market for them to enter, it being mostly supplied by European producers who, besides being within convenient reach, also possess the additional advantage of cheaper wages. Moreover, the Palestinian tariff has but a single column of duties and no assistance may be looked for in this direction by Canadian exporters.

While quality may in some cases be taken into account by the purchaser in Palestine, this is rather the exception, and it may safely be said that *price* is the main factor in effecting sales in that market. In this respect Palestine differs but slightly from the countries of the Near East generally, where the purchasing power is low and where competition is extremely keen, especially amongst the European suppliers, who have for a long time looked upon these markets as a dumping ground for their excess production, their second-grade goods, rejects, and products which are no longer in fashion or are otherwise unsaleable in the countries of production. This practice is favoured by the lack of anti-dumping legislation and constitutes a factor which tends to retard the industrial development of these territories, the populations of which are not educated to distinguish between quality goods and products which seem good, but are inferior. Price is therefore a primary consideration.

STANDING OF IMPORTERS

Canadian exporters are to be warned against entering into relations with firms in Palestine who may write them direct, without first obtaining a reference as to their standing, and should not be led into neglecting this point merely

because the letter head or the body of the letter may appear satisfactory. This is a necessary precaution when dealing with any new market and is not necessarily specially applicable to Palestine.

Success in export trade depends in a very large measure upon the choice of an active and responsible agent or connection. For this reason Canadian exporters should make it a rule to obtain a reliable report on every foreign firm with whom they are in touch. This is one of the main functions of Canadian Trade Commissioners, and, as regards firms in Palestine, the office in Cairo should be consulted. This office will also supply the names of responsible importers.

BUSINESS METHODS

The import trade in Palestine is mainly carried on through the intermediary of commission agents. As the demand for any one line of products is limited, the majority of these commission agents handle several classes of goods. One of the leading importing firms in Tel Aviv, for example, state that they handle woollen yarns, hosiery, foodstuffs, and are, in a general way, interested in any article. There are a few old-established firms, but quite a number have only recently gone into the import business. There are comparatively few import houses which buy on their own account or carry stocks.

It is customary in Palestine, as in other Near East countries, to grant credit terms of thirty, sixty, or ninety days from arrival of goods or even longer, and it is difficult to carry on a business on the basis of cash against documents; even this is taken to mean cash against documents "on arrival of the goods." This state of things may be attributed mainly to lack of capital on the part of the buyers, and implies the selling of all or part of the goods before payment becomes due. It is also the result of competition.

The standing of the importer having been ascertained, the Canadian exporter should then forward catalogues, c.i.f. price lists and, if convenient, samples. The forwarding of these latter might, if any considerable expenditure is involved, be deferred until the importer has had an opportunity to compare prices and has expressed a favourable opinion or a desire to receive samples.

In the event of favourable advices from the importer, an exchange of correspondence should ensue to settle certain points, including, for instance, the amount of commission, how and when paid, cost of cables, responsibility for collections and bad debts, and leading up to the drawing up of an agreement in writing and the granting to the importer, possibly, of the exclusive representation of the Canadian firm in Palestine for a trial period of one year.

QUOTATIONS

Prices for Palestine should invariably be quoted c.i.f. Haifa or Jaffa, except for goods which may conveniently be shipped by parcel post, as it is impossible for the importer to readily obtain any information concerning ocean freight rates from port of shipment. C.i.f. quotations are therefore preferable to f.o.b. Canadian or United States quotations, while inland f.o.b. factory or city quotations are altogether useless.

Every effort should be made by the Canadian exporter to supply all the information that will enable the importer to quickly calculate as closely as possible the exact cost of the Canadian product on the quays in Palestine, so that he may compare its price with similar goods of foreign production on the market.

There are no direct steamship services from Canada to Palestine, but there are at least two lines which operate direct from New York, namely the Fabre Line (French) and the American Export Lines (American). Ocean rates may be obtained from these companies. Transshipment may be effected in British, French,

German, and Italian ports, but this adds to the cost of transportation. Steamship companies, it should be noted, ship under a minimum bill of lading, and with a view to cutting down the cost of transport, it may be possible to arrange for the grouping of a number of shipments through a forwarding company.

Instead of giving a series of discounts, such as 35-10-7½ per cent, it is preferable to quote a single discount, as for example 54 per cent.

The currency in which the quotation is made is also another point which requires consideration. The Palestinian importer should be free from worries in respect to exchange. While the easiest and safest method of quoting, in so far as the Canadian exporter is concerned, is the Canadian dollar, in view of the fact that this currency is seldom used in Palestine, it presents certain difficulties for the importer, especially if exchanges are unstable, as at the present time.

The Palestinian currency being based on the British system, the best method of quoting is in £ sterling, a currency which possesses the additional advantage of being internationally used in transactions.

PACKING

The importer should be consulted in regard to the necessity for any particular attention to be given to packing, because of weather conditions, handling, and so forth.

CATALOGUES

Exporters should supply importers with several copies of their catalogues. Arabic and Hebrew are the languages chiefly spoken, but English is officially recognized, while French is also fairly widely used in commercial offices. Literature should make its appeal chiefly by the judicious use of illustrations.

EXHIBITIONS

The "Levant Fair" is held periodically at Tel Aviv; the fifth exhibition is scheduled for April 7 to 30, 1932. The reported attendance at the last fair (in 1929) was 120,000. Exhibitors numbered 209 local and 121 foreign firms.

VISITING THE MARKET

There is no better way of obtaining a knowledge of the requirements of a market, of investigating the trade usages, peculiarities, preferences and customs of the people, than by actual contact with the inhabitants. Even for historical reasons alone, Palestine is well worth a visit.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND REQUIREMENTS OF PALESTINE*

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

With the establishment of the Civil Administration in 1920, following the war, a number of important modifications were made in the Palestinian tariff, then consisting of a uniform rate of 11 per cent ad valorem on all imports. The duty on materials of construction was reduced from 11 to 3 per cent ad valorem, and removed altogether on seeds and agricultural machinery. The municipal dues of 1 per cent were replaced by a surtax of 1 per cent on foreign imports, the general rate becoming 12 per cent ad valorem.

* This is the tenth of a series of reports by Mr. Lamontagne based on a recent visit to Palestine. The first, which covered geography, climate, history, population and government, was published in No. 1462; the second covering agriculture, forestry, water supply and fisheries, in No. 1463; the third, on mineral deposits, industries, labour, and electric light and power developments, in No. 1464; the fourth to the seventh, on foreign trade, in Nos. 1465 to 1468, the eighth, on transport and communications in No. 1469; and the ninth, on finance, currency and banking, in No. 1470.

In 1922 high duties were placed on certain categories of imports, such as benzine, sugar, spirits, etc.

In 1924 a radical change was made in the tariff. Specific duties were imposed on a considerable number of commodities in view of the decided advantages of this system over the ad valorem. With a few exceptions, the rate of duty applicable to all goods still subject to duty on value was maintained at 12 per cent ad valorem.

The import duties on machinery were abolished in 1925, as well as on coal, fuels, and oil-seeds.

In 1926 the export duties were abolished, except for a tax (10 per cent ad valorem) on antiquities. Raw materials required for the local industries were exempted from import duty, amongst others being raw cotton, raw wool, yarns used in the textile plants, acids, oils, caustic soda, mother of pearl, raw hides and skins, tanning extracts.

In December, 1928, the application of specific duties was further extended.

Benzine, alcoholic beverages, matches, tobacco, cigarettes, wine, and sugar are subjected to duties considerably higher than the average rates.

As in other countries, there are certain commodities the importation of which is prohibited on various grounds.

With a view to assisting agriculture, a system of permits was introduced in 1930 to regulate the importation of wheat and flour, while these two commodities (except the produce of Syria and Trans-Jordan) were subjected to heavy import duties.

The tariff therefore, while mainly a revenue instrument, has been drafted with a view to encouraging agriculture and industry by the imposition of protective duties on certain imports, while, on the other hand, lowering, or even abolishing, duties on raw products, materials or machinery required for the development of the country generally.

EXCISE DUES

Excise dues are collected on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, salt, and matches, while the trade in these commodities, except for salt, is also subject to licence fees.

INVOICE REQUIREMENTS

Customs require for presentation with the import entry of any goods, all invoices, insurance policies, bills of lading, letters and other documents relating to the despatch of the goods. In particular, invoices should give full details concerning (a) the value of the goods at the place where they were purchased, (b) freight charges, (c) insurance charges, (d) other charges, commissions, etc., in connection with the shipment.

VALUE FOR DUTY

The value for duty in the case of goods dutiable ad valorem is taken to be the price which an importer would give if the articles were delivered, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port or place of importation into Palestine.

The Director of Customs may, where the invoice price is not expressed in Palestinian currency, fix the rate at which the invoice cost shall be converted for the collection of duty.

SAMPLES

Trade samples imported by commercial travellers must be declared to the customs in writing showing the kind and value of each article. A deposit equivalent to the amount of the customs duty due thereon is collected by the customs authorities at the place of entry. If the samples are re-exported within a period of six months from the date of their arrival, the deposit is refunded

less the amount of customs duty on any articles which may not have been re-exported. The presentation of the original list of samples and customs receipts at the time of re-exportation is necessary.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Owing to the provisions of the Palestine Mandate of 1922, there is but a single column of duties in the Palestinian tariff.

Article 18 specifies that

the Mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against the nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations (including companies incorporated under its laws) as compared with those of the Mandatory or of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Similarly there shall be no discrimination in Palestine against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States, and there shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across the mandated area.

Subject as aforesaid and to the other provisions of this mandate, the Administration of Palestine may on the advice of the Mandatory impose such taxes and customs duties as it may consider necessary, and take such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country and to safeguard the interests of the population. It may also, on the advice of the Mandatory, conclude a special customs agreement with any State, the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

In virtue of the concluding provision of Article 18, a special agreement was concluded with Syria whereby Palestinian produce exported to Syria is exempt from duties in the latter country, and vice versa.

In respect of the Trans-Jordan there is no customs barrier, but Palestine pays to the Trans-Jordan a fixed sum representing its share of the import duties collected in Palestine for goods subsequently consumed in Trans-Jordan, less the Trans-Jordan import duty on certain goods consigned from Palestine to Trans-Jordan by rail in transit.

A *modus vivendi* with Egypt ensures to both countries the advantages of most-favoured-nation treatment.

The Mandatory Power (Great Britain) has adhered in the name of Palestine to commercial agreements with Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Persia, Poland, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

UNITED KINGDOM REQUIRES MARKING OF ADHESIVE INSULATING TAPE

The Board of Trade in the United Kingdom announce that an order under the British Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, effective from June 17 next, will require that imported adhesive insulating tape for electrical purposes must, on sale or exposure for sale, bear an indication of the country of origin. The indication of origin is to be applied to each roll of tape by stamping, printing, stencilling, impressing, or embossing as follows: (1) When the roll is sold or exposed for sale contained singly in a box, carton or other container, the mark of origin is to be on the container or on a label securely affixed thereto. (2) When wrapped singly in paper, tinfoil, or the like covering but with no other container, the mark of origin is to be on the outside wrapping of each roll or on a securely attached label. (3) In all other cases the mark of origin is required on a label securely affixed to the side of the roll. While nothing in the order requires an indication of origin on tape at the time of importation, these regulations are given in detail as any firm concerned may wish to learn whether the consignees require the goods marked at the time of export.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Restrictions on Apple Importations into France

J. FORSYTH SMITH, CANADIAN FRUIT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, March 19, 1932.—Under date March 8, 1932, the French Government have issued a decree with a view to preventing the introduction into France of the San José scale.

The following is a translation of the pertinent portions of the decree:—

In view of the danger to French orchards from the San José scale, which has been found in apples from the United States of America on the Paris market, fresh fruits from the United States, Australia, Canada, China, Japan, and New Zealand are prohibited from entry into and transit through France.

The importation of fresh fruits from other countries than those affected by the embargo is prohibited, unless shipments are accompanied by certificates from the competent authority of the country of origin, indicating the place of production.

Notwithstanding the prohibition above, the importation of certain categories of fresh fruits may be authorized, provided that they are handled in the country of origin in such a manner as to give every assurance that they are not carriers of San José scale. Such importation will be allowed under conditions fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, after advice from the consulting committee of scientific experts.

A further decree, under date March 15, gives effect to the proviso in the last paragraph above, as follows:—

The entry into France of fresh fruits originating and coming from the countries referred to in the decree of March 8 is authorized, with the following reservations:—

- (1) That the said products be accompanied by a certificate of sanitary inspection issued by the competent authorities of the countries of origin, guaranteeing absolutely that the fruit is free from San José scale.
- (2) That inspection be carried out on arrival, by an inspector of the French Sanitary Inspection Service, who will grant free entry, if the fruit is found to be unaffected, or will order its destruction or reshipment, if the reverse is found to be the case.

The transit of the fresh fruits referred to above is forbidden in bulk, and authorized in such packages as boxes, barrels, bags, cartons, or all similar containers.

The entry and transit in France of these fruits can only take place through the ports of Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Dunkirk, and through the customs office in Paris.

Fruit in Warehouses or Afloat March 8, 1932.—Apples and pears in boxes and wrapped in paper are admitted without certificate and without inspection. Barrelled apples are admitted without certificate, but subject to inspection.

Fruit found to be infected will be destroyed or reshipped at the importer's expense.

Shipments to Require Certificate.—The net result of the above is that Canadian apples will be admitted into France in the future as in the past, except that each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from scale, which will present no difficulty.

The only definitely unfortunate feature is the possible reaction on the Antwerp market, where considerable quantities of apples are bought for re-export to France. It is impossible, as yet, to judge fully as to the extent to which shipments may be permitted to cross the Franco-Belgian frontier, but the inclusion of the customs office, Paris, among the centres for entry, appears to indicate that shipments covered by certificate will be allowed to go forward to Paris for examination there. Unfortunately, a relatively small proportion of fruit bought in Antwerp by French buyers is intended for the Paris market, the north-eastern portion of France being the natural distributing area from Belgium. There is the further consideration that, unless French buyers bought whole carlots, it would be impossible to cover their purchases by certificate.

United States sanitary certificates have been submitted for the approval of the French Ministry of Agriculture. These certificates state that so many packages of apples originating in the United States loaded into a car of such and

such a number "were found after due diligence by an authorized inspector, making a complete inspection, apparently free from pests and diseases."

It is understood that the French authorities find this satisfactory, except that, in place of the word "apparently," they require the words "to his knowledge," and, after the word "pests," the words "chiefly or especially San José scale." It is believed that they will also require that the certificates shall be both in French and in English.

French Duty on Lumber Increased

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that a French decree of April 1, 1932, increases the minimum rates of duty on rough lumber to about three times the former minimum rates. The maximum duties remain unchanged. Prior to the coming into force of this decree the minimum duties on lumber ranged from 1.11 francs to 8.75 francs per 100 kilos, the maximum duties being four times these rates. The minimum rates plus a depreciated currency surtax of 11 per cent ad valorem apply to Canada. Further details of the new duties will be published on receipt of mailed advice.

French Import Quota for Canadian Timber

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1458 (January 9, 1932), page 58, regarding the French import quota for timber, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, cables on April 1 that the quota for imports of rough lumber from Canada for the ensuing quarter has been fixed at 469 metric tons and for dressed lumber at 531 metric tons. The quota for dressed lumber is already exhausted for almost every country except Canada, Austria, and Sweden. The importer must obtain import permit from the Government before April 15, 1932.

Increased Belgian Duties

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Brussels, cables that as from March 27 to the end of 1933, Belgian import duties have been increased 15 per cent (presumably 15 per cent of existing duties), with the exception of rates fixed by commercial treaties. Further details will be published on receipt of the Trade Commissioner's report by mail.

Changes in Tariff of Panama

Mr. J. A. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Panama City, writes under date March 24, 1932, that, under Decree 217 of December 26, 1931, amended by Decree of March 23, 1932, the import duties in Panama on certain commodities will be changed as from April 1, 1932. The increases or decreases on the more important articles of interest to Canadian firms are as follows (former rates in brackets): Potatoes, 10 cents per kilo gross (25 cents per 46 kilos); wheat flour, 1 cent per kilo (40 cents per 46 kilos); milk, condensed, evaporated and powdered, no change at 3 cents per kilo gross; fish of all kinds, dried, canned or pickled, 10 cents per kilo gross (15 per cent ad valorem); butter, 7 cents per kilo gross (15 per cent ad valorem); furniture of wood, except wicker, 30 per cent (15 per cent ad valorem). The new rates on rubber-soled shoes range from 25 cents to 75 cents per pair.

Other goods on which changes in duty have been made include cattle, poultry, meat, biscuits, corn, oat and rye meal, macaroni, vegetables, canned soups, preserved fruits, eggs, sugar, printed matter, corrugated and sheet iron, brooms, liquors, and perfumes.

The principal exports from Canada to Panama and the Canal Zone in 1930 were: Potatoes, \$189,041; flour, \$22,916; candy, \$1,294; whisky, \$127,104; rubber-soled shoes, \$3,372; tires, \$31,584; tubes, \$4,225; codfish, dried, \$43,748; mackerel, pickled, \$7,872; salmon, canned, \$5,514; milk, condensed, \$23,988; milk, evaporated, \$159,090; newsprint, \$27,489; lumber, \$27,734.

Increases in the Swedish Customs Tariff

Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes that the Swedish Government issued a Royal Resolution, effective February 1, 1932, which provides for additional customs duties to be levied on a long list of commodities. The following are of most interest to Canadian exporters:—

[100 kilograms equals 220 pounds; 1 Swedish krone equals \$0.27 at par]

	Per 100 Kg. Old Duty	New Duty
Live beaver, chinchilla, ermine, marten, mink, white, blue, black, silver and crossed fox, sable otter and fitchet.	Free	15% ad val.
Salmon and salmon-trout, cured or mild cured.	Free	Kr. 20
Apples and pears, fresh or merely cooked.	Kr. 10	Kr. 20
Unspecified conserves of meat, of fruits, berries, vegetables, mushrooms and roots, with the exception of beef, mutton, sardines, tunny-fish, sprats and similar kinds of fish preserved as sardines, and anchovies.		
Patent leather, dressed and semi-dressed, in pieces weighing at least 1 kg.	Kr. 50	Kr. 75
The same in pieces weighing less than 1 kg.	Kr. 65	Kr. 150
Patent leather in pieces, stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured.	Kr. 90	Kr. 200
Fur skins of beaver, chinchilla, ermine, marten, mink, white, blue, black, silver and crossed fox, sable, seal and otter, not dressed.	Kr. 100	Kr. 210
The same, dressed.	Kr. 350	Kr. 350 plus 15% ad val.
Silk, n.o.p., even if in combination with other textile materials: In small packets put up for retail sale.	Kr. 600	Kr. 600 plus 15% ad val.
Other.	Kr. 250	Kr. 550
N.B.—Silk intended exclusively for the manufacture of electric conducting wire or incandescent gas mantles is not subject to the additional duty.	Kr. 200	Kr. 500
Elastic ribbons and cords with rubber threads, containing silk. Braces, belts, bandoliers, garters, dress suspenders, sleeve holders and other similar articles; also parts thereof of textile materials, of elastic ribbons or cords containing silk. . . .	Kr. 400	Kr. 550
Wireless receiving apparatus and parts thereof, n.o.p., with the exception of electron tubes.	Kr. 400	Kr. 550
Automobiles for passengers except omnibuses, and parts thereof, wheels, chassis, coachwork, motor cycles and side cars. . .	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
Parts and accessories for constructing automobiles, except chassis and coachwork.	15% ad val.	20% ad val.
Grand pianos.each	12% ad val.	14% ad val.
Upright and square pianos.each	Kr. 200	Kr. 300
Gramophones, phonographs, and similar instruments for the reproduction of music, etc., also parts and accessories thereof, including gramophone needles.	Kr. 150	Kr. 225
	Kr. 50	Kr. 100

On the same date the Swedish Government adopted a Resolution providing for an excise tax of 300 kroner per 100 kilograms net weight, to be levied and collected on all silk goods manufactured in Sweden, excepting, as usual, silk to be used in other industries, as follows:—

- (1) Natural, undyed tussore silk.
- (2) Artificial silk fibres, not spun, and other similar textile fibres produced artificially from cellulose, in short lengths, as well as thread of such fibres.
- (3) Silk intended exclusively for the manufacture of electric conducting wire or incandescent gas mantles.

Egypt Increases Wheat and Flour Duty

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo, cables that the Egyptian tariff on wheat has been increased 100 milliemes per 100 kilos, and on wheat flour 140 milliemes per 100 kilos, effective from April 4. The millieme equals approximately one-half Canadian cent; 100 kilos equals 220·4 pounds.

Wheat duties in Egypt are on a sliding scale based on the prices quoted in sterling on the London Exchange per ton of Australian wheat c.i.f. Egyptian port. The rates on wheat, as increased, are as follows:—

Prices in Sterling	Rate of Duty Milliemes per 100 Kg.	Prices in Sterling	Rate of Duty Milliemes per 100 Kg.
£8 or over	280	£5 5s. to £5 10s.	520
£7 15s. to £8	300	£5 to £5 5s.	540
£7 10s. to £7 15s.	320	£4 15s. to £5	565
£7 5s. to £7 10s.	345	£4 10s. to £4 15s.	585
£7 to £7 5s.	365	£4 5s. to £4 10s.	610
£6 15s. to £7	390	£4 to £4 5s.	630
£6 10s. to £6 15s.	410	£3 15s. to £4	650
£6 5s. to £6 10s.	430	£3 10s. to £3 15s.	675
£6 to £6 5s.	455	£3 5s. to £3 10s.	700
£5 15s. to £6	475	£3 to £3 5s.	720
£5 10s. to £5 15s.	500	£3 or less	745

Flour duties are also on a sliding scale, the increased rates being as follows:—

Prices in Sterling	Rate of Duty Milliemes per 100 Kg.	Prices in Sterling	Rate of Duty Milliemes per 100 Kg.
£10 or over.	550	£7 5s. to £7 10s.	790
£9 15s. to £10.	570	£7 to £7 5s.	810
£9 10s. to £9 15s.	600	£6 15s. to £7	840
£9 5s. to £9 10s.	620	£6 10s. to £6 15s.	860
£9 to £9 5s.	640	£6 5s. to £6 10s.	880
£8 15s. to £9	660	£6 to £6 5s.	900
£8 10s. to £8 15s.	680	£5 15s. to £6.	920
£8 5s. to £8 10s.	700	£5 10s. to £5 15s.	940
£8 to £8 5s.	730	£5 5s. to £5 10s.	970
£7 15s. to £8	750	£5 to £5 5s.	990
£7 10s. to £7 15s.	770	£5 and less	1010

Tariff Preference in Turks and Caicos Islands

A new tariff ordinance which came into effect in the Turks and Caicos Islands on March 22, 1932, establishes a tariff preference for goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Jamaica, or any other part of the British Empire. Manufactured goods in general are subject to a preferential rate of 10 per cent ad valorem, compared with a general tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem. Several food products are subject to specific duty, and on these the preferential rate is one-third lower than the general tariff rate. Some goods are duty free from all sources.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 45 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1470 (April 2), page 544, regarding an increase from 35 per cent to 40 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of April 1 this percentage has been further increased to 45 per cent.

Canadian Trade Commissioners should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 4

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending April 4, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending March 29, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending March 29	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 4	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1567	\$.1566	7
Belgium	Belga	.1549	.1550	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0299	.0329	6
Denmark	Krone	.2307	.2308	5
Finland	Markka	.0196	.0194	8
France	Franc	.0436	.0437	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2641	.2640	6
Great Britain	Pound	4.1855	4.1804	3½
Greece	Drachma	.0143	.0143	12
Holland	Guilder	.4480	.4488	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1941	.1943	7
Italy	Lira	.0575	.0574	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0195	.0198	7½
Norway	Krone	.2224	.2208	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0376	.0388	7
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0839	.0839	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2245	.2264	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2152	.2159	2
United States	Dollar	1.1087	1.1100	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2869	.2858	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0676	.0721	—
Chile	Peso	.1210	.1343	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0588	1.0656	6
Mexico	Peso	.3770	.3749	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3076	.3108	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1718	.1803	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5127	.5133	—
Cuba	Peso	1.0588	1.1092	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2771	.2708	—
India	Rupce	.3229	.3232	7
Japan	Yen	.3708	.3685	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4457	.4467	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3699	.3579	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4725	.4952	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Barbados	Dollar	.8870	.8824	—
Trinidad	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2576	4.2291	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8870	.8824	—
Martinique	Franc	.0436	.0437	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0436	.0437	—
Australia	Pound	3.3500	3.3460	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.2927	4.2874	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

202. CANNED GOODS.—Dutch agent desires to represent Canadian exporters of canned goods.

203. CANNED GOODS.—Dutch agent desires to receive quotations c.i.f. Rotterdam and Dutch East Indian ports on canned salmon, sardines, and lobster; tomato catsup; corned beef.

204. FISH MEAL.—An agent in Hamburg, Germany, is anxious to find a Canadian shipper of white fish meal showing analysis of about 70 per cent protein, 3 per cent oil, and 2 per cent salt.

Miscellaneous

205. ESSENCE OF TURPENTINE.—Firm in Milan are desirous of importing essence of turpentine, for which there is a good market provided prices are competitive. Offers are required.

206. ROSIN.—Firm in Milan are in a position to place considerable quantities of rosin, provided prices are competitive. Producers are requested to submit offers.

207. FANCY GOODS.—A New Zealand firm of manufacturers' representatives desire to hear from Canadian manufacturers (not already represented in New Zealand) in a position to supply fancy goods lines, including celluloid specialties, toilet requisites, novelty jewelry, toys and similar commodities.

208. FRINGES.—A manufacturers' agent in Melbourne would like to represent a Canadian firm manufacturing furnishing fringes, suitable for curtain and bedspread edgings. Quotation required c.i.f. Melbourne, or parcel post per gross yards, 2-inch and 3-inch widths, put up on cardboard 3 dozen yards per roll and packed four rolls in a box. Samples in triplicate with shade cards should be addressed to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, by parcel post only.

209. FACE CLOTH AND FUR FABRICS.—A manufacturers' agent in Melbourne would like to represent a Canadian manufacturer of face cloth and fur fabrics, samples on file. Quotations should be c.i.f. Melbourne. Interested firms should send samples to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, by parcel post only.

210. LEATHER CLOTHS, ETC., FOR BOOKBINDING.—Representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of leather cloths, book cloths, leatherettes and leather cloth stockings for bookbinding. Full information with c.i.f. prices, samples, terms and commissions should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

211. LEATHER PORTFOLIOS.—An importer and manufacturers' representative in Harbin asks to be supplied with specifications and quotations on leather portfolios.

212. LEATHER.—Representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturers of the following leathers: calf, dice calf, kid (white and coloured), morocco, suede (white and coloured), seal (regular, Levant and Labrador). Full information and prices are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce. Replies, giving full information, c.i.f. prices, terms and commissions, should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

213. SPRUCE EXTRACT.—An Australian firm of indent agents would like to import spruce extract for the tanning of leather. Prices c.i.f. Melbourne, together with sample and full particulars, required.

214. PAPER.—A firm of commission agents in Havana desire to represent Canadian exporters of newsprint, wrapping paper, on commission basis only.

215. DOMESTIC WOODENWARE.—A London firm of import merchants wish to receive Canadian offers of domestic woodenware.

216. WOODENWARE.—A London firm of import agents wish to receive Canadian offers of woodenware.

217. BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.—A London firm of import merchants wish to receive Canadian offers of butchers' sundries.

218. HICKORY WOOD.—An Australian firm desire to make contact with Canadian sources of hickory planks and strips to be used in making carriage woodenware. Further details may be obtainable on application to Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

219. DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD.—A Brussels importer desires to hear from Canadian exporters of Douglas fir plywood in view of an agency arrangement.

220. ANIMAL HAIR.—An agent in Berlin, Germany, wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of animal hair.

221. RAW WOOL.—An agent in Berlin, Germany, wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of raw wool.

222. INSULATING TAPE.—A Birmingham firm desire samples and quotations on black adhesive insulating tape for electric insulation, supplied in rolls in weights varying from 1 ounce to 8 ounces and widths $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch. They are prepared to contract for half-ton lots assorted, and also to undertake representation in the United Kingdom.

223. PETROL PUMP HOSE.—A Birmingham firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of petrol pump hose, constructed with woven cotton outer jacket, rubber interlining and flexible metallic tube in the following sizes: $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 1-inch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bore. They are in a position to contract for 1,000 feet assorted. They will be prepared to undertake representation in the United Kingdom.

224. RUBBER MATTING.—A Birmingham house desires to be quoted on rubber matting, general width 36 inches, thickness $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sizes of rolls 50 yards long. Patterns pyramid, fine flute and broad flute, qualities black and grey. They are prepared to contract for one-ton lots assorted and also to undertake United Kingdom representation for Canadian manufacturers.

225. RED AND GREY GRANITES.—A Birmingham firm, who have been importing Finnish granite, would like samples and prices of Canadian red and grey granites, polished and unpolished. Quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port in sterling are desired.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Bedford, April 15 and May 13; Duchess of York, April 22 and May 20; Duchess of Richmond, April 29; Duchess of Atholl, May 6—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30; Ascania, April 14; Antonia, May 12—both Cunard Line.

To London.—Beaverburn, April 15 and May 13; Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6; Beaverdale, May 20—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, April 22 and May 20; Alaunia, April 29; Aurania, May 6—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Manchester.—Manchester Producer, April 21; Manchester Division, April 28; Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Kastalia, April 27; Concordia, May 21—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, May 7.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, April 14 and May 12; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, April 23; Athenia, May 6; Letitia, May 20—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnesk, May 20—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnesk, May 20—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Head Line, April 27 (cargo accepted for Londonderry and Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, April 22; Beaverhill, April 29; Beaverford, May 6; Beaverburn, May 13; Beaverville, May 20—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, April 25; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 20—all County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, April 25; Kings County, May 7; Lista, May 20—all County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, April 29; Kings County, May 7; Evanger, May 26—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, April 14 and May 12; Montclare, April 21—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, April 27; Bochum, May 11; Murla, May 25—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluca, May 7; Valfiorita, May 18; Vallarsa, May 22—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Gorm, Scandinavian-American Line, April 25; Odensholm, second half April; Korsholm, first half May—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, April 23 and May 7 and 21; a steamer, Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 16 and 30 and May 14.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, April 29; Chomedy, May 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Rodney, April 22 and May 20; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), April 29; Lady Somers, May 6; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 13—all Canadian National.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Hesperides, Houston Line, April 21.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calumet, April 25; Cochrane, May 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 31.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, Canadian National, May 17 (also calls at Bluff).

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Adriatic, White Star Line, April 11 and May 16; Nitonian, Leyland Line, April 13; Incemore, April 29; Newfoundland, May 21—both Furness Line.

To London.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11; London Exchange, Furness Line, May 3; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16.

To Manchester.—Nitonian, Leyland Line, April 13.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11.

To Glasgow.—Salacia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, April 11.

To Antwerp.—Westernland, April 10; Pennland, April 24—both Red Star Line.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, April 23 and May 21; Gripsholm, May 4; Kungsholm, May 12—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Rosalind, April 19; Nerissa, May 3—both Furness-Red Cross Line; Incemore, April 29; Newfoundland, May 21—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, April 15 and 29; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 16 and 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, April 17; Lady Nelson, May 10; Lady Hawkins, May 17—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, April 13 and May 11; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), April 27 and May 25—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion Line, April 20.

To Bermuda, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Transporter, Canadian National, April 23.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart, April 13 and May 16; Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 2—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 3; Chomedy, May 24—both Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Constructor, Canadian National, April 23.

From Saint John

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, Manchester Line, April 14.

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Athens, April 28; a steamer, May 25—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, Ocean Dominion SS. Corp., April 13.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, April 20; Lady Hawkins, May 4; Lady Drake, May 18—all Canadian National.

To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Benito, April 14; San Bruno, April 28—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, April 26 and May 14; Empress of Britain, May 29—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Parthenia, April 13; Moveria, April 27—both Balfour Guthrie & Co. (also call at Glasgow); Logician, April 17; a steamer (also calls at Avonmouth), April 26—both B. W. Greer & Son.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, Fred Olsen Line, April 16.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Bonnington Court, Canadian Transport Co., April 10; Benvorlich, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 5.

To Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.—San Antonia, Empire Shipping Co., April 23.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 20.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., April 15.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, Silver-Java Pacific Line, May 5.

To Arica, Antofagasta and Valparaiso.—Charcas, C. Gardner Johnson, April 24.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Ixion, April 26; Tyndareus, May 24—both Blue Funnel Line; Hiye Maru, May 5; Heian Maru, June 2—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23; Empress of Canada, May 7; Empress of Russia, May 21—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, April 22; Aorangi, May 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, May 7; Kota Baroe, June 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, April 27 (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin); Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 21 (also calls at Brisbane, Adelaide and Fremantle).

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Coast, April 15; Golden Cloud, May 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Dinteldyk, April 10; Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8; Loch Monar, May 22—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, April 23; Knute Nelson, May 26—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—San Antonia, April 23; Washington, May 11; Wyoming, June 1—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—California, April 29; Rialto, May 19—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Axel Johnson, April 30; Canada, May 23—both Johnson Line.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Ira, April 17; West Mahwah, May 1—both Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line; Hardanger, April 15; Brandanger, May 15—both Westfal-Larsen Co. Line (also call at Rio de Janeiro).

To Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados.—Cressington Court, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., April 12.

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Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution".

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Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
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 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
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 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
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 Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Points for Exporters: Leaflets covering the following countries: Australia; Belgium; the Bahamas; Brazil; British Honduras; China; Colombia; Cuba; France; Germany; Hayti; Hongkong; India; Jamaica; Japan; Mexico; British Malaya and Siam; New Zealand; Panama; South Africa; British West Indies; Netherlands; and the United Kingdom. (Free.)
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 West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930). (Price 25 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Census of Canada.

Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce.
 Canada, 1930.
 Year Book of Canada.
 Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.
 Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.
 Trade (Internal), Prices, cost of living, capital movements, etc.

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Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY AND CONTINUITY OF SUPPLIES

An Appeal to Canadian Exporters and Producers

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, draws attention to the fact that the Department's representatives in Great Britain state plainly that they are handicapped in their efforts to maintain the flow of Canadian products in that country by lack of uniformity of quality and the indifference regarding continuity of supply on the part of Canadian exporters. Due to these handicaps, while the Department has been doing its best to develop the market for Canadian products and has met with a considerable measure of success, the results accomplished are not so great as they would be were more attention paid to these two points.

The High Commissioner for Canada in London wrote in a recent communication as follows:—

"We are careless about uniformity of quality, and would seem to be almost indifferent about continuity of supply. You will readily appreciate how unsatis-

factory it is when we have secured a customer for Canadian business to have him report to you shortly after that he can only get supplies intermittently or that the goods he does get vary very considerably in quality."

The complaints regarding lack of continuity of supply have been made in regard to a number of commodities, including cattle, bacon, eggs, butter, and canned goods, while lack of uniformity of quality has been periodically alleged against certain commodities. The Minister knows that in certain cases exporters are fully aware of these shortcomings and are not to blame as they are dependent upon the primary producers. On the other hand, lack of continuity of supplies is, it is regretfully noted, frequently due to the spasmodic interest shown in export trade by Canadian producers.

This situation is one that calls for immediate remedy, and an appeal is made to the various interests concerned to do their utmost to ensure that not only uniformity of quality be secured, but that the Canadian products in demand in the United Kingdom should move in an uninterrupted flow. In that way the benefits that should accrue to the Dominion from the preferences under the new general import tariff of Great Britain will be more fully secured.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FRANCE IN 1931

HERCULE BARRÉ, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, March 24, 1932.—The impression is widespread that the acute depression, which threatens to disrupt the whole industrial and economic structure of the world, has hardly been felt in France. This feeling is probably due to the large and continuous movement of gold to this country during past months and to the numerous newspaper reports and comments on this development. The impression, however, is not justified by the facts, and a study of industrial and trade statistics will show that conditions at the end of 1931 show the same trend in France as in other countries.

It is true that France has not been affected to the same extent as the other great nations of the world, and that her currency is in no immediate danger of depreciation. The main reason for this relative prosperity is that France is in a position to supply a very high proportion of her own needs and does not depend on foreign sources of supply to the same extent as most other great industrial countries. Another factor which has helped to soften the effects of the depression is the fact that France did not participate to the same extent as the United States and other industrial countries in the tremendous expansion in production and credit which characterized the few years preceding the depression.

It was inevitable, however, that France should feel the effects of the depression in 1931, for the very reason that her relative prosperity and the comparatively small reduction in the buying power of the people have tended to keep the cost of living at a high level and have made it impossible to reduce production costs in the same proportion as in other countries where wages and staffs have been greatly reduced and the burden of industrial taxation is not as heavy as in France. The monetary situation has also been a serious handicap in the latter part of 1931. While many foreign countries, favoured by the depreciation of their currency, were finding it possible to export a wider range of products to France in competition with local industries, French producers found themselves at a disadvantage in foreign markets due to the comparatively high exchange value of the franc.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM

Faced with an increasingly unfavourable balance of trade and the danger of widespread unemployment, the French Government was forced to resort to drastic measures in order to stem the current of importation and prevent it from degenerating into wholesale dumping. A system of quotas restricting imports of certain commodities and designed to bring aid to those industries in the greatest need of protection against foreign competition was adopted in 1931. Customs duties were increased on many items and a surtax ("currency depreciation tax") was applied to goods imported from countries whose currency was depreciated.

These measures, which affect a constantly increasing number of commodities, have undoubtedly had the effect of giving agriculture and industry a breathing spell and allowing the liquidation of accumulated stocks of French products. The system, however, has the great disadvantage of preventing a reduction in the cost of living and makes it more difficult to place French production on a competing basis with that of other countries. For that reason the volume of French export trade cannot be expected to increase in the near future, especially if there is no change in the monetary situation and foreign currencies remain at the present depreciated levels.

A brief study of the main indices of business activity will suffice to give a picture of conditions in France at the close of the year.

UNFAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

At the end of 1931 France was faced with a visible unfavourable trade balance amounting to roughly 11,778,000,000 francs, compared to an unfavourable balance of 8,081,000,000 francs in 1930. This increase is serious enough in itself, but is aggravated by the fact that tourist expenditure in France and revenue from foreign investments decreased considerably in 1931 due to the smaller number of visitors and the reduced dividend payments on international securities. These "invisible exports," which in past years could be relied upon to offset the deficit in exports of commodities, failed by far to accomplish this purpose in 1931. That this increasing unfavourable balance of trade did not bring about the depreciation of French currency is due entirely to the enormous influx of foreign capital during the year, a movement which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

UNEMPLOYMENT

It is very difficult to estimate accurately the number of unemployed in France due to the failure of a great number to register. There were 147,000 officially registered as totally unemployed at the end of 1931 as compared to 11,952 at the end of 1930. It is estimated, however, by competent authorities that there were 300,000 totally unemployed and some 2,000,000 partially unemployed in France during the month of December, 1931.

RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL RETURNS

Railway car loadings in 1931 show a decrease of 8.36 per cent compared to 1930, the number of cars loaded having decreased from 23,862,442 to 21,866,829. Average earnings of all railways decreased by 9.54 per cent.

The slowing up in industrial production was most evident in those industries which depend on foreign markets to absorb a large proportion of their output, such as the iron and steel, textile, and automobile industries. The general production index of basic industries shows a decrease of 27 per cent as compared to 1930. Iron and steel production decreased by 3,500,000 metric tons,

while the production of the automobile and textile industries decreased by over 15 per cent. There was a decrease of 35 per cent in the consumption of raw materials in industries.

FALLING REVENUES

Another highly unfavourable factor in the situation and an indication of the times is the important decrease in fiscal revenue during the year, especially in customs duties, sales tax, and other sources depending on commercial activity. The total revenue from all taxation amounted to 44,378,000,000 francs compared to 46,136,000,000 francs in 1930. This decrease in revenue was not accompanied by a proportionate decrease in public expenditure, and the French Government is faced with a difficult situation. It seems impossible to increase at the present time the burden of taxation which is already heavier in France than in the great majority of countries, and it seems difficult, on the other hand, to decrease expenditure in a proportion sufficient to balance the budget for 1932-33. This situation is causing a great deal of anxiety.

The economic situation in the French colonies also gives cause for some concern, and although Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia can be said to be more prosperous than the majority of countries depending largely on exports of raw materials, their export trade and trade balances have suffered considerably from the slowing up in commercial activity and the drop in commodity prices. It is felt, however, that when the present world crisis has run its course these colonies will resume the economic development that has been so remarkable in the past.

TRADE OF FRANCE IN 1931

HERCULE BARRÉ, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, March 24, 1932.—The total value of the foreign trade of France in 1931 amounted to roughly 72,500 million francs as compared to 95,346 millions in 1930, a decline of 22,725 millions or nearly 24 per cent. This important decrease affected both imports and exports, but the latter to a much greater extent than the former. From a study of the tables given below it will be seen that imports show a decline compared to 1930 of 10,311½ million francs, or nearly 20 per cent, while exports decreased by 12,414 millions or nearly 30 per cent.

In the case of imports, the decline in value was greatest in raw materials for industry, which show a decrease of 10,287 million francs or approximately 35 per cent. Imports of manufactured products show a smaller decrease amounting to 2,200 million francs or roughly 19·5 per cent. Contrary to the general trend, imports of food products show an increase of 2,176½ millions over 1930. This increase is quite important, and is due entirely to the smaller crops harvested in 1930 compared to 1929.

With regard to exports, there is a decrease in all three main classes of commodities. Exports of manufactured goods come first with a decline in value as compared to 1930 of 8,000 million francs or 30 per cent. Exports of raw materials for industry come next with a decrease in value of roughly 2,812 millions, and exports of food products show a decline of 1,600 million francs.

The decrease was greater for exports than for imports, and the deficit in the visible trade balance of France is much greater than at the end of 1930. The unfavourable balance amounted to 11,778 millions for 1931 compared to 9,675 millions for 1930, an increase of 2,103 million francs. During 1913 the value of imports was greater than the value of exports by 1,541 million gold francs or roughly 7,700 million paper francs compared to 11,778 millions in 1931. The amount of the visible unfavourable balance in 1913 was equivalent to 18 per cent of the total value of imports compared to 28 per cent in 1931.

A comparison of the tonnage of imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 shows that the decrease, due to the continued falling off in prices of commodities, is not so great in weight as in value. Imports in 1931 show a decrease in volume of 2,824,292 metric tons as compared to 1930, while exports decreased by 6,350,758 metric tons.

In the case of imports, the decrease in volume is greatest in raw materials for industry, which fell off 5,236,568 metric tons or 10 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the decrease in this class of goods is much smaller in volume (10 per cent) than in value (35 per cent). Imports of manufactured articles show a decrease in volume of 312,548 metric tons or roughly 13 per cent. Imports of food products, however, increased in volume by 2,724,824 tons.

The total decrease in the volume of imports amounted to 2,824,292 tons or not more than 4.5 per cent.

In the case of exports, the decrease is also less marked in volume than in value. The total decrease in volume was 6,350,758 tons or roughly 17 per cent, while the decrease in value, as shown above, amounted to nearly 30 per cent.

Exports of raw materials decreased in volume by 4,925,492 tons compared to 1930, and exports of food products by 555,925 tons. In the case of manufactured products the decrease is important and amounts to 869,341 tons or 18 per cent.

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

The following table shows the monthly trade balances of France in 1931:—

1931	Imports Francs	Exports Francs
January	3,816,897,000	2,573,756,000
February	4,064,872,000	2,757,331,000
March	3,929,424,000	3,075,861,000
April	3,901,650,000	2,876,797,000
May	3,574,706,000	2,438,165,000
June	3,914,315,000	2,512,623,000
July	3,635,953,000	2,419,829,000
August	3,189,869,000	2,316,106,000
September	3,345,851,000	2,434,654,000
October	3,128,299,000	2,534,630,000
November	2,890,990,000	2,385,081,000
December	2,806,476,000	2,096,494,000

Although a decrease in the unfavourable trade balance was registered during the last quarter of the year, this can hardly be taken as evidence of improvement in the general economic situation. It is due mostly to an important decrease in imports of raw materials for industry caused by a further slowing up of production in the most important industries.

The value of imports and exports for the year 1931 in comparison with 1930 is given below, together with a comparison of the tonnage covering the same period:—

FRENCH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Values in 1,000 Francs

Imports	1931	1930	Difference
Food products	13,998,614	11,822,106	+ 2,176,508
Raw materials	19,037,529	29,324,997	— 10,287,468
Manufactured articles	9,163,159	11,363,709	— 2,200,550
Total	42,199,302	52,510,812	— 10,311,510
Exports			
Food products	4,285,045	5,885,920	— 1,600,875
Raw materials	7,179,851	9,992,079	— 2,812,228
Manufactured articles	18,956,431	26,957,222	— 8,000,791
Total	30,421,327	42,835,221	— 12,413,894
Unfavourable balance	11,777,975	9,675,591	

FRENCH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*Concluded**Weights in Metric Tons of 2,204 Pounds*

Imports	1931	1930	Difference
Food products	9,100,820	6,375,996	+ 2,724,824
Raw materials	46,933,553	52,170,121	— 5,236,568
Manufactured articles	2,061,526	2,374,074	— 312,548
Total	58,095,899	60,920,191	— 2,824,292
Exports			
Food products	1,588,485	2,144,410	— 555,925
Raw materials	24,304,722	29,730,214	— 4,925,492
Manufactured articles	3,936,227	4,805,568	— 869,341
Total	30,329,434	36,680,192	— 6,350,758
Unfavourable balance	27,766,465	24,239,999	

TRADE OF THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION IN 1931

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One Belgian franc = \$0.0278 Canadian at par; 1 metric quintal = 100 kilograms = 220 pounds]

Brussels, March 10, 1932.—In 1931 imports and exports of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union amounted respectively to 386,757,161 metric quintals valued at 23,964,359,000 Belgian francs and 246,194,286 metric quintals estimated at 23,235,797,000 Belgian francs; those for 1930 to 420,316,875 metric quintals of a value of 31,047,016,000 Belgian francs and 237,470,921 metric quintals totalling 26,151,571,000 Belgian francs. A comparison between the import and export figures for the two years indicates therefore a reduction of 33,559,714 metric quintals in the volume of imports and of 7,082,657,000 Belgian francs in their value, and an increase of 8,723,365 metric quintals in the volume of exports, their value showing a decline of 2,915,774,000 Belgian francs. It denotes also that the difference in the volume of imports over exports has been reduced from 182,845,954 to 140,562,875 metric quintals, that is to say, by 42,283,079 metric quintals, and the deficit in the balance of trade has passed from 4,895,445,000 Belgian francs in 1930 to 728,562,000 Belgian francs in 1931, the considerable sum of 4,166,883,000 Belgian francs having consequently been written off the debit side.

The approximate average value, per metric quintal, of imports and exports respectively stood at 63 and 93 francs in 1931 against 74 and 111 francs in 1930. The fall in prices experienced in 1931 as compared with 1930 was therefore represented by 11 francs per metric quintal in imports and 18 francs per metric quintal in exports. On the other hand, the ratio of exports to imports—expressed in value—was 96.8 in 1931 against 84.2 in 1930.

From the standpoint of the ratio of exports to imports, notable progress was observed in 1931, with the result that the deficit of the balance of trade was reduced—a situation which may be attributed to a regression in imports and lower prices rather than to more favourable conditions in external trade. The decrease in imports was mainly due to smaller purchases of raw materials by Belgian manufacturers consequent upon reduced industrial activities.

TREND OF EXTERNAL TRADE

The volume of imports remained during 1931, with the exception of the months of September and October, under the monthly average for 1930, September disclosing the highest figure and November the lowest, and each of the

four quarters of 1931 was under the quarterly average for 1930. On the other hand, the volume of exports presented in 1931 a monthly average which was greater than that for the previous year, the highest figure being reached in June and the lowest in December, while the quarterly average in 1930 was exceeded in the first three quarters of 1931. In 1931 the balance of trade showed a surplus in February, June, and September, almost even figures for exports and imports in October and November, and a deficit for the other months of the year. As in the preceding year, there was a deficit for each quarter. Quantities and values of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union's external trade for each quarter of 1931 as compared with the quarterly average of 1930 are given in the following table:—

	1930 Quarterly Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	1931 Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Imports (m. quintals)	105,079,219	97,453,888	93,052,303	100,712,662	94,538,308
Imports (1,000 Belgian fr.)	7,761,754	6,335,648	6,345,989	5,876,744	5,495,978
Exports (m. quintals)	59,367,730	61,814,613	65,133,122	64,254,761	54,991,790
Exports (1,000 Belgian fr.)	6,537,893	5,923,570	5,913,663	5,729,524	5,414,644
Balance of trade (deficit in 1,000 Belgian fr.)	-1,223,861	-412,078	-432,326	-57,220	-81,334

TRADE BY COMMODITY GROUPS

In 1931 as compared with 1930, increases were observed in the volume of imports of such commodity groups as living animals, foodstuffs and beverages, and gold and silver; and in the value of imports of living animals and gold and silver. Decreases were shown in the volume of imports of raw materials, and manufactured and semi-manufactured products; and in the value of imports of foodstuffs and beverages, raw materials, and manufactured and semi-manufactured products. As regards the volume of exports, all the commodity groups mentioned above, with the exception of manufactured products, showed increases, while in value, exports of living animals, foodstuffs and beverages, and gold and silver indicated increases, and those of raw materials and manufactured products disclosed decreases.

The following tables show imports and exports of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, under the commodity groups as established by the Brussels Conference of December 31, 1931:—

Imports

	1931 Volume In Metric Quintals	1930 Volume In Metric Quintals	1931 Value In 1,000 Belgian Francs	1930 Value In 1,000 Belgian Francs
Living animals	395,794	316,690	217,390	217,048
Foodstuffs and beverages	45,038,359	37,966,145	5,570,625	6,787,025
Raw materials	332,325,266	370,755,135	10,858,148	14,574,752
Manufactured products	8,997,623	11,278,826	7,095,781	9,348,623
Gold and silver	119	79	222,415	119,568
Total	386,757,161	420,316,875	23,964,359	31,047,016

Exports

	1931 Volume In Metric Quintals	1930 Volume In Metric Quintals	1931 Value In 1,000 Belgian Francs	1930 Value In 1,000 Belgian Francs
Living animals	222,859	171,878	213,808	152,646
Foodstuffs	10,355,004	7,189,305	2,015,205	1,932,972
Raw materials	178,428,466	168,395,980	7,887,870	7,979,101
Manufactured products	57,186,765	61,712,633	13,009,596	15,995,488
Gold and silver	1,192	1,125	109,318	91,364
Total	246,194,286	237,470,921	23,235,797	26,151,571

The following tables show detailed figures of imports and exports according to the commodity groups corresponding to the sections of the tariff and official statistics:—

Imports

Commodity Groups	Volume		Value	
	In Metric Quintals 1931	1930	In 1,000 Belgian Francs 1931	1930
Living animals and products of the animal kingdom	5,266,947	4,771,820	3,104,447	3,853,353
Products of the vegetable kingdom	47,955,257	41,950,262	5,114,280	7,068,446
Mineral products	288,133,895	325,302,194	4,703,143	5,887,492
Foodstuffs; beverages, etc.	5,398,013	4,709,798	1,156,078	1,471,318
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	7,357,811	5,734,367	1,001,252	962,912
Waxes of all kinds, soaps, oils, greases, etc.	84,048	65,961	46,172	42,291
Hides and peltry, and manufactures thereof	27,811	38,358	282,827	371,845
Products of the textile industry	446,532	539,883	1,407,339	1,880,719
Clothing, underclothing and made-up goods of all kinds	60,806	79,706	221,063	265,328
Wood and wood wares, cork wares	15,856,829	18,620,568	977,703	1,375,990
Rubber and manufactures thereof	49,200	58,165	123,742	165,199
Paper and its applications	2,840,076	2,488,564	607,166	707,210
Wares of stone and other mineral materials, pottery	2,395,111	3,778,616	197,445	276,276
Glass and glasswares	188,390	236,727	76,467	86,368
Metals and metal wares	9,107,337	9,825,553	2,033,850	2,755,771
Machines, engines and apparatus	883,572	1,449,592	1,657,350	2,448,010
Vehicles other than those for railways	597,721	546,126	762,188	873,201
Clockmakers' wares; instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified	9,137	9,238	111,972	118,954
Musical instruments	8,539	14,809	42,935	75,606
Arms	2,961	5,006	10,945	13,360
Miscellaneous articles	87,168	91,562	325,995	347,367
Total	386,757,161	420,316,875	23,964,359	31,047,016

Exports

Commodity Groups	Volume		Value	
	In Metric Quintals 1931	1930	In 1,000 Belgian Francs 1931	1930
Living animals and products of the animal kingdom	2,214,873	1,562,809	2,073,254	2,175,999
Products of the vegetable kingdom	10,567,802	7,067,228	1,676,005	1,429,664
Mineral products	146,693,282	138,501,026	2,468,871	2,408,762
Foodstuffs; beverages, etc.	1,832,107	2,092,439	616,348	739,267
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	20,835,938	17,945,149	1,503,432	1,503,698
Waxes of all kinds, soaps, oils, greases, etc.	46,974	61,425	21,910	31,153
Hides and peltry, and manufactures thereof	100,655	146,781	520,070	749,187
Products of the textile industry	1,257,773	1,301,379	2,946,757	3,423,613
Clothing, underclothing and made-up goods of all kinds	180,350	173,202	547,736	631,527
Wood and wood wares, cork wares	1,699,967	2,172,149	257,947	354,117
Rubber and manufactures thereof	98,407	91,332	320,405	341,374
Paper and its applications	852,411	800,242	478,756	521,134
Wares of stone and other mineral materials, pottery	13,837,125	14,311,222	1,514,620	1,457,405
Glass and glasswares	2,350,343	2,744,453	834,254	1,020,246
Metals and metal wares	41,849,563	46,121,275	5,392,965	6,885,250
Machines, engines and apparatus	1,179,630	1,647,241	1,027,748	1,390,229
Vehicles other than those for railways	328,583	397,547	523,487	670,426
Clockmakers' wares; instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified	869	2,329	7,526	15,203
Musical instruments	760	1,171	3,403	5,111
Arms	6,869	10,699	76,155	122,701
Miscellaneous articles	260,005	319,823	424,148	512,505
Total	246,194,286	237,470,921	23,235,797	26,151,571

As is apparent from the above tables, increases were observed in 1931 as compared with 1930 in the volume of imports of such commodity sections as

living animals and products of the animal kingdom, products of the vegetable kingdom, foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, chemical and pharmaceutical products, waxes, soaps, oils and greases, paper and articles of paper, and vehicles other than those for railways; and in the value of imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, and waxes, soaps, oils and greases. Decreases were shown in the volume of imports of mineral products, hides, peltry and manufactures thereof, products of the textile industry, clothing, underclothing and made-up goods of all kinds, wood and wood wares, rubber and manufactures thereof, wares of stone, mineral materials and pottery, glass and glasswares, metals and metal wares, machines, engines and apparatus, railway and electric material, clockmakers' wares, musical instruments and arms; and in the value of all commodity groups, with the exception of chemical and pharmaceutical products, and waxes, soaps, oils and greases. As regards the volume of imports, it can be said in a general way that agricultural products showed increases, while those of raw materials and semi-manufactured and manufactured products disclosed decreases.

In common with imports, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union's exports registered in 1931, as compared with 1930, an increase of 8,723,356 metric quintals; in value they represented, owing to lower prices, a loss to Belgium and the Luxemburg of 2,915,774,000 Belgian francs. A regression was noted in the volume of exports of manufactured products, and an increase in that of exports of agricultural products.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

France in 1931, as in 1930, was the principal source of supply of imports (exclusive of transit trade) into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, followed by the German Customs Union (Zollverein), the Netherlands, the United States, Great Britain, Argentina, the Belgian Congo, Russia, British India, Australia, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, Roumania, Italy, Sweden, Brazil, Canada, etc. The main sources of importation into and destinations of exports from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union are as follows, with the available figures for 1930:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
	Figures in 1,000 Belgian Francs			
Total	23,964,359	31,047,016	23,235,797	26,151,571
France	4,171,914	5,515,274	4,125,370	4,117,037
German Customs Union	4,048,162	5,170,953	2,388,807	2,986,040
Netherlands	3,516,301	4,022,449	2,967,037	3,344,786
United States	2,102,403	3,105,719	1,148,627	1,293,025
Great Britain	1,957,552	2,831,734	4,914,992	4,995,300
Argentina	1,255,695	1,551,705	406,864	712,326
Belgian Congo	978,962	1,185,960	421,075	693,559
Russia	470,101	.....	56,178	.....
British India	444,473	.....	466,613	.....
Australia	372,250	.....	40,940	.....
Finland	328,001	.....	77,311	.....
Switzerland	318,869	381,792	691,042	666,181
Denmark	318,339	.....	378,137	.....
Roumania	309,179	.....	36,780	.....
Italy	263,871	356,145	499,323	597,461
Sweden	252,284	.....	364,295	.....
Brazil	241,197	.....	143,168	.....
Canada	206,638	289,916	202,166	.....

It is worthy of note that according to the official statistics and, in the absence of these, to reliable sources, exports from all the above countries to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in 1931 show declines as compared with 1930.

TRADE WITH CANADA

In the official statistics of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, imports from Canada for consumption in Belgium and the Luxemburg were estimated

for 1931 at 2,716,275 metric quintals, totalling 206,638,000 Belgian francs (\$5,-739,945 at par), and for 1930 at 2,197,046 metric quintals of a value of 289,-916,000 Belgian francs (\$8,053,223 at par), while exports to Canada from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in 1931—figures for 1930 are not available—amounted to 1,064,446 metric quintals valued at 202,166,000 Belgian francs (\$5,615,723 at par). These figures disclose that in 1931, as compared with 1930, while a decrease was shown in the value of Canada's exports to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, due to the general fall in prices and depreciation of Canadian currency, there was a notable advance in volume. From the standpoint of both volume and value the balance of trade was in 1931 favourable to Canada.

Figures relating to imports from Canada into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in 1931 and 1930 and exports to Canada from the Union in 1931 are supplied in the following table, quantities and values being given under the twenty-one commodity sections of Belgian statistics as full details will not be available for several months:—

Commodity Groups	Imports from Canada				Exports to Canada	
	1931	1,000 Belgian Quintals	1930	1,000 Belgian Quintals	1931	1,000 Belgian Quintals
Living animals and products of the animal kingdom.. . . .	6,802	4,069	2,379	2,132	1,850	9,007
Products of the vegetable garden ..	2,320,254	159,805	1,742,196	224,316	8,239	5,200
Mineral products.. . . .	336,653	22,543	410,894	39,877	313,601	5,275
Foodstuffs, beverages, etc.	2,970	1,976	3,789	2,765	4,403	2,513
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	529	68	111	23	190,169	20,507
Waxes of all kinds, soaps, oils, greases, etc. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Hides and peltry and manufactures thereof	18	159	18	302	293	7,448
Products of the textile industry ..	29	22	136	109	10,139	29,695
Clothing, underclothing and made-up goods of all kinds.. . . .	45	40	2	115	1,764	2,124
Wood and wood wares, cork wares..	2,986	371	1,737	414	26,735	2,637
Rubber and manufactures thereof ..	1,490	2,741	2,077	4,839	24	107
Paper and its applications.. . . .	30,416	9,417	19,336	7,214	7,605	9,607
Wares of stone and other mineral materials, pottery	1	1	7	1	19,761	27,119
Glass and glasswares	6	6	5	1	113,369	34,237
Metals and metal wares	12,826	4,038	12,130	5,622	364,541	37,483
Machines, engines and apparatus..	1,186	1,167	2,123	1,950	307	407
Vehicles other than those for railways.. . . .	2	16	2	9	31	36
Clockmakers' wares; instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified. ....	.....	2	.....	1	4	30
Musical instruments	1	6	.....	2	7	86
Arms .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	6,493
Miscellaneous articles	61	191	104	269	1,071	2,101
Total.. . . .	2,716,275	206,638	2,197,046	289,961	1,064,446	202,166

Taking into account only imports for consumption in Belgium and the Luxemburg, the above figures do not present an adequate picture of Canada's export trade to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, as Canadian goods in transit, principally to the port of Antwerp, amount to a considerable sum. In fact, during the past year Canadian goods in transit were valued, according to Belgian official statistics, at 289,254,000 Belgian francs, or approximately \$8,034,834 at par. Canada's total exports to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, including goods in transit, may consequently be estimated at \$13,774,779.

CONCLUSION

As was to be expected, the balance of trade of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union for 1931 suffered from the effects of the world-wide depression.

It is true that the margin between imports and exports was reduced and that the volume of exports was slightly larger, but it may be stated that the principal cause of the reduction in the deficit of external trade is to be traced to the diminution in imports and the general fall in prices. However, a certain vitality has been observed in the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union's external trade during the past year. But the current year, owing to continuously increasing duties on all sides, quota measures applied to a gradually mounting number of commodities, restrictions in respect to foreign currencies, direct or indirect premiums on exports, etc., may present difficulties in export trade with Belgium and Luxemburg.

COMMODITY MARKETS OF THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

WHEAT

Imports of wheat into the Netherlands in 1931 increased in volume, but decreased in value. The upward trend in quantity continued from 654,662 metric tons in 1929 to 707,816 metric tons in 1930 and 773,294 metric tons in 1931. As regards values, the respective figures were 79,491,000 fl., 65,178,000 fl., and 41,621,000 fl. The average price per metric ton of imported wheat declined therefore from 121.42 fl. in 1929 to 92.08 fl. in 1930 and to 52.82 fl. in 1931.

Among the countries from which wheat was imported, Russia occupied first position during the period under review with 315,448 metric tons, followed by the United States (108,254 tons), the Argentine (80,404 tons), and Canada (80,017 tons). During the preceding year the United States was first, the Argentine second, Russia third, and Canada fourth. As far as volume is concerned, imports from Canada increased by 24 per cent when compared with the preceding year, although owing to lower prices there was a slight decrease in value, the respective figures being 5,561,524 fl. and 5,056,000 fl.

Particulars regarding the imports of wheat from the principal countries of origin, together with comparative figures for 1930, are as follows:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Germany	3,520	244	51,901	2,488
Belgium	19,750	1,927	19,686	1,154
Great Britain	489	35	.....	.....
France	45,665	4,355	.....	.....
United States	214,362	20,051	108,254	6,355
European Russia	126,015	8,986	315,448	15,990
Poland	2,178	194	3,324	209
Roumania	40,441	3,918	48,842	1,924
Indian Empire	408	35	.....	.....
Argentina	172,460	17,724	80,404	4,515
Canada	60,692	5,562	80,017	5,056
Chile	2,020	163	.....	.....
Colombia	3,184	336	.....	.....
Australia	15,761	1,569	59,080	3,594
Lithuania	200	13	.....	.....
Norway .. . . .	.....	.....	5,275	287
Total	707,816	65,178	773,294	41,621

The year 1931 saw the introduction of the Netherlands wheat mixing law, which made it necessary that millers use 20 per cent of domestic grown wheat from July 4. This amount was increased to 22½ per cent on September 7. This legislation, as will have been seen, has not interfered with the normal importa-

tion of foreign wheat into the Netherlands, beyond having somewhat strengthened the demand for the better-quality grades with a high gluten content. It has, however, had the effect of stimulating the production of home-grown wheat, which is being sold at a price above the world market level. As a result, the acreage under wheat in Holland increased from 142,100 acres in 1930 to 191,020 acres in 1931. It is stated that because of this increased domestic production it will be necessary in the course of the present year to revise the wheat mixing law in order to increase the percentage of Dutch-grown wheat which must be used.

CORN

In common with several of the other coarse grain groups, the importation of corn increased in volume but fell in value. The total quantity brought into the country during the period under review was 1,570,991 metric tons valued at 62,294,000 fl., compared with 1,125,788 metric tons valued at 72,089,000 fl. in 1930. As far as the former figure is concerned, roughly 87 per cent came from the Argentine alone, with most of the balance from Roumania, Belgium, Russia and Bulgaria. In 1930 the Argentine also occupied first place with 522,977 metric tons, Roumania following with 352,833 metric tons, whereas imports from the latter country dropped to 76,839 metric tons last year. Corn is the principal feedstuff which is used by the large and important swine industry in the Netherlands.

RYE

In 1930 Russia was the principal shipper of rye to Holland, having been credited with 86,954 metric tons out of a total from all sources of 183,776 metric tons. In 1931 she retained this same position, the imports from that country increasing to 213,272 metric tons out of a total from all sources of 256,989 metric tons. The values of the total imports in 1930 and 1931 were, respectively, 10,302,000 fl. and 10,065,000 fl. Canada is credited with 17,745 metric tons (825,000 fl.) of rye during 1931, which puts the Dominion in second place. This was an increase from 2,947 metric tons in 1930 (166,033 fl.). Much smaller quantities came from Germany, the Argentine, the United States, and Roumania.

OATS

There was a fall in the total importation of oats from 158,247 metric tons in 1930 to 137,012 metric tons in 1931. Canada's share in this trade increased from 3,181 metric tons (264,750 fl.) to 27,303 metric tons (1,705,000 fl.).

Russia occupied the leading position among exporting countries with 70,648 metric tons, followed by the Argentine with 30,864 metric tons; Canada was in third place.

BUCKWHEAT

The importation of buckwheat into Holland also registered a slight rise, having gone up from 24,141 metric tons (2,404,000 fl.) in 1930 to 28,574 metric tons (2,323,000 fl.) in 1931. The United States was at the head of the list of supplying countries, having been credited with 12,224 metric tons, Canada came second, and Poland, which was well to the rear, was in third place with 2,717 metric tons.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH APPLES

Imports of fresh apples also showed an increase as regards both quantity and value, although Canada's proportion in this trade declined. The United States is the principal source of supply as far as apples are concerned, and in

1931, out of the total imports of 19,829 metric tons, 13,656 metric tons came from that country. The value of all imports was 3,720,000 fl., while those coming from the United States were valued at 2,886,000 fl. Limited quantities of fresh apples are listed as having been imported from Belgium, Great Britain, and Germany. For the most part, however, these represent re-exports of American or Australian fruit which have been brought into Holland via German ports. Imports from Canada weighed 967 metric tons (149,712 fl.) in 1930, and in 1931, 187 metric tons (25,554 fl.). Particulars regarding apple imports from principal sources of supply, with comparative figures for 1930, are appended:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Germany	290	48	301	49
Belgium	1,653	176	2,645	217
Great Britain	1,410	286	325	89
United States	9,431	2,219	13,656	2,886
Sweden	421	70	....	....
Austria	127	19	....	....
Jugo-Slavia	199	29	....	....
Switzerland	9	3	715	87
Czechoslovakia	77	14	....	....
Canada	967	150	187	26
Australia	1,520	347	946	187
New Zealand	204	50	367	95
Lithuania	256	33	....	....
Northern Ireland	202	21	412	46
Total	16,933	3,494	19,829	3,720

OTHER FRESH FRUITS

Pears are imported into Holland in varying quantities, which depend largely on price. In 1931 the total was 7,136 metric tons as against 3,551 metric tons in 1930. Belgium was the principal country of origin, with 3,101 metric tons. The United States was second with 1,607 metric tons, and Germany third with 1,606 metric tons. Total imports of plums came to 2,469 metric tons (671,000 fl.). These were all of European origin, having come principally from Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Comparatively small quantities of cherries are brought in from Germany and Belgium.

DRIED APPLES

The demand for dried apples was somewhat greater during 1931 than was the case in the preceding year, and imports went up from 3,097 metric tons (1,400,000 fl.) to 4,542 metric tons (1,998,000 fl.). Practically all of these came from the United States, that country having been credited with 4,218 metric tons (1,894,000 fl.): Canada was second with 86 metric tons (26,000 fl.); in 1930 the Dominion was credited with 120 metric tons (44,730 fl.). Bleached quarters from California are very popular in Holland.

DRIED PEARS

Small quantities of dried pears are brought in from the United States, which also supplied 5,448 metric tons of prunes out of a total of 5,554 metric tons. Imports of dried apricots also totalled 1,864 metric tons, with 90 per cent of this quantity coming from the United States and smaller lots from Germany and Russia.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

As far as these products are concerned, the United States is one of the leading purveyors, with smaller quantities coming from France, Belgium, and Italy. A certain volume of business has been done during the year in Canadian pears put up in plain syrup. The trade statistics show the total imports of canned

pears to be 251 metric tons (220 tons from the United States). The same country supplied 952 metric tons of canned peaches out of a total of 965 metric tons. Similarly, 326 metric tons of canned apricots came from the United States out of a total of 345 metric tons. Pineapples come from the East Indies, and also from the United States.

Holland is a large producer and exporter of fresh vegetables, and consequently the importation of these products, either fresh or canned, is small. Peas and corn are brought in from the United States in small lots, while tomatoes come from Italy, and peas principally from France and Belgium. Tomato catsup is imported from the United States, Canada, and Italy. Canned asparagus is in good demand: imports in 1931 totalled 224 metric tons (130,000 fl.). The United States here again was the only supplier of importance with 120,000 fl. A few early potatoes are imported from Malta and Italy, but Holland is an exporter rather than an importer of these products.

VEGETABLE FEEDSTUFFS

Linseed cake and linseed meal are extensively used as a feedstuff. Imports rose from 120,909 metric tons in 1930 to 142,111 metric tons in 1931, the values having been 12,831,000 fl. and 11,319,000 fl. respectively. Regarding the 1931 figures, 94,425 metric tons came from the United States; 29,408 metric tons from Germany, and 4,398 metric tons from Canada. Smaller quantities came from the Argentine, British India, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

Apart from linseed cakes, 68,308 metric tons of ground nut cakes entered the country in the course of the year. Out of this figure slightly more than 40,000 metric tons were from Germany, and 21,000 metric tons were from British India. Most of the soya bean cake which is used enters via Germany, that country having been credited with 24,187 metric tons out of a total of 28,272 metric tons.

Non-specified animal feedstuffs, including damaged grains, fell from 13,712 metric tons in 1930 to 10,434 metric tons in 1931. Great Britain is shown as the country of origin of 3,352 metric tons, Canada of 1,806 metric tons, and Belgium of 1,612 metric tons.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Raw Cotton.—Imports of raw cotton went up from 32,618 metric tons in 1930 to 37,654 metric tons in 1931. All of this comes from the United States, although a small percentage of the total is imported via Belgium.

Raw Rubber.—As regards raw rubber, 4,282 metric tons (1,829,000 fl.) were used in 1931 in comparison with 5,120 metric tons (3,531,000 fl.) in 1930.

MINERALS, METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Iron Ore.—Most of the ore imported into the Netherlands comes from Spain. Out of a total of 486,285 metric tons which was entered in 1931, 208,681 metric tons came from that country. Sweden was second with 115,138 metric tons, followed by France, North Africa, and Norway.

Manganese Ore.—Russia supplied 28,684 metric tons out of the 30,343 metric tons of manganese ore which were brought in in 1931.

Iron Pyrites.—The total iron pyrites imports during the period under review were 322,306 metric tons. Spain was the principal supplier, followed by Italy and Portugal.

Coal.—Holland is both an importer and exporter of coal, although imports are in excess of exports. During 1931, 8,500,731 metric tons of coal were imported against exports of 4,093,087 metric tons. The principal outlets for exports are Belgium and France; Germany is the leading country of origin

among those from whom this country purchased coal, followed by the United Kingdom.

Cement.—Imports of cement fell from 803,459 metric tons in 1930 to 744,414 metric tons in 1931. Germany and Belgium between them supply 95 per cent of all imports.

Natural Stone.—Owing to the topography of the country there is no natural stone in the Netherlands, and consequently annual imports run into many hundreds of thousands of tons, most of which come from Belgium.

Steel and Steel Products.—As far as steel and steel products are concerned, this country is a substantial importer and the volume trade is confined to Belgium and Germany. There are smaller quantities of more specialized articles from the United Kingdom, and often from as far away as the United States, but the comparative value and quantity is small.

Stoves.—Most of the stoves for heating purposes, also those burning both coal and gas for cooking, when imported into the Netherlands, come from Germany and Belgium, with the former country well ahead of the latter. There are limited imports from the United Kingdom, and mention is made also of the United States, but these two countries between them do not control 2 per cent of the imports.

Central Heating Equipment.—Central heating equipment also for the most part comes from Germany and Belgium, with smaller quantities from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Central heating, while not extensively employed in the Netherlands, is becoming more popular, and the newer and more modern houses are beginning to be so equipped. The use of oil-burning equipment is also becoming more common; the comparatively high cost, however, is very restrictive. A number of burners are on the market, including products from the United States, France, and Sweden.

Lead in Blocks.—Lead in blocks was imported in 1931 to the extent of 23,267 metric tons (3,548,000 fl.) in comparison with 22,764 metric tons (5,075,000 fl.). Belgium is credited with being the principal country of origin (10,021 metric tons), followed by the United States (4,542 metric tons), Mexico (4,355 metric tons), Spain (3,339 metric tons), and Canada (596 metric tons).

Raw Zinc in Blocks and Bars.—Imports of this commodity totalled 8,869 metric tons (1,257,000 fl.) during the period under review. Norway headed the list with 3,795 metric tons, followed by Belgium (1,879 tons), the United States (1,305 tons), and Canada (711 tons). In addition, 356 metric tons of zinc in sheets was also imported from Canada out of a total of 9,416 metric tons. Germany, followed by Belgium, was the principal supplier of sheet zinc.

Mica.—A demand exists for mica, principally for use in stove construction. Importers contend, however, that the Canadian product is too dark in colour, and is also not as free from flaws as the mica which is imported from India and Africa.

Raw Aluminum.—Raw aluminum is imported principally from Germany, with smaller quantities from Switzerland and Belgium. The United States was credited with 26 metric tons in 1931. Manufactures of aluminum also come for the most part from European countries.

Gypsum.—Germany supplies more than 50 per cent of the gypsum imported, most of the balance coming from Belgium and France.

Asbestos.—The quantity of asbestos imported into the Netherlands is not large. In 1931 it came to 271 metric tons in comparison with 252 metric tons in 1930. Canada participated in this trade, but it is probable that when statistics are available the United Kingdom will appear as the principal country of origin.

FLOUR AND FLOUR PRODUCTS

Wheat Flour.—The period under review has seen a radical alteration as far as the importation of wheat flour is concerned. This has been caused by the wheat mixing law which became effective on July 4, 1931, and which greatly retarded the importation of foreign flour. Owing to the impending restrictions, imports received a temporary stimulus during the month or two preceding the date when the law became effective, but this was more than offset by the decrease in the foreign purchases which took place between July 1 and the end of the year. Under the new legislation, it is still possible to bring in limited quantities of foreign flour for specific purposes such as the manufacture of macaroni, rusks, and biscuits, while bakers are allowed to use $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the imported product for special purposes. The formalities necessary in connection with the securing of unmixed foreign flour are onerous, however, and it is probable full advantage is not being taken in so far as absorbing the total quota allowed is concerned.

Imports of wheat flour, which had risen to 159,723 metric tons (22,360,000 fl.) in 1930, fell to 114,575 metric tons (11,121,000 fl.) in 1931. The United States, which is the principal supplier of flour to the Dutch market, suffered heavily, imports from that country having dropped from 124,538 metric tons to 64,921 tons. The only exporting country to show any increase was France. During the middle of the year French flour, mostly from Strassbourg mills, was very competitive, and this had the effect of swelling the figures from that country by an appreciable degree.

Imports from Canada gained slightly in volume, but fell in value. Particulars regarding the imports of wheat flour from the principal sources of supply, with comparative figures for 1930, are appended:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Germany.. . . .	2,807	223	957	67
Belgium.. . . .	5,833	780	6,238	585
Great Britain.. . . .	2,796	385	2,676	273
France	13,851	1,588	30,752	2,081
United States.. . . .	124,538	18,126	64,921	7,207
Poland	535	35	....	....
Denmark	191	29	....	....
Argentina	366	38	....	....
Canada	5,957	789	6,268	671
Australia	2,614	338	1,776	159
Total	159,723	22,360	114,575	11,121

OTHER PRODUCTS

Imports of flour ground from grain other than wheat or buckwheat came to 3,983 metric tons in 1931, with Germany the principal country of origin. The great bulk of this is probably accounted for by rye flour. Holland is an exporter rather than an importer of rice and rice products, and hence the limited imports of these articles are of little significance.

Malt.—Malt imports in 1931 came to 16,502 metric tons (2,811,000 fl.). Germany supplied about 50 per cent of this quantity, followed by Czechoslovakia with 25 per cent. Great Britain and Hungary were the most important countries among the others from whom imports were drawn.

Oatmeal, Oat Corn, and Wheat Flakes.—In 1931 imports of oatmeal, oat corn, and wheat flakes are given as 13,575 metric tons in comparison with 16,261 tons in 1930. Germany headed the list of suppliers (7,261 metric tons), followed by the United States (4,751 tons), and Canada (1,375 tons). The respective contributions of these three countries in 1930 were 12,531, 3,288, and 197 metric tons.

Macaroni, etc.—Macaroni, vermicelli, and allied products are imported for the most part from Italy.

Biscuits.—There are a few lines of biscuits that are purchased in the United Kingdom, but the volume of these is insignificant.

Potato Flour.—Holland is an exporter rather than an importer of potato flour, although 4,754 metric tons came into the country during the period under review, which was supplied by the United Kingdom, Germany, and Russia.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The value and volume of different chemicals and allied products imported into the Netherlands are large. Canadian participation is small, however, and prospects of this increasing cannot be regarded as being particularly favourable owing to the intense competition prevailing.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumes, etc.—A wide range of proprietary medicines and allied articles, perfumes and articles such as toothpaste, cold cream, and other cosmetics are imported into the Netherlands from abroad. In the trade statistics they are classified under a separate heading. The total imports during the year weighed 916 metric tons and had a value of 2,465,000 fl. France was the leading supplier with slightly more than one-third of the total, followed by Germany, the United States, and Great Britain.

Calcium Carbide.—Dutch imports of calcium carbide average from 12,000 to 13,000 metric tons a year, all of which comes from European sources. In 1931 the exact figure was 12,480 metric tons with a value of 1,422,000 fl. Switzerland is credited with 5,869 metric tons (667,000 fl.), Germany with 3,004 tons (337,000 fl.), Italy with 1,347 tons (154,000 fl.), and France with 1,012 tons (122,000 fl.). The balance was accounted for by imports from Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

Ammonium and Copper Sulphate, etc.—Ammonium sulphate is imported from Germany and Belgium; copper sulphate from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany. The total imports of sulphuric acid in 1931 were 96,666 metric tons, of which quantity 80,409 tons came from Belgium. The total imports had declined from 185,329 tons in 1930.

Printing Inks.—Importations of printing inks were 1,094 metric tons in comparison with 1,000 metric tons during the preceding period. Germany is credited with 418 metric tons, Great Britain with 283 tons, and France with 212 tons. Most of the balance was of Belgian origin.

Moving Picture Films.—Statistics give the weight of imported moving picture films at 34 metric tons with a value of 688,000 fl. Of this quantity 16 metric tons (401,000 fl.) were from Germany, and 8 metric tons from the United States (117,000 fl.). Most of the remaining imports were from the United Kingdom and France.

Photographic Films.—Undeveloped photographic films of all sorts were imported to the extent of 178 metric tons, with 100 tons from Germany, 19 tons from Belgium, 17 tons from the United Kingdom, 16 tons from France, 14 tons from the United States, and 12 tons from Canada.

Raw materials for paint industry came for the most part from neighbouring European countries. In addition there are small imports of white lead from the United States, while a few shipments of synthetic ochre have been received from Canada. As regards dyes, the bulk of the imports are from Germany, small quantities coming from Switzerland and France.

Under the general heading of this group, Canada was credited during the year with imports weighing 27 metric tons (115,569 fl.). Exports of chemicals and chemical products from Holland to Canada, however, were very much greater, exceeding Canadian exports by a ratio of approximately six to one.

ECONOMIC NOTES ON PALESTINE

YVES LAMONTAGNE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cairo, March 18, 1932.—Conditions in Palestine during 1931 were quiet, and while there was no improvement in trade, there were no serious business failures. The Palestinian pound being equivalent in value to the pound sterling, the purchasing power of the country was adversely affected by the abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard last September, while commodity prices increased. This suspension, however, has had the effect of stimulating building activity in Palestine, especially in Tel Aviv.

With the continuance of the world depression in 1931, expenditure by the Jewish Agency has again been on a reduced scale. In 1930 the Jewish Agency spent £P422,000, of which £P155,000 was on colonization and £P94,000 on public instruction. In the month of August receipts for the next two years were estimated at £P360,000, reducing credits for colonization to £P66,000, and for public instruction to £P56,000, while £P96,000 would be utilized to pay off debts. Further cuts of £P10,000 in the sum to be devoted to colonization and of £P20,000 in credits for public instruction have been decided upon as being unavoidable.

HAIFA HARBOUR

The main breakwater, 2,205 metres in length, was completed towards the end of the year, and while the harbour works will not be completed until about July, 1933, sufficient protection is afforded to shipping for discharging and loading cargo in calm water.

SHIPPING

Steam vessels to the number of 806 entered in the foreign trade of Palestine during the year 1931 as against 813 in the previous year; the total tonnage was 1,809,929 tons against 1,895,540. The number of British steamers entered decreased from 237 to 206, while steamers of Italian nationality increased from 162 to 209. There were 23 steamers entered in 1931 flying American colours, compared with 25 in 1930.

TRADE

The trade statistics show that the value of goods consigned from the United Kingdom to Palestine in 1931 represented 16·81 per cent of the total imports compared with 16·66 per cent in 1930. The percentage of Germany decreased from 10·91 to 10·74, that of the United States fell from 5·13 to 4·33, and of France from 4·13 to 3·59. On the other hand, Roumania's share of imports rose sharply from 3·54 per cent in 1930 to 6·05 per cent in 1931; that of Italy from 3·55 to 4·12 per cent; and that of Russia increased from 1·07 per cent to 2·36 per cent.

Imports for consumption decreased from a total value of £P6,985,258 (\$34,018,000) in 1930 to £P5,940,000 (\$28,037,000) in 1931, or about 17 per cent, while exports dropped from £P1,896,095 to £P1,572,061.

The decrease in the value of imports was in large part due to lower prices. There was an increase in imports of wheat, 21,196 tons of foreign wheat being purchased in 1931 as against 2,476 tons in 1930. Imports of cotton piece goods decreased from a value of £P478,545 in 1930 to £P358,385 last year, while imports of woollen fabrics also declined from £P150,135 to £P106,305. Decreases were also registered in clothing and footwear imports. Some 665 motor cars were imported in 1931 compared with 848 in the previous year, while imports of rubber tires were valued at £P37,513 as against £P47,994.

INDUSTRY

The total value of Palestinian manufactures exported in 1931 fell to £P374,165 as compared with £P449,388 in 1930. The principal product contributing to this decrease was soap, exports of which were valued at £P119,941 only (3,883 tons) in 1931, as against £P206,259 (5,964 tons) in the previous year. The other main exports of manufactures were wines (£P30,592), cement (£P20,450), olive oil (£P18,945), artificial teeth (£P16,152), stockings (£P16,075), wearing apparel (£P15,924), leather handbags (£P6,033), raisins (£P4,900), and sesame oil (£P4,608).

Over twenty new factories were established in 1931, including a plant for the manufacture of wooden cases for oranges.

Oranges.—Exports of oranges in 1931 totalled 2,616,451 cases valued at £P886,356 compared with 2,857,041 cases valued at £P857,223 in 1930.

Cement.—The local needs in cement are supplied by the local industry, which also exported 8,941 tons in 1931, as against 12,351 tons the previous year. Some 4,725 tons of cement were imported last year compared with 5,154 tons in 1930.

Potash.—The first export shipments of potash from the Dead Sea, on a commercial scale, were made towards the end of the year.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco cultivation in 1931 was 13,483 donums (3,100 acres) as compared with 23,500 donums (5,400 acres) in 1930, the yields (including tombac) being 440,700 kilos and 957,955 kilos respectively. Overproduction has resulted in low prices, causing a reduction in the area cultivated. The tobacco grown is manufactured locally in factories which are for the most part subsidiaries of the British-American Tobacco Company.

AIR NAVIGATION

In October last the Sea of Galilee was made a station on the Imperial Airways London-India route, passengers travelling to and from Samakh or Tiberias by rail or road.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CANADA, 1931

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

(NOTE.—100 kin equals 132 pounds.)

Tokyo, March 19, 1932.—Imports from Canada into Japan in 1931 were valued at 35,672,842 yen as compared with 46,164,489 yen in 1930 and 68,729,648 yen in 1929, showing decreases of 20,491,647 yen and 43,056,806 yen respectively. Exports to Canada in the year under review amounted to 13,067,136 yen as compared with 17,884,784 yen in 1930 and 27,096,148 yen in 1929, showing decreases of 4,817,648 and 14,029,012 yen respectively. Canada in 1931 had thus a favourable trade balance of 22,605,706 yen. A summary of Canada's trade with Japan for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 is as follows:—

	1931 Yen	1930 Yen	1929 Yen
Imports from Canada.. . . .	35,672,842	46,164,489	68,729,648
Exports to Canada.. . . .	13,067,136	17,884,784	27,096,148
Favourable balance of trade.. . . .	22,605,706	28,279,705	41,633,500

Chief among the imports from the Dominion to show a decline in 1931 were wheat, lead, zinc, paper pulp, and automobile parts. Imports of wheat were valued at 7,937,725 yen in the year under review, which represents a decline in value of 6,918,827 yen as compared with the 1930 imports and of 27,335,576 yen as compared with 1929. In 1929 Canada supplied 50 per cent of Japan's wheat imports, with the United States and Australia each supplying 25 per cent. In 1930 the United States supplied 45 per cent, Canada 35 per cent,

and Australia 20 per cent. In 1931 Australia supplied 68 per cent, Canada 25 per cent, and the United States 7 per cent. Australia's rise to first place as a source of supply has been due almost entirely to the fall in the value of Australian currency as compared with that of Canada and the United States. Statistics of Canadian flour imports are not available, but it is known that imports have declined since 1930. Wheat flour imports in 1931 amounted to only 470,171 yen in value as compared with 2,252,523 yen in 1930, a reduction of 1,782,352 yen. Imports of lead from Canada amounted to 43,063,400 kin valued at 4,240,877 yen in 1931 as compared with 40,802,200 kin valued at 5,049,487 yen in 1930—a decrease in value of 808,610 yen, although an increase in quantity. Zinc imports from Canada also increased in quantity during 1931 as compared with 1930, although a decline in value of 504,476 yen took place. Pulp imports from Canada amounted to 82,921,800 kin valued at 5,200,455 yen in 1931 as compared with 73,938,600 kin valued at 5,459,570 yen—again an increase in quantity although a reduction in value of 259,115 yen. Imports of automobiles and parts thereof from Canada only amounted to 21,154 yen, a decline of 167,578 yen as compared with 1930. Automobile tires accounted for the major portion of the 1930 imports of automobile parts, and this large reduction is due to the transference of shipments from Canadian factories to the parent establishments in the United States. It is hoped, however, that this lost business may be in part regained in 1932.

As against these declines, imports from Canada showed increases in the value of the following products: Lumber by 1,045,152 yen as compared with 1930 and by 2,666,794 yen as compared with 1929; printing paper by 1,154,164 yen as compared with *nil* in other years; machinery by 10,344 yen, and beef by 2,113 yen as compared with 1930.

WHEAT

The importation of wheat into Japan in 1931 underwent a considerable change, particularly in so far as countries of origin were concerned. The total quantity imported, according to official statistics, was 794,609 short tons valued at 32,935,940 yen for 1931, as compared to 532,163 tons valued at 41,509,081 yen for the previous year and 807,288 tons valued at 70,896,184 yen during 1929. From these figures it may be seen that although the quantity imported last year is almost equal to the 1929 figure, the value is less than half—an illustration of the great fall in the price of wheat within the last two years.

For the first time in the last four years Australia has been the chief source of supply. Previously, Canada and the United States have been the principal suppliers, but owing to the fact that Australia had a large exportable surplus together with a much depreciated exchange rate, wheat from that country was able on the average to undersell Canadian or American wheat by from \$2 to \$3 per ton.

The following table shows the quantity and value of wheat imported into Japan during the last three years, together with the principal countries of origin:—

	1929	1930	1931
ChinaShort tons	14,848	14	2
Yen	1,597,698	802	44
KwantungShort tons	29,070	2	.....
Yen	3,082,444	165	.....
United StatesShort tons	161,012	224,334	58,358
Yen	15,044,782	17,961,913	2,523,134
CanadaShort tons	438,879	195,196	171,443
Yen	35,273,301	14,856,554	7,937,725
AustraliaShort tons	158,570	126,117	564,583
Yen	15,407,863	8,689,501	22,466,051
OthersShort tons	4,902	2	223
Yen	490,096	146	8,986
TotalShort tons	807,288	532,163	794,609
Yen	70,896,184	41,509,081	32,935,940

From the above it will be seen that Australia supplied more than 68 per cent of the total importation, while Canada's share was between 20 and 25 per cent. Australia secured a larger proportion of the total trade than any other country has done for the last four years, Canada supplying slightly more than 50 per cent in 1929.

The business of importing wheat into Japan is in the hands of a comparatively small number of firms, and for all practical purposes it is controlled by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi interests, the two largest concerns in Japan. Both these firms maintain offices in all the important trading centres of the world, and their head offices are in daily cable communication with their offices in wheat-producing countries. Each of these firms have large flour-milling interests in Japan which is the chief reason why they are the largest buyers. A certain quantity of Canadian wheat will always be imported, as it is necessary to use a certain proportion of Canadian wheat to obtain the type of flour that is required for this market.

FEED WHEAT

Although the trade returns do not make any distinction between wheat for milling purposes and feed wheat, it is known that considerable quantities of the latter are imported from Canada. It is used principally for feeding poultry: about 100,000 tons are imported each year. Until 1931, Canada has been the only source of supply, but during that year Argentina shipped 20,000 tons. During 1931 a dispute arose regarding the quality of feed wheat which seriously threatened the future trade in this commodity; the customs officials at Nagoya, to which port most of the feed wheat is consigned, contended that Canadian feed wheat graded too high and should be classed as milling wheat upon which there is a duty of 1.50 yen per 100 kin (132 pounds), whereas feed wheat enters Japan free of duty.

NEWSPRINT

In 1929 no shipment of Canadian newsprint to Japan was recorded and in 1930 the quantity was negligible, amounting to roughly 500 pounds, with a value of 106 yen. During the year under review, however, Canada attained the position of the second most important supplier to this market with exports amounting to 178,285 kin or 11,767 short tons, with a value of 1,154,164 yen, which is about 28 per cent of the total importation. The importation of such large quantities of newsprint from Canada is the result of a combination of circumstances.

Previous to the general world depression, Canadian mills on the Pacific coast had been experiencing very little difficulty in selling the whole of their production without it being necessary to enter this market. In addition to the general depression with its diminished demand and falling prices, the preference accorded to Canadian newsprint entering Australia was withdrawn, with the result that exports to that country decreased to a great extent.

Another factor which had a bearing on the situation was that Japanese newsprint mills were maintaining prices at a level which made it possible for Canadian newsprint to compete in this market despite the ocean freight rates and the tariff handicaps.

The following table shows the importation of printing paper into Japan in 1929, 1930 and 1931, together with countries of origin. It is not possible to give separate statistics for newsprint alone, but as newsprint is the principal commodity entering Japan under this heading, it will be possible to secure a fair idea of Canada's share in this trade:—

	1929	1930	1931
Great Britain	100 kin 80,691	59,573	50,439
Yen	1,711,517	1,152,054	840,646
Germany	100 kin 43,085	102,490	32,996
Yen	817,972	1,045,831	375,893
Holland	100 kin 9,178	3,476	4,601
Yen	163,812	63,825	65,743
Sweden	100 kin 48,249	132,869	241,642
Yen	653,803	1,160,727	1,610,484
Norway	100 kin 4,063	75,199	128,293
Yen	56,885	612,500	897,532
United States	100 kin 6,235	3,895	14,198
Yen	162,591	106,477	136,693
Canada	100 kin	4	178,285
Yen	. . . . .	106	1,154,164
Others	100 kin 3,874	37,887	33,466
Yen	91,935	382,828	279,943
Total	100 kin 195,375	415,393	683,920
Yen	3,658,515	4,524,348	5,361,098

From the above figures it will be noted that imports of printing paper have increased considerably during the past three years both as regards quantity and value. Supplies from Great Britain have shown a steady falling off, the quantity decreasing by almost 120,000 tons between 1929 and 1931, while the value is less than half as compared to 1929. Both Sweden and Norway are credited with annual increases, both in quantity and value. Exports from the United States, the other principal supplier with the exception of Canada, have fluctuated considerably over the three-year period.

LEAD

Although exports of lead from Canada showed a slight increase in quantity over those of the previous year, the value declined. As compared to 1929, the quantity is less by about 6,000 tons, while the value is a little more than half. In 1931, Canada exported 28,422 tons (4,240,877 yen) as compared to 26,929 tons (5,049,487 yen) in 1930, and 35,344 tons (8,178,634 yen) in 1929.

The following table shows the imports of lead into Japan during 1929, 1930, 1931 together with principal countries of origin:—

	1929	1930	1931
China	100 kin 3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Yen	38	. . . . .	. . . . .
British India	100 kin 68,241	110,363	146,732
Yen	1,025,573	1,279,751	1,131,596
Great Britain	100 kin 913	711	2,089
Yen	14,227	11,050	19,169
United States	100 kin 310,580	354,946	281,641
Yen	4,474,654	4,112,121	2,511,399
Canada	100 kin 535,519	408,022	430,634
Yen	8,178,634	5,049,487	4,240,877
Australia	100 kin 92,039	51,681	27,586
Yen	1,342,840	582,265	195,445
Total	100 kin 1,009,192	933,030	893,125
Yen	15,003,897	11,116,603	8,127,725

It will be seen that Canada continues to maintain her position as chief supplier to this market, and for the year under review a much larger share of the total business was secured than in 1930, although her percentage of the total trade for the year 1931, amounting to 49 per cent, is not so large as in 1929 when 53 per cent of the imports came from Canada. With the exception of India, all other principal supplying countries registered declines in 1931. India has shown steady increases during the last three years, and this country is becoming increasingly important as a source of supply of lead to this market. Exports from the United States showed a sharp decline from 1930, but that country continues to hold second place in this trade.

MILK POWDER MARKET CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

Mr. G. A. Newman, Assistant Trade Commissioner in London, writes under date April 1 that the prices of milk powder have been hardening within the past month or two. At the same time it is understood that, due to the unsteady nature of the market, large buyers are reluctant to enter into contracts, although this is the time of year when the contracts are usually placed.

New Zealand milk powder, spray process, is offered at 33s., 35s., and 40s. per cwt. ex store, according to brands. Unofficial statistics indicate that the tonnage of New Zealand milk powder brought into this country during the past three years has been as follows: 1929, 3,800; 1930, 4,000; and 1931, 4,000. It is estimated that the freight rate on milk powder from New Zealand is 30s. per cubic foot or £2 10s. per ton net.

Dutch milk powder, spray process, is stated to be quoted at £32 per ton c.i.f., which price, after allowing for landing charges of about 10s. and duty £3 5s. per ton, brings the free-delivered price to £35 15s. per ton. The amount of Dutch milk powder imported in 1930, according to official statistics, was about 4,804 tons, but a large portion of this powder was of the roller process.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, March 8, 1932.—South Africa as a market for fresh meats, frozen and unfrozen, has little to offer to overseas suppliers. The Union supports a herd of approximately 11,000,000 head of cattle, and the consensus of opinion among the leading cold storage organizations in the country is that 7,000,000 head would be ample to supply domestic requirements. The product of the balance, therefore, must be exported. For the year 1930 the principal destinations of the export surplus of beef and veal, fresh or frozen, were as follows:—

Destination	Quantity Lbs.	Value £
United Kingdom	3,781,674	54,005
Australia	187,340	1,805
Belgium	1,100,621	10,990
France	8,240,290	87,963
Germany	523,746	5,774
Italy	13,768,960	145,653
Morocco	1,709,000	14,165
Egypt	405,276	5,910

South African imports of fresh and frozen meats during 1930 were limited to about 15,000 pounds of poultry and game valued at £835. This is purely a luxury trade, and represents the purchases of two or three importers for the Christmas demand.

MEATS—SALTED AND CURED

Prospects for trade in this class of meat products are somewhat better, as the following import statistics for 1929 and 1930 will show:—

Imports of Bacon into South Africa

Origin	1930		1929	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value £	Quantity Lbs.	Value £
Total	318,944	17,692	470,784	27,752
United Kingdom	18,224	1,075	43,105	2,398
Canada	6,680	472	22,061	1,292
Denmark	183,974	10,020	232,079	14,351
Germany	5,191	211	577	25
Holland	360	12	24,818	1,435
Latvia . . . . .	.....	.....	5,577	254
Sweden	1,686	118	2,981	187
United States	99,712	5,626	139,317	7,796
Argentina	2,370	116	100	4

Imports of Ham into South Africa

Origin	1930		1929	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value £	Quantity Lbs.	Value £
Total	281,634	22,436	276,449	21,953
United Kingdom	115,184	8,743	118,527	9,161
Denmark	110,759	9,532	81,126	6,939
Germany	2,180	207	9,103	844
Holland	3,136	206	3,407	282
Poland	795	63	2,309	175
United States	48,965	3,639	60,284	4,451

It will be evident from the preceding figures that the bulk of the import trade in bacon and ham goes to Denmark, and the balance to the United Kingdom and the United States. Danish bacon has, of course, a world-wide reputation for excellence of quality, 98 per cent of it being first grade. Bacon from Great Britain is from 40 to 45 per cent first grade.

Bacon is imported into South Africa in gammons, three-quarter sides, boneless bellies (American style), all wrapped in hessian. A sweet, mild cure is the type of cure required. It is stated that the American type of smoked ham in hessian is losing its popularity in this market, and is being rapidly superseded by Danish gammon and tinned cooked ham. The explanation offered is that the bulk of the North American ham which finds its way to this market is shipped green to the United Kingdom for smoking and curing. When it arrives in South Africa the lean meat is inclined to be tough, while the fat is slightly rancid. As a result it is more troublesome to prepare, from the housekeeper's standpoint, as compared with Danish gammon, with which there is little or no waste.

Recent landed prices applying on Danish supplies are 1s. 4½d. per pound for Danish bacon ($\frac{3}{4}$ sides) and 1s. ½d. per pound for Danish gammon. Prices of bacon produced and cured locally range from 10d. per pound upwards.

South African exports of salted and cured meats produced by the local industry (which will be briefly dealt with under a subsequent heading) are small, amounting for 1930 to only 68,409 pounds, valued at £3,841. This trade is mainly confined to territories adjoining the Union, the largest purchasers being the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

CANNED MEATS

There are many brands of cooked meats in tins and in glass selling in South Africa. All the large organizations throughout the world share in the Union's purchases of corned beef, tinned sausage, tinned ham, lunch tongue, meat pastes and kindred lines.

In the South African import statistics these items are dealt with under three headings: meat pastes, soups, and other preserved meats. In 1930 importations of meat pastes totalled 126,492 pounds (£10,069) as compared with 140,948 pounds (£11,458) in 1929. The principal sources of supply in order of importance in 1930 were as follows: United States, 64,567 pounds (£2,348); United Kingdom, 57,564 pounds (£7,035); and France, 1,388 pounds (£405).

A total of 87,137 pounds of soups (£2,444) were imported in 1930 as against 90,568 pounds (£2,463) in 1929. The United States was the chief supplier of this item with 78,428 pounds (£2,044), followed by the United Kingdom with 6,861 pounds (£325), and Germany, 1,047 pounds (£53).

Imports of other preserved meats in 1930 amounted to 2,587,680 pounds (£98,941) as compared with 2,659,682 pounds (£102,694) in the preceding year. The bulk of these supplies was furnished by Argentina—1,089,940 pounds (£68,315) in 1930—the other sources in order of their importance being the United States, 225,842 pounds (£15,315); United Kingdom, 136,748 pounds

(£6,528); Australia, 20,555 pounds (£1,039); New Zealand, 18,245 pounds (£1,293); Denmark, 13,218 pounds (£1,012); Brazil, 9,941 pounds (£1,222); and Uruguay, 6,840 pounds (£234).

Notwithstanding the large number of suppliers by whom it is shared, the trade in tinned meats, with one exception, has been hitherto mainly a luxury trade and is relatively small. The exception is corned beef, which is imported in large quantities from the Argentine—2,089,940 pounds valued at £68,315 in 1930, or approximately 70 per cent of the total annual import of preserved meats other than soups or pastes. Corned beef is shipped to this market packed in 12-ounce tins, four dozen to the case. The present wholesale price quoted by importers is 5s. 6d. per dozen tins. As far as the other lines of tinned meats are concerned, the most important are probably tongues, tinned ham, tinned sausage, and pork and beans. A popular brand of Danish tinned cooked ham is offered in three sizes—small (3 pounds), medium (5 to 7 pounds), and large (11 to 14 pounds). Based on the latest available quotations, the medium and large packs cost 1s. 8d. per pound to land; the 3-pound tins land at 7s. 1d. each. A United States concern and one or two British firms offer ready cooked whole hams in tins at 2s. (South African funds) c.i.f., and interest has been expressed by local importers in arranging connections with Canadian packers in a position to supply a similar article at a competitive price. Canada might also obtain a share of the trade in tinned pork and beans, which enjoys a fairly ready sale in this market. Recent quotations, however, are as low as 4s. 6d. per dozen 16-ounce tins c.i.f. South African ports, and Canadian suppliers would have to meet this price.

As far as the other two items mentioned above are concerned, it does not appear likely that Canada could compete, at the present time at least on account of the exchange position and the fact that each of the three most important countries of supply is off the gold standard, viz. the Argentine, Australia, and New Zealand.

LARDS AND OTHER ANIMAL FATS

Imports of drippings and fats into South Africa in 1930 totalled 865,214 pounds (£11,727) as compared with 1,672,445 pounds (£36,898) in the previous year. Argentina was the leading supplier with 542,013 pounds (£10,270), the others being the United Kingdom, 18,596 (£823), and Holland, 4,480 pounds (£126).

Of the 1930 total of 523,765 pounds (£14,296) of lard imported—721,116 pounds valued at £21,322 in 1929—the United States supplied 438,431 pounds (£12,206). Other sources of supply were: Holland, 52,400 pounds (£1,207); Argentina, 29,031 pounds (£718); and the United Kingdom, 3,788 pounds (£161).

In addition to the foregoing there was a small import of lard substitutes valued at £144 in 1929 and £55 in 1930, the supplying countries being the United Kingdom, the United States, and Holland.

There are two factors affecting the importation of these items, particularly lard. One is the development of the domestic lard-producing industry, and the other the religious beliefs of a fairly large proportion of the population of South Africa, who substitute vegetable oils for lard. (Imports of vegetable oil into South Africa during 1930 totalled 661,068 gallons, valued at £90,085.) The value of imports of dripping and lard together with that of the annual production of the domestic industry would work out at about £15,000 less than this figure.

The bulk of the import of beef dripping is supplied by the Argentine, in 44-pound tins, packed two to a case. This product lands at present at 6d. per pound, duty paid. Lard is required in 56-pound boxes and 56-pound pails, and must compete with the locally manufactured article, which is obtainable at 6½d. per pound.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF MEAT PRODUCTS

According to the census of Union industries in 1928-29, there were sixteen plants in South Africa engaged in the production of meat products. Their output for the year 1928-29 totalled in value £657,769, this figure being comprised as follows: bacon and ham, 7,319,952 pounds valued at £446,085; lard, 945,359 pounds valued at £126,687; bolonies and sausages, 4,947,855 pounds valued at £126,687; other articles prepared from pork, beef, mutton, and poultry, value £29,611; and all other meat products, value £10,992.

This industry is heavily protected by customs tariffs and is developing fairly rapidly. The quality of its output is said by merchants dealing in imported meat products to have improved very greatly in the past few years, particularly as far as bacon and ham are concerned, though the curing as yet is by no means comparable to Danish or English curing.

A new development in the industry is forecast in the report recently received of the proposed opening of a meat extract plant in East London by one of the largest cold storage companies in the Union, whose annual overseas shipments of frozen beef amount to anywhere from 10,000 to 12,000 tons.

There are no restrictions upon imports of packing house products into South Africa, aside from those regulations framed under the Food, Drugs, and Disinfectants Act of 1929, which are designed to prevent the importation or sale of foodstuffs which are unwholesome or adulterated, or incorrectly or falsely described.

REPRESENTATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The majority of packing houses doing business in South Africa are represented by agents operating on a commission basis, who cover the whole territory at regular intervals, calling upon importers in the chief centres. Naturally, and particularly in the case of the big importing houses, indents are frequently sent forward direct to buying houses in London or New York, but in such cases the agent is, of course, protected for his commission. Customary terms of payment are sight drafts against documents.

All shipments to this territory must be accompanied by the "conference form," which combines a certificate of value and of origin with the invoice of the goods. South African duties are collectible upon the domestic valuation of similar goods in usual wholesale quantities in the principal markets of the country of origin at the time of exportation, and instructions given on the form regarding inland freight charges, packing costs, etc., should be carefully followed. If the prices quoted on the invoice are subject to discounts these also should be shown, and where c.i.f. prices are given as the selling price to the purchaser the amount of ocean freight included in such prices should be entered on the invoice, as otherwise the importer will be liable for duty on the c.i.f. price instead of on the home consumption value.

GENERAL

An investigation of market prospects would indicate that, having regard to domestic production, Canadian competition will be limited to a small number of specialty tinned lines, and possibly bacon, ham, and lard, and in none of these can any large volume of trade be anticipated.

In the few bulk lines, of which corned beef is the best example, it is not to be expected that Canada could compete with such suppliers as the Argentine, Australia, and New Zealand. At the present time, furthermore, exchange fluctuations have placed suppliers in these countries in a position beyond the reach of Canadian competition. This office will, however, be pleased to assist Canadian firms in investigating sales prospects for any lines which it is considered may be exported to advantage. For the purpose of such investigations, a small range of samples should be supplied, covered by full particulars and export prices which should include an agent's selling commission of 5 per cent.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA IN THE JAVA MARKET

GEO. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, March 4, 1932.—Imports of sulphate of ammonia into Java have been seriously affected by the present depression. Several estate managers have advised this office that they have no intention of placing contracts for sulphate of ammonia this year. With products such as sugar, rubber, and tea selling at cost price or less, the estates have little money to spend on artificial fertilizers. This may be false economy, but the fact remains that with prices as they are to-day it is absolutely impossible for most estates to spend any money unless it is really necessary for the carrying on of the estate. The sugar restriction scheme has closed about 75 sugar factories out of a total of 179, which will seriously affect imports.

Total imports of sulphate of ammonia converted into tons and Canadian currency for the past four years are as follows:—

	Short Tons	Value
1928	135,014	\$7,214,523
1929	122,401	6,543,797
1930	114,012	5,700,828
1931	122,728	4,372,096

The above imports do not include the Outer Islands, where total imports run from 5,000 to 10,000 tons per annum.

Last year there was a falling off of 35 per cent in value, but due to the low price prevailing about the same quantity was imported as in 1929. If 1929 or 1930 prices had been in force imports would almost certainly have been lower.

The chief sources of supply in 1931 as compared with 1930 were as follows:—

	1930 Kilograms	1931 Kilograms	1930 Guilders	1931 Guilders
Holland	36,009,340	47,048,771	4,898,826	4,611,408
Great Britain	37,150,877	14,586,657	5,122,191	1,429,459
Germany	9,329,265	25,096,486	1,367,697	2,465,384
United States	17,209,673	22,533,605	2,294,407	2,197,511
Japan	52,354	1,828,066	5,180	179,759
Dairen	30,160	427,398	2,987	41,718
Canada	396,604	.....	58,193	.....
Total	103,647,631	111,571,591	14,252,072	10,930,240

Great Britain fell from the chief source of supply to fourth place. Germany showed the greatest gain. The increased imports from Japan are significant. Japan is the country most likely to continue to increase her exports, but there is certainly also an opportunity for Canada to increase her share.

Shipments of sulphate of ammonia to Java are heaviest during January, February, March, and April, as the following table shows:—

	1930 Tons	1931 Tons	1930 Value	1931 Value
January	25,725	30,233	1,376,334	1,076,421
February	16,190	18,399	841,954	655,581
March	23,641	31,929	1,265,568	1,140,128
April	8,863	14,721	473,720	524,238
December	6,752	2,734	241,014	97,481
January, 1932	8,333 tons valued at	\$296,468		
From Canada	350 tons valued at	12,500		

During 1930 and 1931, 70½ per cent and 78 per cent respectively of the total imports were received during the above months. Imports during January of this year show a heavy decline from January, 1930 and 1931, and it is doubtful if total imports for the year will reach 75,000 tons.

Canadian sulphate of ammonia has been selling slightly below the market price, and as a result has been obtaining a small entry into this

market. On the other hand, importers are ordering chiefly on indent and have practically no stocks on hand for local demand. Sulphate of ammonia prices at the present time are controlled by an agreement among the main producers. Canada is not included. The representatives of the State-owned coal mines in Holland are likewise not in the price agreement. This agreement is supposed to end in May, 1932.

Many estate managers have given their opinion recently that sulphate of ammonia sours the ground, and that there is a tendency to use a different kind of fertilizer. Statistics, however, for the last four years do not indicate any decline in sulphate of ammonia imports in favour of other kinds.

In marketing sulphate of ammonia in Java, like any other commodity, dealers are inclined to insist on a special brand of their own. It is a mistake, however, for exporters to pack under exclusive brands unless the brand is registered in their name and the name of the factory is also in evidence.

FUR FARMING IN ARGENTINA

R. G. C. SMITH, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[Values have been converted at the par rate of exchange: 1 peso Argentine = 42·44 cents Canadian]

Buenos Aires, March 21, 1932.—Until a few years ago fur farming in Argentina was practically non-existent, although attempts to breed nutria are said to have been made as early as 1824. In spite of the fact that certain parts of the country appear to be eminently suited to the development of this important industry, the possibilities have not been realized in the past. Within the last two or three years, however, widespread interest has been growing up. This interest has so far been centred practically exclusively on the development of the nutria, although there are a few silver fox, karakule and mink breeding establishments. There is no doubt that the Republic is suited to nutria breeding, since this animal used to abound in great numbers in certain regions of the country. Uncontrolled slaughter has practically denuded the streams and marshes of these valuable fur bearers; indeed, the timely introduction of breeding establishments and the intervention of the Government have probably saved the nutria from extinction in Argentina.

EXTENT OF INDUSTRY

Already in Argentina there are eight registered breeders of nutrias and thirty-five breeders who are not registered with the Argentine Department of Agriculture. Attempts have been made to breed chinchillas in captivity in Argentina, but so far with little success. Silver foxes were first brought into Argentina about two years ago. To-day there are three silver fox farms; all of these were founded with Canadian stock. Karakule sheep and mink are the only other animals bred in captivity for their fur.

Karakule sheep have attracted considerable interest in this country for some time, since the people can better appreciate the breeding of cattle. The Argentine Government maintains an experimental karakule farm at Abra Pampa, which is in the most northern province of the Republic and at an altitude of 12,150 feet above sea level. So far there is only one mink farm, which was founded with animals from Switzerland.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Although fur farming has not up to the present held an important position among the industries of Argentina, the climatic conditions in some parts

are such that there is no reason why it should not be a big factor in the economic future of the country. From Tierra del Fuego in the extreme south up to the Rio Negro, some five hundred miles south of Buenos Aires, the climate should be well suited to the breeding of northern fur bearers such as the silver fox. Other suitable regions of the Republic are those in the foothills of the Andes, where the dry atmosphere and cold winters present a favourable combination for fox breeding. The cultivation of nutria is carried on in all parts of Argentina, and even the hot humid summer of the district about Buenos Aires seems suited to their development. In the country running adjacent to the Andes the nights are usually cool even in the middle of summer, which fact is considered important to the development of a good pelt.

NUTRIA

The nutria of South America is not a true nutria, but derives its name from the early Spaniards who likened it to the nutria of Europe. Actually the real nutria is carnivorous, while the South American species is herbivorous and has no generic connection to the animal whose name it bears. Argentine or swamp beaver is a name sometimes applied to the species, and this would appear to be a better appellation since in its habits and food it more closely resembles the beaver.

In appearance the nutria resembles a large rat. It ranges from about 24 to 32 inches in length and carries a rat tail from 16 to 20 inches long. At one time the nutria was common in the many streams, lakes, estuaries and swamps of the continent of South America, more especially in Argentina. Its wide general distribution is proof of its adaptability to varying climatic conditions. Spread over a wide range the nutria has developed certain definite characteristics for each zone. The crossing of the different strains to produce a better fur has been tried; undoubtedly there is still much to be done to develop a standardized breed that will produce a uniform pelt.

Farming.—Some of the nutria farms are run on a scientific and efficient basis; and there is a great amount of literature—both governmental and private—written on the subject. The site for a breeding establishment should enclose a portion of a lake or swamp, the most important consideration being a liberal supply of water. Although the nutria is easily domesticated, if confined in too small an area it loses its powers of regeneration and the death rate is high. The greatest care must be taken to ensure that the nests are kept clean and the animals are enabled to keep their coats in good condition.

Unlike silver fox breeding, a nutria farm does not require large capital investment at the start. Improved breeding stock may be bought in Argentina at values up to 200 pesos (\$85 Canadian) the pair. The life of each animal is from seven to nine years, but it is a prolific breeder, being capable of having five litters in two years. Considering that each litter contains from three to twelve young, it can be seen that a sizable farm may be established in a short period with small capital. In captivity the nutria will soon consume all the natural food—such as reeds and other water plants—to be found in the area to which it is confined and it is necessary to substitute other foods. Corn and grains, bread, biscuits, forage, potatoes and beets may all be fed with success. It is calculated that 100 grams (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces) of corn each day per nutria is sufficient. The question of feeding the nutria to obtain the best fur is still being studied. Naturally the diet will vary according to the climate prevalent at the breeding farm.

System of Control Inaugurated.—The increase in the value of nutria skins has led to such unabated slaughter of these animals that no longer may the nutria be found in any numbers in the wild state. Exports of skins have dwindled from 1,198,628 kilograms (2,640,000 pounds) in 1901 to 8,649 kilo-

grams (19,050 pounds) in 1930. In 1901 the skins were valued at 2 pesos per kilogram (85 cents Canadian), whereas to-day the value is as high as 27 pesos (\$11.50 Canadian) per skin. In this connection an average of five to six skins may be taken as weighing one kilogram. This amazing rise in price, which brought about such slaughter of the animals, induced the Minister of Agriculture, in December, 1930, to prohibit the export of live nutrias that were not bred in captivity. A system of rigid control was inaugurated, whereby each breeding farm could only export 50 per cent of the annual production of live nutrias, after the loss by death, sale or other cause had been replaced. Only those farms registered with the Department of Agriculture may export. Registration requires that each month the owner report to the Department the number of animals sold, died or lost through any means during the month, while at any time the Department has the right to inspect the premises of a registered breeder. Before any nutria is exported it must be inspected by an officer of the department, who will see that only perfectly healthy animals leave the country.

Acclimatization in Canada.—Although nutrias have not been farmed in regions where the cold would reach the extremes to be found in Canada, there is no reason why the industry should not be suitable to the British Columbia coast. It is also probable that the nutria could be acclimatized to the more severe winters of the rest of Canada, and it remains for some enterprise to make the attempt. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires is in a position to place interested Canadians in touch with the principal breeders of the Argentine, and these would be willing to supply detailed information on the care and feeding of the nutria. It is interesting to note that one breeder is arranging to ship two dozen nutrias to Canada at the present time.

SILVER FOXES

That the silver fox from Canada is definitely able to acclimatize itself to some parts of Argentina seems to be established beyond any doubt. Unfortunately the very limited experiments so far carried out are insufficient to draw any definite conclusions beyond the fact that foxes have been brought from Canada, and these foxes have produced pups that appear to be quite normal and healthy. It must be remembered that this great Canadian industry did not spring up by accident or good fortune; it is the heritage of many years of patience, study and hard work of the pioneers. The situation in Argentina is comparable with the beginning of the Canadian industry. Actually little is known regarding the care and keeping of the animals, and there is little Spanish literature available on the subject. The most serious drawback existing to the further extension of the industry lies in the almost complete lack of positive information that the investment required will produce any return in Argentina. The people of Argentina, conservative by nature, are afraid to risk their money on an industry that is strange to them and which requires considerable knowledge and perseverance. However, a foothold has been gained, and it is hoped that the results will eventually prove to the country that there is much to be gained by entering into the business of silver fox farming.

Location of Ranches.—The ranches already established are located in widely separated parts of the country. There is one situated at Junin de los Andes, some 780 miles southwest of Buenos Aires in the foothills of the Andes and at an altitude of 3,120 feet above sea level. This enterprise was the first thoroughly practical effort at fox farming in Argentina. Six pairs of some of the finest Canadian stock were brought from Prince Edward Island in December, 1930. After a little preliminary trouble with worms, the foxes soon became adapted to the change of seasons and higher altitude. In August, 1931, one of the male foxes died just before the time for mating. However, five of the

females bore litters in October. Unfortunately, one of the litters died almost immediately, but the four remaining, consisting of 5, 4, 4 and 2 pups respectively, are showing excellent progress. Although there were losses, this first result must be regarded as successful when one considers the changes experienced by the foxes before the breeding of the first litters. Another farm was started about the same time. This, however, was on a much more modest scale, there being only one pair of animals. Strange to say, the enterprise was begun at Abra Pampa in the province of Jujuy, the most northern province of the Republic and on the edge of the tropical zone. This farm is high up in the Andes at an altitude of 12,150 feet above sea level. Brought from Prince Edward Island and suddenly placed in so high an altitude after a trying trip through the tropics, it is gratifying to note that the animals have been consistently free from disease and worms. In October four pups were born—two male and two female—which have shown themselves strong and healthy ever since.

At the time of the British Empire Exhibition in Buenos Aires during March and April, 1931, six pairs of silver foxes were brought from Prince Edward Island by an interested breeder. These were kept in Argentina after the exhibition, but by force of circumstances they could not be removed from Buenos Aires to the colder regions. Towards the end of the year four of the male foxes died. However, the females bore sixteen pups altogether. These foxes have recently been moved to the Cordoba hills, where the young animals are reported to be doing well. It is hoped that there will be no further losses, now that the animals are in a more suitable climate. This farm is about 440 miles northwest of Buenos Aires at an altitude of about 2,700 feet above sea level.

It will be noticed that the three farms are widely separated and none of them is located in the parts that should be best suited to the development of the foxes—namely in the southern provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz, where the colder climate may be obtained without going to the higher altitudes.

Suitability for Farming in Argentina.—Throughout the year the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires received sufficient inquiries about silver foxes to show that interest is steadily growing. Unfortunately, the unsettled state of the world is forcing both individuals and firms to go very slowly and to postpone any venture they might have formerly contemplated. There are many large firms holding great tracts of land in the interior and to the south, and it is these firms that would be able to enter into fox farming in a big way. Doubtless these first results will be of great influence to the further extension of the industry. The Buenos Aires press has devoted considerable space to the enterprise, and it is hoped that in the not too distant future the demand for Canadian foxes will be greatly increased.

If a number of Canadian fox breeders would amalgamate and set up a model farm in Argentina, there is little doubt that the enterprise would meet with a great deal of interest and create a demand for Canadian foxes. Interested people in the Republic could see that it is possible to produce results from fox farming, and they would feel there was some authoritative source to which they could turn for advice and help.

MINK

There is only one mink farming establishment in Argentina. This is operated by a Frenchman, who has large mink farms in Switzerland. Not long ago this gentleman brought about thirty of his animals to Argentina, but shortly after their arrival most of them died, leaving him with only eight animals. In spite of such a discouraging start, the remaining mink have bred a number of pups which have progressed very well and apparently are quite acclimatized. The difficulty with these animals is to keep them alive during the trip and after arrival. No doubt a study of the best ages for shipping and the seasons most adapted to the transfer will greatly increase the chances of success. This will

require both time and money and the immediate prospects are not very promising. However, the abundance of cheap meat and fish should make the breeding of mink an economic proposition, while the many small streams offer plenty of ground suited to their requirements.

UNION OF BREEDERS OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS

On July 1, 1931, a union of the various breeders of fur-bearing animals was founded in Argentina, the object being to protect the interests of the breeders and to form some sort of organization for the scientific study of the industry and for the distribution of knowledge. This society has adopted a system of pedigrees for nutrias in an effort to standardize the industry and give to it some working basis. The Union is not receiving the support of all the breeders, although it undoubtedly fulfils a long-felt want. It is publishing a monthly review which gives interesting information to breeders in Argentina. Many of the articles are written by Canadian fox breeders, and a great amount of space is devoted to Canadian methods of mink and silver fox breeding. Copies of this review are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DOCUMENTATION, RESTRICTIONS AND DUTY

Silver foxes and mink when imported into Argentina must be accompanied by a certificate of health, viséd by the Argentine consul at the port of embarkation. On arrival the animals will be placed in quarantine for a maximum period of five days. The charges while in quarantine will be about 50 centavos per animal (21 cents Canadian) per day. At the present time the duty on both mink and foxes is 10 per cent ad valorem. This duty is only temporary, and is to be removed at the end of 1932.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHILE IN 1931

HARRIS W. BRIGHTON, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 Chilean peso = 12 cents United States currency]

Buenos Aires, March 1, 1932.—Business conditions in Chile varied but little during the early months of 1931. During the British Empire Trade Exhibition, held in Buenos Aires, March 14 to April 27, 1931, when Chilean business men visited Buenos Aires and the Dominion was receiving a great amount of publicity, the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires received many inquiries for Canadian merchandise and preliminary correspondence with Canadian manufacturers resulted, but unfortunately due to the trend of affairs subsequently, imports into Chile became confined to the meeting of bare necessities. Exports for the first eight months showed a surplus over imports of 127,800,000 pesos, however.

CHILEAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the trade movement between Chile and the principal countries:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1931 Jan.-Sept.	1930 Jan.-Sept.	1931 Jan.-Sept.	1930 Jan.-Sept.
Values in Millions of Chilean Pesos				
Argentina	9.9	40.8	11.3	26.9
Belgium	16.0	42.4	26.3	11.7
France	35.2	54.6	38.8	68.9
Great Britain	98.6	167.7	100.9	171.9
Holland	11.4	11.7	7.6	4.4
Italy	17.2	38.7	22.9	7.3
Peru	34.5	44.5	3.0	5.9
United States	211.4	349.7	226.8	249.2
Total all countries	607.3	1,054.0	774.8	982.9

The situation that developed was the reverse of what was anticipated. At the beginning of the year conditions indicated an improvement over those of the immediately preceding years. Business, however, took a sudden slump, nitrate production was cut as was that of copper, and these two form the principal exports from Chile. Their decrease meant a reduction in revenue to the government as well as reduced spending power. Some public works contracts were abandoned, but those that were continued with helped to aid the internal conditions of the country and agriculture held its own.

The Ministry of Trade is devoting considerable attention to the further development of primary industries. The long coastline of Chile abounds in fish of many kinds, and in the past this asset has been neglected and the system employed antiquated.

The breeding of fur-bearing animals is another industry now receiving attention, particularly the finer types of chinchilla, silver and blue foxes, and nutria.

The formation of co-operative societies, chiefly in connection with the dairy, fruit-growing and wine industries, has expanded considerably; twenty new associations are being formed.

While drastic reductions were made in the public works program, in order to assist the unemployed the Government felt that these should be continued as far as finances would permit. The road-building program was continued. Forty-seven towns were provided with waterworks, and irrigation systems covering 225,000 hectares (556,000 acres) were constructed.

For some time the Government have employed engineers searching and boring for oil in Magallanes, and their efforts have been to a certain extent successful. A proposal now has been made to form a state-aided company to take over the monopoly of oil refining and distribution in Chile.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment was one of the most acute problems during the year. Out of a population of 4,292,000 there are some 150,000 out of work, principally those formerly connected with the nitrate and mining industries. Shelter was provided in barracks, warehouses and other large buildings in Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta and other centres. Public appeals for funds to alleviate their sufferings were made and to these the response was admirable.

To meet this state of affairs a bill was proposed in December to create an unemployment fund which was to be maintained by increases in direct taxation by means of which it is hoped to raise 100,000,000 pesos. On income tax only the first 100 pesos per month is to be exempted. Licences, postage rates, cheques and tickets for transportation and amusement are among the additional imposts and a tax of 10 per cent is to be placed on a long list of luxury articles.

The inactivity of foreign and coastal trade is shown by the Bay of Valparaiso, where the bulk of the Chilean mercantile marine is tied up and the docks are practically deserted except for the large mail steamers.

COST OF LIVING

Cost of living increased during 1931 chiefly due to increased prices of foodstuffs, though it was no doubt also influenced by the official regulation of prices of agricultural products and the increases in the customs duties.

In December the Chilean Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Sotero del Rio, threatened to present a bill creating a commission similar to the exchange commission to control commodity prices as he claimed the rise in prices was unjustifiable and that the Government were determined to stop profiteering.

FINANCIAL

The budget figures for the years 1927 to 1931 were as follows:—

Year	Ordinary Receipts	Ordinary Expenditure In Chilean Pesos	Superavit
1927	909,129,764	905,665,712	+ 3,464,052
1928	1,021,041,398	982,733,620	+ 33,307,779
1929	1,267,556,419	1,189,934,017	+ 77,622,402
1930	1,132,811,535	1,131,490,328	— 1,321,207
1931	1,039,617,000	1,039,159,000	+ 458,000

The receipts were seriously affected in 1931 due to the decline in prices abroad for products in which Chile is chiefly interested, namely copper and nitrate, and the corresponding reduction in the export and income taxes on these and other commodities.

The public debt on December 31, 1930, compared to the previous year amounted to:—

	1930 Chilean Pesos	1929 Chilean Pesos
External debt	2,482,800,000	2,289,400,000
Internal debt	457,800,000	322,800,000
Total debt	2,940,600,000	2,612,200,000
With government guarantee	1,164,400,000	1,132,800,000

The stamp law was modified, and the tax on bills drawn in Chile on places abroad is now 1 per mil.

In June the Government appointed a commission of prominent business men to study the prevailing conditions and to evolve a plan of economies.

Due to decreased sales on a cash basis, tradesmen were compelled to request extensions on bills in many cases for even small amounts. This forced some firms to liquidate and others into bankruptcy. Banks, commercial houses and railways have all reduced staffs.

EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

From July onwards there was a tightening of regulations with a view to impeding the flight from the peso through the conversion of Chilean currency deposits into foreign currencies. At first all legitimate commercial operations were permitted, but the control commission had the power to prohibit any operation which could be considered speculative or for the sole purpose of conversion.

The appointment of a "Control of Exchange Operations Commission" resulted in an equal balance of foreign payments being maintained, and it was not found necessary to touch the gold reserves in the Central Bank, and this commission was able to maintain the value of the peso, but it interfered considerably with external transactions. It is hoped, however, that the restrictions will be modified at an early date. The announcement that copper production would be restricted will, however, cause a decline in the value of foreign bills available as copper is the second product of importance among Chilean exports.

The impossibility of buying foreign exchange with which to pay for imports practically eliminated them by the end of the year except for certain raw materials essential for the continuance of local industries, and in these a very rigid supervision is exercised. It is necessary first to obtain a licence to import a given product, and afterwards a second licence to buy exchange to pay for it, and even then sometimes not more than 20 per cent can be obtained. The remainder of the account must be deposited in Chilean pesos in a Chilean bank to the credit of the foreign exporter.

In order to further protect the peso, a number of emergency laws were passed in July. The principal ones were those which gave the Banco Central de Chile control over exchange. Another empowered the Banco Central to contract internal or external credits or loans and to purchase the whole or part of the bonds of the Cia de Salitre de Chile for \$21,413,000 U.S. currency, the proceeds to be used for obligations of the state. Another important law empowered the municipalities of the Republic, state railways and the Caja de Credito Hipotecario to suspend the service of their foreign debts for two years except for the purchase of materials required for current needs of the state railways. The Banco Central has the power, however, to provide foreign currencies for these if it deems it advisable. At the same time the Banco Central was authorized to operate with a minimum gold reserve of 35 per cent.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, the financial agents of the Chilean government, announced in London that, in view of the enormous diminution in exports from Chile, and the considerable reduction in its ordinary revenue, coupled with exchange difficulties, the Chilean Government was prevented from meeting its external obligations maturing on November 17, 1931, of £150,000 short-term advances secured on treasury bills and £2,000,000 treasury bills maturing on November 27, 1931.

By decree all pensions paid to persons residing outside of Chile suffered a reduction of 30 per cent, and they are compelled to prove their existence every three months before Chilean consular officers.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA

Canadian importers and others desirous of obtaining information regarding the export trade of the United Kingdom and Canadian firms desirous of representing British manufacturers in Canada are invited to communicate with the undermentioned:—

The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. Telegraphic address: "Britcom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Ontario), 901-902 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ont. Telegraphic address: "Toroncom."

The British Trade Commissioner (for Western Canada), 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telegraphic address: "Vancom."

The Officer-in-Charge (for Manitoba and Saskatchewan), British Trade Commissioner's Office, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telegraphic address: "Wincom."

QUOTATIONS FOR FOREIGN MARKETS SHOULD BE C.I.F.

Canadian exporters should give c.i.f. quotations or, failing these, f.o.b. Canadian port prices, together with ocean freight rates to overseas port, in order that importers may immediately calculate their landed costs and compare the prices of Canadian products with those of competing countries.

Instead of forwarding only one catalogue and price list, a few of these should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in the markets in which individual firms are interested.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT: BUTTER

IMPORTED BUTTER

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, writes under date April 1, 1932, that, referring to the notices published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1430 (June 27, 1931) and No. 1444 (October 3, 1931), the Ministry of Agriculture announce that the draft order respecting butter has been confirmed by Parliament. This order will make it compulsory for imported butter to be marked with an indication of origin on sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom, either wholesale or by retail.

BRITISH INDIA INVOICE REQUIREMENTS

A leaflet on "Invoice Requirements and Customs Regulations of British India" has just been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Interested Canadian firms may obtain a copy of this leaflet on application to the Department at Ottawa.

EMPIRE TARIFF PREFERENCE IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

GEO. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java, March 21, 1932.—On March 21 there came into force in the Federated Malay States, which is one section of the Malay Peninsula, a British Empire preferential tariff. This is the first time in the history of British Malaya that preferential treatment has been given to British imports. At the present time only a limited range of products is affected. The importance of this preference is the change of policy which it indicates. In the past practically the whole peninsula of British Malaya had at the most only low import duties, and these applied to a very restricted list. During the last three years these duties have gradually been increased and extended to cover a greater number of commodities. Singapore and Penang, which are the two main ports of British Malaya and which form part of the Straits Settlements, are still free ports.

In order to establish a British preferential rate, the present duty in the Federated Malay States has been increased in respect to foreign goods or decreased in respect to British goods, but in either case the result is to give a substantial preference to British Empire products.

The articles chiefly affected, in addition to brandy and wine, are as follows:—

	General Rate	British Preferential
Cementper ton	\$12 00	\$ 6.00
Cigarettesper pound	1 10	1 00
Ale, beer, stout, etc.per gallon	1 30	1 20
Cartridgesper thousand	11 00	10 00
Cosmetics and perfumes.	35% ad val.	25% ad val.

(NOTE.—Rates are in Straits currency: \$1.00=56 cents Canadian.)

The British Empire preference will apply on articles which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs to have been grown, produced or manufactured and consigned from Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

Manufactured articles, in order to qualify for the British preferential rates, will have to contain at least 25 per cent labour and material content of the British country in question. The exception is manufactured tobacco, which

will be entitled to the preferential rate if no less than 5 per cent of its value is the result of labour in a British country. In the latter case the preferential rate will be granted in respect to only such proportion of the value as corresponds to the value of such labour employed on it.

IMPOSITION OF GERMAN SUPER TARIFF ON CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Information has been received by the Department from the Acting Trade Commissioner at Hamburg to the effect that a German Government decree was issued on March 14, applying from April 1, 1932, a super tariff on certain agricultural and industrial products of Canadian origin. The statement given below indicates the Canadian products to which the super tariff applies together with the general rates of duty formerly applicable to Canadian products:—

	General Tariff Reichsmarks per 100 Kg. (220.4 Lbs.)	Super Tariff Kg. (220.4 Lbs.)
Barley, feeding	4 or 18	20
Barley, other	20	15
Apples, fresh	6 to 15	24 to 60
Apples, dried	4	18
Logs, hard	0.12 and 0.24 per 100 kg. (or 1.08 and 2.16 per cub. metre)	1 per 100 kg. (or 9 per cubic metre)
Logs, soft	0.12 per 100 kg. (or 0.72 per cubic metre)	1 per 100 kg. (or 6 per cubic metre)
Lumber, sawn lengthwise or otherwise dressed, not planed, hard	1 and 2 per 100 kg. (or 8 and 16 per cubic metre)	5 per 100 kg. (or 40 per cubic metre)
The same, soft	1 per 100 kg. (or 6 per cub. metre)	5 per 100 kg. (or 30 per cubic metre)
Fish, frozen	Free to 50	30 to 100
Fish, dried, salted or otherwise simply prepared without vinegar, oil or spices (except salted herring not cut open)	3	7.50
Fish, simply prepared with vinegar, oil or spices	12	24
Fish, finely prepared for the table	75	150
Lobsters and crayfish, living or not, even merely boiled or salted	800	1,600
Other marine crustaceans	192	384
Marine crustaceans prepared otherwise than by merely boiling or salting	300	600
Cream	66.67	113.33
Butter	100	170
Flour of wheat	43.17	56.67
Canned salmon	75	300
Canvas shoes with rubber soles, and footwear of water- proof tissue	140	600
Rubber boots and shoes, unvarnished	210	420
Rubber boots and shoes, varnished	300	600
Wood pulp	3	10
Aluminum, raw (blocks, bars, pigs, grains), also cut in slabs	25	100
Aluminum waste of thin rolled or beaten sheets	Free	24
Aluminum shavings	12	48
Other aluminum	20	60
Raw zinc (in blocks, slabs, cakes, discs, grains)	Free	20
Ploughs to be driven by mechanical motive power, with- out motive machinery attached	4	40
Reaping (mowing) machines	8	80
Machinery not elsewhere specified in the tariff	3 to 15	15 to 150

On apples, some fish, lobsters and crayfish, and wood pulp, there are conventional rates of duty lower than the general rates quoted above. The conventional duties apply to countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany.

(The par value of the reichsmark is 23.8 cents Canadian.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Turks and Caicos Islands Tariff

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1932.—An ordinance by the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands to amend the customs tariff was assented to by the Governor of Jamaica on March 21, 1932.

This ordinance grants a preference to products of the British Empire. The following articles are included in the first schedule: aerated and mineral waters, natural or artificial; arms, ammunition and explosives; beer and ale, stout and porter; cement; cheese; cider and perry; grain, flour and preparations thereof: lard and lard substitutes; meats; oils; soap; spirits; sugar; tea; tobacco; wine. Goods not enumerated in the complete tariff are 10 per cent preferential and 15 per cent general. Full details with regard to preferential and general tariff rates are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Provision is made in the second schedule of the customs tariff for the free entry of certain goods, the following being the most important: beans and peas, not preserved in tin or glass; machinery, including parts; motor trucks, traction engines and trailers imported for exclusive use in the transportation of salt or other products of this Dependency; newsprint paper; samples; salt; and school equipment and requisites.

In order to be entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff under this ordinance, goods must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, showing them to be the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Dominion of Canada, Jamaica, or of any part of the British Empire. The form of invoice and certificate of origin is the same as that required for Jamaica.

Increase in Duties in Trinidad

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, writes under date April 2, 1932, that the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago on April 1 increased the British rates of duty on beer, ale, stout and porter; perfumery including perfumed spirits, etc.; brandy, gin, whisky, rum, cordials, and liqueurs; bay rum; unenumerated potable spirits; cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured tobacco. In the case of cigars the British preferential rate of duty under which imports from Canada are dutiable is left at 7s. 6d. per pound and the general tariff is increased from 10s. per pound to 14s. per pound. This added preference will benefit Jamaican cigar manufacturers who at present obtain a fair share of this trade.

The increases of special interest to Canadian exporters are as follows:—

	British Preferential	General Tariff
Beer, ale, stout and porter: Upon every gallon where the worts thereof were of an original gravity of 1050° or less, and so on in proportion for any difference in quantity or increase in gravity	2s. 0d. per gal.	2s. 6d. per gal.
Brandy, gin or whisky—		
Not exceeding the strength of proof	34s. 6d. per gal.	37s. 0d. per gal.
Exceeding the strength of proof	34s. 6d. per proof gal.	37s. 0d. per proof gal.
Cordials and liqueurs: All kinds including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits	32s. 0d. per liquid gal.	34s. 6d. per liquid gal.

This increase will add £21,000 to the general revenue in a complete year and it is estimated that increases to the consumers will be as follows: 2 cents on a bottle of beer, etc., 48 cents on a bottle of whisky, gin, or brandy, and 2 cents on a packet of ten cigarettes.

Belgian Tariff Increases

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, reports under date March 25 that the Bill presented on November 26, 1931, to the Belgian Parliament proposing to increase (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1457, page 24, and No. 1459, page 88) the import duties on live cattle, frozen, fresh and preserved meats, butter, oat flakes, tobacco, and a number of other commodities, was approved with minor changes on March 18 and published in the *Moniteur Belge* on March 22. The changes of interest to Canada are shown below:—

Commodity	Former Tariff	New Tariff
Live cattle—		
Neat cattle:		
Bulls	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Steers	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Oxen	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Bullocks	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Calves	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Cows	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Heifers	Free	50 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Swine	Free	75 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Horses:		
Foals	Free	300 fr. per head
Other:		
More than 1m.25 about the withers	Free	300 fr. per head
Less than 1m.25 about the withers	Free	150 fr. per head
Horses for slaughter	Free	28 fr. per 100 kg., live weight
Fresh meat—		
Butcher's meat, frozen:		
Beef	Free	75 fr. per 100 kg.
Mutton	Free	75 fr. per 100 kg.
Pork	Free	75 fr. per 100 kg.
Horse	Free	40 fr. per 100 kg.
Other	Free	75 fr. per 100 kg.
Butcher's meat, fresh even chilled:		
Beef	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Mutton	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Pork	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Horse	Free	56 fr. per 100 kg.
Other	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Butter, fresh or salted	20 fr. per 100 kg.	140 fr. per 100 kg.
Groats and semolina—		
Groats and semolina of oats, including oats in grain, husked, peeled or crushed, as also oat flakes	28 fr. per 100 kg.	36 fr. per 100 kg.
Preserved meat not specially mentioned, other than that merely cooked, smoked or salted, imported otherwise than in boxes, jars, crusts or other similar packing	5 fr. per 100 kg.	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Preserved meat not specially mentioned, imported in boxes, jars, crusts or other similar packing:		
Simply cooked, smoked or salted. . .	Free	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Otherwise prepared	15 fr. per 100 kg.	105 fr. per 100 kg.
Artificial butters—		
Margarine	60 fr. per 100 kg.	100 fr. per 100 kg.
Artificial lard	60 fr. per 100 kg.	100 fr. per 100 kg.
Others	60 fr. per 100 kg.	100 fr. per 100 kg.
Unmanufactured tobacco—		
Not stemmed	240 fr. per 100 kg.	350 fr. per 100 kg.
Stemmed	480 fr. per 100 kg.	650 fr. per 100 kg.
Stems, and tobacco substitutes	240 fr. per 100 kg.	350 fr. per 100 kg.

(NOTE.—The Belgian franc equals 2.78 Canadian cents at par; 100 kilograms equal 220.4 pounds)

The tariff increases affecting live animals, fresh and frozen meats, butter, margarine, artificial lard and other artificial butter, and unmanufactured tobacco, became effective on November 27, 1931; those on preserved meats become effective on April 1 next.

Belgian Tariff Increase on Apples Deferred

With reference to notices in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1459 (January 16, 1932), page 88, and No. 1470 (April 2, 1932), page 544, Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, cables that the proposed increased rates of duty on apples imported into Belgium are to take effect at a later date to be fixed by the Government. The tariff is as follows:—

Item No.

95A Apples, fresh:

	Present Duty	Proposed Duty
(1) Imported in cases, small cases, boxes, baskets or other packages weighing 20 kg. or less	150 fr. per 100 kg.	(1)
(2) Imported in bulk	3 fr. per 100 kg.	9 fr. per 100 kg.
(3) Imported otherwise	5 fr. per 100 kg.	25 fr. per 100 kg.

(The Belgian franc equals 2·78 Canadian cents at par; 100 kilograms equals 220·4 pounds.)

¹ The Minister of Finance is authorized to make modifications when thought proper.

French Quota on Electrical Material

[Metric quintal = 220 pounds]

Mr. M. Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date March 26, 1932, that the French Government, by means of a decree dated March 17 have placed a quota on imports of various electrical goods including insulators, incandescent lamps and storage batteries for the period extending from March 10 to June 30. The goods on which this quota applies and the share of the total quota allotted to each country (in metric quintals) are as follows:—

Electrical ware of porcelain, faïence, stoneware, white or coloured, pottery, glass, crystal, etc., without parts of metal or other material: Germany, 285; Belgium and Luxemburg, 68; United States, 51; other countries, 69.

Same as above, with parts or fittings: Germany, 396; United States, 42; Netherlands, 37; Great Britain, 28; other countries, 14.

Electrical insulators of stealite, stecolith, petroid and similar materials, with or without metal parts or fittings: Germany, 70; other countries, 3.

Incandescent electric lamps with metal filaments in vacuum: Germany, 3,667; Japan, 1,977; Netherlands, 975; Czechoslovakia, 290; Hungary, 158; other countries, 131.

Storage batteries of all kinds and their parts not elsewhere specified: Germany, 1,873; Great Britain, 462; Belgium and Luxemburg, 253; Czechoslovakia, 231; United States, 115; Italy, 69; other countries, 18.

For all the above goods Canada is included in "other countries." Goods imported in excess of the quota will be admitted providing they have been shipped prior to the date of publication in the *Journal Officiel* of the notice advising importers that the quota is exhausted. Such quantities, however, will be deducted from the quota for the next period, which has not yet been determined.

Restrictions on Meat Consumption in Greece

Mr. Robert S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Athens, Greece, writing under date March 22, 1932, announces a decision of the authorities (effective March 12) to prohibit the slaughter and sale of animals for meat or the preparation of food from these, on certain days of the week. The meatless days named are Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and severe penalties are provided for infraction by restaurants, beer-shops, wine-shops, and boarding houses. There are special provisions to allow a certain leniency in the matter of providing meat for hospitals and for individuals for whom it can be shown it is necessary.

Fowl and all varieties of game are exempted from the restrictions.

These regulations are in effect a further indication of the restrictions on imports, as it is expected that foreign purchases of live or other animals will be curtailed to a percentage estimated as high as 30 per cent of the previous requirements.

Importation of Samples into Portugal

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date March 24, 1932, that, under the provisions of a Government decree, the rules governing importation of samples into Portugal have been modified to permit free importation of samples weighing not more than 500 grams, and on which the duty levied is not more than 20 centavos gold (\$0.20). Previous to the amendment the limit was 10 centavos gold (\$0.10).

The exemption from duty is further extended in cases where samples, including finished and semi-finished manufactures, obviously represent several different varieties of goods, even though these are dutiable according to the regulations as amended in the foregoing paragraph.

These exemptions do not apply in any respect to tobacco in any form or to matches.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 11

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending April 11, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending April 4, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 4	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 11	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1566	\$.1568	7
Belgium	Belga	.1550	.1552	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0080	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0329	.0328	6
Denmark	Krone	.2308	.2298	5
Finland	Markka	.0194	.0199	8
France	Franc	.0437	.0437	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2640	.2632	5½
Great Britain	Pound	4.1804	4.2057	3½
Greece	Drachma	.0143	.0142	12
Holland	Guilder	.4488	.4488	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1943	.1938	7
Italy	Lira	.0574	.0571	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0198	.0198	7½
Norway	Krone	.2208	.2187	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0388	.0387	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0839	.0842	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2264	.2176	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2159	.2159	2
United States	Dollar	1.1100	1.1075	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2858	.2879	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0721	.0719	—
Chile	Peso	.1343	.1340	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0656	1.0632	6
Mexico	Peso	.3749	.3728	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3108	.3101	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1803	.1882	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5133	.5122	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1092	1.1067	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2708	.2669	—
India	Rupee	.3232	.3114	7
Japan	Yen	.3685	.3682	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4467	.4474	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3579	.3529	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4952	.4928	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Barbados	Dollar	.8824	.8860	—
Trinidad	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2291	4.2528	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8824	.8860	—
Martinique	Franc	.0437	.0437	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0437	.0437	—
Australia	Pound	3.3460	3.3662	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.2874	4.3134	—

Canadian Trade Commissioners should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

226. AGENCY.—A manufacturers' agent in Auckland, New Zealand, specializing in foodstuffs, desires to represent Canadian exporters of similar or any other lines suitable to the New Zealand market, either on a commission basis or as buyer for own account.

227. APPLES.—A manufacturers' representative in the Republic of El Salvador, Central America, desires to secure agency for British Columbia fresh apples. References exchanged.

228. LARD; CHEESE AND BUTTER.—Malta firm seek agency in pure lard, cheese and butter.

229. CHEESE; BUTTER; PRESERVES.—Malta firm desire offers of cheese, butter, and preserves.

230. FISH.—A manufacturers' representative in the Republic of El Salvador, Central America, desires to secure agency for Canadian canners of salmon and similar fish products. References exchanged.

231. FLOUR.—A firm in the North of England wish to receive quotations on flour for British, French, and Portuguese West Africa and Morocco.

232. FLOUR.—A manufacturers' representative in the Republic of El Salvador, Central America, desires to secure the representation of a Canadian firm of flour millers. References exchanged.

233. WHISKY.—A manufacturers' representative in the Republic of El Salvador, Central America, desires to secure agency for Canadian distillers of whisky. References exchanged.

Miscellaneous

234. TALC.—Agent in Spain desires connection for talcum powder, toilet and pharmaceutical use.

235. CHEMICALS.—Milan firm wish to receive offers c.i.f. Genoa and possibly samples of ivory black, bone black, arsenic oxide, copper sulphate, nickel oxide and sulphate, and cobalt oxide.

236. WALLPAPER.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of wallpaper for Argentina and Uruguay. Interested manufacturers should communicate immediately with the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires, giving full particulars about their products.

237. WOODEN SPOOLS AND BOBBINS.—Dutch agent desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of wooden spools and bobbins.

238. FIR LATHS.—A firm in the North of England desire quotations on fir laths $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch by 1-inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch by 1-inch, bundled in lengths of 2 feet 8 inches, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches, each bundle to contain 500 feet and also laths of one length. The price is to be based on bulk supply of 25,000, 50,000, and 100,000 bundles respectively. Quotations may be submitted for slight variations of the sizes. It would be advisable for quotations to be accompanied by a few sample laths.

239. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires is interested in representing Canadian manufacturer of automobile accessories in Argentina. Catalogues and a few c.i.f. prices should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

240. AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICAL PARTS.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires desires catalogues and a few c.i.f. prices on electrical parts for automobiles with a view to representation for Argentina. Prices and catalogues should be sent by Printed Matter post to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

241. AUTOMOBILE BATTERIES, ETC.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires desires to represent a Canadian manufacturer of automobile batteries, battery plates, battery cases, and battery separators. Catalogues and a few c.i.f. prices should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

242. AUTOMOBILE REPAIR PARTS.—Commission agent in Buenos Aires desires to represent Canadian manufacturer of automobile repair parts. Three copies of catalogue together with a few c.i.f. prices should be forwarded by Printed Matter post to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of York, April 22 and May 20; Duchess of Richmond, April 29; Duchess of Atholl, May 6; Duchess of Bedford, May 13—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30 and May 28; Antonia, Cunard Line, May 12.

To London.—Beaverburn, April 22 and May 20; Beaverbrae, April 29; Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverdale, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, April 22 and May 20; Alaunia, April 29 and May 27; Auranis, May 6; Port Curtis, May 13—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Manchester.—Manchester Producer, April 21; Manchester Division, April 28; Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Kastalia, April 27; Concordia, May 21—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, May 7.

To Southampton.—Montclare, April 21 and May 26; Montcalm, May 12—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Airthria, April 23; Athenia, May 6; Letitia, May 20—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnross, May 20—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnmona, April 22; Cairnross, May 20—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast.—Dunaff Head, April 30; Melmore Head, May 14; Torr Head, May 22—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Fanad Head, April 27; Melmore Head, May 14; Kenbane Head, May 27—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, April 22 and May 20; Beaverbrae, April 29; Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverville, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, April 25; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 26—all County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, April 25; Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 26—all County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, April 29; Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 26—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montclare, April 21 and May 26; Montcalm, May 12—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, April 27; Bochum, May 11; Murla, May 25—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluca, May 7; Valfiorita, May 17; Vallarsa, June 12—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Ivar, May 5; Svanhild, May 21—both Scandinavian-American Line; Odensholm, April 22; Korsholm, first half May—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, April 23 and May 7 and 21; a steamer, Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 30 and May 14.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—Gaspesia, May 9; North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18—all Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 6; Chomedy, May 20—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Rodney, April 22 and May 20; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), April 29 and May 27; Lady Somers, May 6; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 13—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, April 28; Fernebo, May 13; Marie Horn, May 28—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, May 14; a steamer, Canadian-South American Line, May 15.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calumet, April 25; Cochrane, May 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 31.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, Canadian National, May 17 (also calls at Bluff).

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Adriatic, White Star Line, May 16; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, Furness Line, May 3; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16.

To Antwerp.—Pennland, Red Star Line, April 24.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, April 23 and May 21; Gripsholm, May 4 and 30; Kungsholm, May 12—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Rosalind, April 19; Nerissa, May 3, 17, and 31—both Furness-Red Cross Line; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, April 29; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, April 17; Lady Nelson, May 10; Lady Hawkins, May 17—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outposts), April 27 and May 25; Calabria, May 11—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, April 20 and May 3; Fernebo, May 18; Marie Horn, June 2—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Bermuda, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—Canadian Transporter, Canadian National, April 23.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 2; Cathcart, May 16—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 3; Chomedy, May 24—both Canadian National.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Canadian Constructor, Canadian National, April 23.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Athens, April 28; City of Christianity, May 18—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, April 20; Lady Hawkins, May 4; Lady Drake, May 18—all Canadian National.

To Kingston (Jamaica).—San Bruno, April 21; San Benito, May 5—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, April 26 and May 14; Empress of Britain, May 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Hesperides, Houston Line, April 21.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Moveria (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour Guthrie & Co., April 27; Logician, April 17; a steamer (also calls at Avonmouth), April 26—both B. W. Greer & Son; Williamette Valley, T. A. Lee & Holway, May 4.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Benvorlich, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 10.

To Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.—San Antonia, Empire Shipping Co., April 23.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 20.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, Silver-Java Pacific Line, May 5.

To Honolulu.—Mala, Dingwall Cotts & Co., April 29.

To Arica, Antofagasta and Valparaiso.—Charcas, C. Gardner Johnson, April 24.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Ixion, April 26; Tyndareus, May 24—both Blue Funnel Line; Hiye Maru, May 5; Heian Maru, June 2—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (also calls at Nagasaki), April 23; Empress of Canada, May 7; Empress of Russia, May 21—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, April 22; Aorangi, May 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, May 7; Kota Baroe, June 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin), April 27; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), June 1—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line; Eknaren, Transatlantic SS. Co., Ltd., April 21 (also calls at Brisbane, Adelaide and Fremantle).

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cloud, May 16; Golden West, June 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8; Loch Monar, May 22; Delftdyk, June 5—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Laurits Swenson, April 23; Knute Nelson, May 26—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—San Antonia, April 23; Washington, May 11; Wyoming, June 1—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—California, April 29; Rialto, May 19—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Axel Johnson, April 30; Canada, May 23—both Johnson Line.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Ira, April 17; West Mahwah, May 1—both Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line; Brandanger (also calls at Rio de Janeiro), Westfal-Larsen Co. Line, May 15.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution".

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
 Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
 Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
 Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
 Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
 List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
 Motion Pictures, Catalogue of. (Price 25 cents.)
 Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923). (Price 10 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

- Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual Subscription: In Canada, \$1; single copies, 5 cents. Outside Canada, \$3.50; single copies, 10 cents.
 Australian Market for Fish Products (1931). (Free.)
 Czechoslovakia as a Market for Canadian Products (1927). (Price 25 cents.)
 Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 French-Canadian Homespun Industry.
 Greece as a Market (1931). (Price 25 cents.)
 Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Invoice Requirements: Leaflets covering the following countries: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Central American Republics; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Finland; France; Greece; Holland; India; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Africa; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; and Venezuela. (Free.)
 Lumber Market of Japan (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Map of the World showing Trade Routes. (1930 Edition.)
 Markets of British Malaya (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Central America (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 Points for Exporters: Leaflets covering the following countries: Australia; Belgium; the Bahamas; Brazil; British Honduras; China; Colombia; Cuba; Egypt; France; Germany; Hayti; Hongkong; India; Jamaica; Japan; Mexico; British Malaya and Siam; Netherlands; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Panama; South Africa; British West Indies; Venezuela; and the United Kingdom. (Free.)
 Republic of Chile: Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities (1923). (Price 25 cents.)
 Shipping to Argentina: Bank Draft Collections, Marine Insurance, Packing and Marking of Cases (1931). (Free.)
 South American Markets (1929).
 Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Switzerland as a Market (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade of the New Countries of Southeast Europe (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Egypt (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Greece (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Yugoslavia as a Market (1930). (Price 25 cents.)
 Trading with Spain (1926). (Price 25 cents.)
 West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). (Price 25 cents.)
 Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930). (Price 25 cents.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The following is an abbreviated list of publications of the Bureau of Statistics.

Census of Canada.

Miscellaneous Statistics respecting the following: Business; Education; Employment; Finance (Provincial and Municipal); Justice; Transportation, including railways and tramways, express, telegraphs, telephones, water, etc.; Production, including agriculture, furs, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction and manufactures; Vital: Births, deaths, marriages, divorce.

Canada, 1930.

Year Book of Canada.

Report of the Dominion Statistician, Annual.

Trade (External) (Imports and Exports), Annual, Quarterly and Monthly.

Trade (Internal), Prices, cost of living, capital movements, etc.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225 Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

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Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucom.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

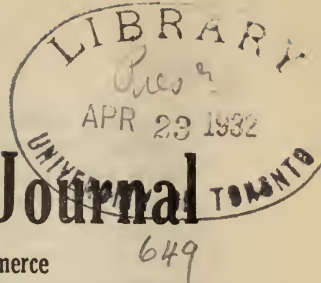
Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN IN 1931

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, March 24, 1932.—The year 1931 has in many respects been a most important and even critical one for Japan. The Manchurian crisis, which has developed into one of international magnitude, overshadowed every other question, domestic and foreign, and its outcome will have an important bearing not only upon the future relations between Japan and China, but upon all problems pertaining to the Far East.

From the economic standpoint, the general world depression continued adversely to affect business, but conditions were not nearly so serious as in most other important industrial countries. Although unemployment increased, it did not present the same problem in Japan as in some other countries. The official figures for unemployment for 1931 were placed at 410,000 as compared to 300,000 for the previous year. The actual number of unemployed is probably far greater since the official figures include only those who have registered at one of the government employment agencies. An estimate of 1,000,000 unemployed would probably be much nearer the mark. One of the measures of economy instituted by the Government in order to balance the budget was to make a reduction in the salaries of Government officials, applicable to all employees receiving 100 yen or over a month. Some 45,693 employees were affected out of a total of 710,777 Government workers. The actual saving amounted to 9,884,000 yen.

The country districts and rural communities have suffered most from the general depression, and in many of the smaller towns and villages the inhabitants have been unable to pay their taxes and rentals. In addition the salaries of municipal officers and teachers have been cut, and in some cases it has been necessary to close the schools entirely. In 1930 there was a bumper crop of rice which had the effect of lowering prices and forcing the Government to buy in large quantities on its own account. The 1931 crop, however, due to excessive rains, was the poorest for a decade. Unfortunately, prices did not show any increase, owing to the large surplus which the Government carried over from the previous year, and the position of the farmers was not improved.

Despite the depression with its consequent increase in unemployment and wage reduction, there were no serious disputes or conflicts between capital and labour which might give rise to serious apprehension.

FINANCIAL

Japan removed the gold embargo on January 11, 1930, but was forced to reimpose it after only a year and eleven months. Her economic organization has not been strong enough to withstand the panic in international finance.

In the latter half of 1930, the Government and the Japan Industrial Bank made substantial advances to assist industrial enterprises. Since then, however, industry has been at a low ebb, and the demand upon these sources has gradually waned. There was also a centralization of deposits in the large town banks, which were ready to lend their surplus funds, even accommodation bills being welcomed. Interest rates therefore declined abruptly, particularly in the beginning of 1931. A reduction of interest rates on deposit accounts was effected on April 1 by all commercial banks in Tokyo and Osaka. The rate on fixed deposits was brought down from 4.5 to 4.2 per cent, making the depositors' net yield a little over 3.9 per cent.

Unable to find suitable borrowers in Japan, the larger banks sought investments abroad. An increase of 100,000,000 yen was recorded in the investments of the five largest banks during the first half of the year.

On September 21 came the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain and this occasioned a great shock in banking circles. The 100,000,000 yen short-period fund which large bankers possessed in London was locked up, and they hastened to buy dollars at the Yokohama Specie Bank. Heavy investments in Japanese bonds and debentures in foreign currency followed and import houses also began to import merchandise in order to forestall the exchange difference.

At the end of October the rate in New York slumped to \$48.90, but recovered to \$49.70 at the end of November, and \$49.60 at the beginning of December. On December 13 came the political change and the gold ban. The exchange market accordingly slumped disastrously.

BANKING

Deposits held by all the banks in Japan proper, Formosa and Saghalien at the end of December, 1931, amounted to 10,965,767,000 yen, showing a decline of 58,226,000 yen from the previous month, and 525,383,000 yen from the same period of last year. Deposits include 1,155,238,000 yen held by the special banks, 8,174,255,000 yen by ordinary banks, and 1,636,274,000 yen by savings banks. The enormous loss from the year before is held to be due to the heavy withdrawals by large institutional investors for the investment in Japanese bonds in foreign currency and for speculation in dollars. The withdrawal of deposits by small banks in rural communities to meet the stringent money market last year is also responsible for the decrease of deposits.

Loans advanced by these banks at the end of December amounted to 11,247,277,000 yen, marking an increase of 172,819,000 yen over the month before, and 54,255,000 yen over the same period of last year. Loans by the semi-Government banks totalled 4,074,606,000 yen, by the ordinary banks

6,704,947,000 yen, and by the savings banks 467,724,000 yen. The increase in loans was not only caused by gains in new loans, but frozen assets together with the outstanding interest were included in the loan accounts.

The total amount of securities held by banks at the end of December was 4,822,045,000 yen, declining 47,313,000 yen from the month before and 50,658,000 yen from the same period of last year.

Deposits in other institutions amounted to 661,909,000 yen, advancing 20,698,000 yen over the month before but declining 30,026,000 yen from the previous year. Cash on hand amounted to 875,202,000 yen, indicating a gain of 95,869,000 yen over the previous month but a drop of 74,343,000 yen from the figure at the end of the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

A marked reduction of 82,000,000 yen has been made in the annual state expenditure estimated in the budget plan of the new Government for the fiscal year 1931-1932, approved at the cabinet meeting held December 27. Under the plan the new cabinet set the expenditure at 1,397,000,000 yen as against 1,479,000,000 yen fixed in the budget drafted by the former cabinet.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT

The anti-Japanese boycott has had a grave and far-reaching effect on Japanese industrial and commercial activities, extending also to Chinese interests connected with trade between the two nations. It is estimated that 800,000 tons of "frozen" freight of every description from the mills and factories of Japan, have been landed in the docks and godowns of the Chinese treaty ports, involving a loss of 185,000,000 yen to Japanese industrial and commercial concerns. Indirect losses, and the losses sustained by the Japanese owners of Chinese factories and the shipping and other interests, are very heavy.

RICE CROP

Japan's rice crop for 1931 amounted to 274,419,857 bushels, showing a considerable loss of 57,951,552 bushels or 17.4 per cent from 1930, and 28,185,233 bushels or 9.3 per cent from the five-year average. The official report also gives the plantation area as 7,959,405 acres, a fall of 23,067 acres or 0.3 per cent from 1930, and 132,333 acres or 1.7 per cent from the five-year average.

FOREIGN TRADE

Notwithstanding the sharp reduction registered in the value of both exports and imports for the year 1931, the position of the foreign trade of Japan was fairly well maintained as far as the actual volume of the commerce is concerned.

One of the outstanding features of the trade for the last year was that imports of raw materials recorded an appreciable gain, whereas those of finished or partly finished classes showed a reduction. On the other hand, the ratio of exports of raw materials was reduced to a considerable extent, while those of whole manufactures and partly finished products was maintained practically the same as the preceding year.

Another interesting fact is that although international trade with the hitherto important markets such as British India and China were faced with an impasse during the year under review, that with minor and new markets—namely, Dutch East Indies, Aden and other small countries, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Sweden, Poland, Greece, Turkey and South Africa—witnessed a remarkable expansion. Exports from and imports into Japan for the first eleven months and twenty days of the year registered a contraction of 22 per cent, and 21 per cent respectively. A review of the trade records of the principal

countries of the world shows that England suffered a loss of 32 per cent and 28 per cent in her export and import trade respectively for the first eleven months of the year in comparison with the preceding year. In the United States, exports declined 37 per cent and imports 32 per cent, and the export business of Germany fell by about 20 per cent and her imports by about 36.

Japan's foreign trade was particularly adversely affected during the year due to an unusual combination of factors, namely, the upward revision in the tariff rates in British India, the anti-Japanese boycott movement in China resulting from the Manchurian trouble, and the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain. The export trade with China for the first ten months of the year showed a shrinkage of 30 per cent from the corresponding period of 1930, and of 49 per cent when compared with the like period of 1929. Exports to British India fell off by 15 per cent and 42 per cent as compared with 1930 and 1929 respectively. No special factor adversely affected export trade with the United States, but, due to the slump in raw silk prices, the value fell off by 17 per cent and 54 per cent from the values in 1930 and 1929 respectively.

Despite the contraction recorded in the value of trade which was caused by the decline in commodity prices, no such sharp reduction was noticeable in volume, even a marked increase being made in some instances. For example, among the principal export items of this country, raw silk, cotton textiles and knitted goods, all of which lost from 23 to 28 per cent in value, record a shrinkage in volume: in cotton textiles only 6.6 per cent; in knitted goods 17 per cent; while the remarkable gain of 22.5 per cent was shown in exports of raw silk.

Turning to the principal import items, incoming shipments of wheat, raw cotton, beans, pulp and oil cakes, which registered a contraction of from 18 per cent to 30 per cent in value, made gains of from 13 per cent to 63 per cent in volume. In the case of raw wool, an increase of 14 per cent in value and of 58 per cent in volume took place.

The total foreign trade of Japan proper in 1931 was valued at 2,382,656,592 yen as compared with 3,015,923,163 yen in 1930. Exports were valued at 1,146,981,326 yen as compared with 1,469,852,293 yen—a decline of 322,870,967 yen; and imports at 1,235,675,266 yen as against 1,546,070,870 yen—a decline of 310,395,604 yen. Japan had thus an unfavourable trade balance in 1931 of 88,693,940 yen as compared with an unfavourable balance of 76,218,577 yen in 1930.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Imports from Asiatic countries into Japan amounted to 493,936,451 yen as compared with 632,459,143 yen in 1930—a decline of 138,522,692 yen. China (including Kwantung Province and Hongkong) and British India are credited with the major portion of this amount. Imports from European countries were valued at 199,768,249 yen in 1931 as compared with 279,773,391 yen in 1930—a decline of 80,005,142 yen. Germany is credited with 73,244,153 yen, Great Britain with 63,335,222 yen, and France with 12,407,673 yen. Comparing these imports with those of 1930, German imports declined by 32,939,183 yen, those of Great Britain by 29,226,200 yen, and those of France by 4,227,893 yen. Belgian, Swiss, Danish and Polish imports also show declines. Imports from Holland, Sweden and Greece remained steady, while increased imports came from Russia, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Portugal. North American imports amounted to 378,001,638 yen in 1931 as compared with 489,050,209 yen in 1930—a decline of 111,048,571 yen. Of the total North American imports, the United States is credited with 342,289,352 yen, Canada with 35,672,842 yen, and other countries with 39,414 yen. Imports from Central America amounted to 188,375 yen as compared with 387,201 yen in 1930—a decline of 198,826 yen. Mexico, which supplied over 50 per cent of these imports, showed a decline of 237,101 yen. Imports from South America amounted to 7,097,698 yen as compared with

6,834,747 yen in 1930—an increase of 262,951 yen; 80 per cent of these imports is credited to Chile and Argentina. Imports from Africa were valued at 18,226,723 yen as compared with 23,972,072 yen in 1930—a decrease of 5,745,349 yen; Egypt is credited with over 60 per cent. Oceanic countries, which include Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, were the only group to show a substantial increase. Imports from these countries were valued at 117,482,576 yen as compared with 98,207,065 yen in 1930—an increase of 19,275,511 yen; Australia, 113,337,336 yen as against 94,308,489 yen in 1930 (an increase of 19,028,847 yen); New Zealand, 1,439,850 yen as against 389,415 yen (an increase of 1,050,435 yen); and Hawaii, 268,829 yen as against 73,957 yen (an increase of 194,872 yen).

PRINCIPAL IMPORT COMMODITIES

Cotton is Japan's chief import commodity. Imports amounted to 296,273,-329 yen as compared with 362,046,753 yen in 1930. The United States and British India supplied approximately 95 per cent of these imports. Next in order of importance were imports of sheep's wool valued at 86,145,716 yen, as compared with 73,609,916 yen in 1930. The quantity also increased. Australia is credited with over 96 per cent of the imports. The following products were next in importance, imports of which were valued at over 30,000,000 yen: Machinery from the United States, Great Britain and Germany; oil cake from China; lumber from the United States, Canada and Russia; beans from China; wheat from Australia, Canada and the United States; iron from Germany, the United States and Great Britain; mineral oil from the United States and Dutch India. Rubber, sulphate of ammonia, woollen yarns, paper pulp, coal, various ores, and automobiles and parts were all imported in amounts valued at more than 10,000,000 yen.

Over 50 per cent of Japan's imports in 1931 consisted of raw materials. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods only amounted to 25 per cent of the total.

EXPORTS

Japanese exports to Asiatic countries amounted to 505,018,460 yen in 1931 as compared with 704,030,142 yen in 1930—a decrease of 199,011,682 yen. China (including Kwantung Province and Hongkong) took approximately 50 per cent of these exports, British India taking 110,367,354 yen. Exports to European countries amounted to 101,998,276 yen as compared with 125,368,473 yen in 1930—a decrease of 23,370,197 yen. Comparing exports to Europe in 1931 with those of 1930, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy all showed decreases in the value of goods shipped to them, while Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Russia took increased amounts. Exports to the United States amounted to 425,330,176 yen as compared with 506,112,145 yen in 1930—a decrease of 80,781,969 yen. Exports to Canada in the year under review amounted to 13,067,136 yen as compared with 17,884,784 yen in 1930—a decrease of 4,817,648 yen. Central America imported Japanese goods valued at 3,301,984 yen as compared with 4,274,608 yen in 1930—a decrease of 972,624 yen. Exports to South America amounted to 10,225,277 yen as against 16,414,580 yen in 1930—a decrease of 6,189,303 yen. Exports to Peru, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay showed decreases, while Argentina showed an increase. Exports to Africa amounted to 58,868,298 yen as compared with 57,039,527 yen in 1930—an increase of 1,828,771 yen. Of this total, Egypt took 22,829,859 yen, Cape Colony and Natal 19,282,605, East Africa 10,867,870 yen. Africa was the only country to which Japan increased her exports during 1931. Exports to Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii amounted to 26,592,152 yen as compared with 35,631,601 yen in 1930. Of this total, Australia took 18,405,600 yen, Hawaii 5,625,072 yen, and New Zealand 1,966,577 yen.

Japan's largest export is raw silk, valued in 1931 at 355,393,764 yen as compared with 416,646,814 yen in 1930 and 781,040,140 yen in 1929. The United States took over 97 per cent of these exports, Great Britain, France, Canada and Australia following in the order named. Cotton tissue exports were valued at 198,731,572 yen in 1931, China (including Hongkong and Kwantung Province), and British India taking over 50 per cent of the total, followed by Dutch India, Egypt, South Africa, the Straits Settlements, Turkey and the Philippines. Silk tissue exports were valued at 82,766,336 yen, British India, Australia and Dutch India taking approximately 50 per cent of this value. The following items exceeded 10,000,000 yen in export value: Rice and paddy, comestibles, chiefly to United States and Great Britain; knitted goods, chiefly to Great Britain, British India and Dutch India; hats and caps, chiefly to the United States; paper and coal, chiefly to China; pottery, chiefly to the United States; iron manufactures, chiefly to Russia, China and British India; machinery, chiefly to China.

Over 45 per cent of Japan's exports in 1931 consisted of wholly manufactured goods, raw materials only amounting to approximately 4 per cent of the total exports. When semi-manufactured goods are taken into account, over 80 per cent of her exports may be said to consist of manufactured products.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CANADA, 1931

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Imports—Continued

(NOTE.—100 kin equals 132 pounds.)

WOODPULP

Canada continues to be the largest supplier of pulp to this market and imports from this source in 1931 increased by almost 6,000 short tons over those for the previous year, although the value decreased by about 859,000 yen. With the exception of Norway, all the principal supplying countries increased their shipments in 1931. The United States showed the largest proportional increase, advancing from 6,175 short tons in 1930 to 22,430 tons for the year under review. The other country showing an increase was Sweden, which shipped 15,197 tons in 1931 as compared to 6,819 tons in 1930 and 16,384 tons in 1929. Shipments from Norway, the other principal supplier, showed a sharp decline, dropping to 11,486 tons from 18,677 tons in 1930 and 15,973 tons in 1929.

The following table shows the quantity and value of woodpulp imported into Japan during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, together with countries of origin:—

	1929	1930	1931
Great Britain100 kin	23,114	9,734	320
Yen	681,799	180,448	2,917
Germany100 kin	73,163	74,198	31,141
Yen	722,482	645,314	245,039
Sweden100 kin	157,340	103,322	230,132
Yen	1,482,444	921,059	1,220,410
Norway100 kin	242,014	282,991	174,037
Yen	3,286,737	3,608,783	2,013,978
United States100 kin	244,422	93,563	339,845
Yen	2,317,995	832,625	2,418,966
Canada100 kin	587,651	739,386	829,218
Yen	4,625,714	5,459,570	5,200,455
Others100 kin	33,643	36,071	99,069
Yen	368,164	436,589	738,561
Total100 kin	1,361,347	1,339,265	1,703,762
Yen	13,485,335	12,084,388	11,840,326

For the year under review, Canada's share of the total import trade was almost 49 per cent as compared to 55 per cent in 1930 and 43 per cent in 1929. The statistics that are available at the present time do not differentiate between the various kinds of pulp, but it is known that there was a considerable increase in the imports of rayon pulp into this market. Supplies from Norway were cut off for a part of the year owing to strikes in that country, and this fact enabled Canada to secure a larger portion of the trade than in any previous year. It is difficult to say whether Canada will be able to maintain her place in the imports of rayon pulp at the same level as in the year under review. Quotations from Scandinavian countries are extremely low at present, and this, coupled with the fact that these countries are off the gold standard, makes competition keen. Canadian supplies of rayon pulp come from Eastern Canada, and the long freight haul is an important item in costs. Supplies from Scandinavian countries come by water all the way, and although shipments take a considerably longer time they have the advantage in freight rates.

ZINC

In 1930 Australia was the largest shipper to Japan, with 9,882 short tons as compared to 9,792 tons imported from Canada. Comparing values, however, Canada maintained the leading position, shipments from the Dominion being valued at 2,010,717 yen as compared to 1,983,355 yen from Australia. For the year 1931 Canada slightly increased the quantity of zinc exported to Japan, total tonnage amounting to 10,074 tons (1,506,241 yen), while shipments from Australia declined slightly to 9,464 tons (1,198,851 yen). Shipments from Canada and Australia constitute about 80 per cent of the trade—each country supplying practically an equal share—and shipments from the United States 10 per cent.

The following table shows the quantity and value of zinc imported into Japan during the past three years, together with countries of origin:—

	1929	1930	1931
CanadaShort tons	12,686	9,792	10,074
Yen	3,555,034	2,010,717	1,506,241
AustraliaShort tons	11,611	9,882	9,464
Yen	3,218,623	1,983,355	1,198,851
United StatesShort tons	2,491	2,635	1,172
Yen	666,797	575,722	147,856
OthersShort tons	3,035	2,411	1,832
Yen	753,296	425,668	241,209
TotalShort tons	29,822	24,720	22,542
Yen	8,193,750	4,995,462	3,094,157

Two firms in Japan are the largest importers of zinc, one of them securing their supplies from Canada and the other from Australia.

AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS

Shipments of automobiles and automobile parts from Canada continue to decline, and for the year under review the value of goods imported from the Dominion amounted to only 21,154 yen as compared to 188,732 yen in 1930 and 1,311,569 yen in 1929. As compared to 1929, the value of the total imports for 1931 was less than half, amounting to 16,329,168 yen, as compared to 33,608,383 yen for 1929. The fall occurred chiefly in 1930, when imports of automobiles were valued at 20,773,730 yen, which is a reduction of 12,834,653 yen from the previous year. The decrease between 1931 and 1930 amounted to 4,444,562 yen.

The reason why imports from Canada have declined so sharply is due to a great extent to the fact that, before the financial crash in the autumn of 1929, American automobile factories were running to capacity, and a certain percent-

age of the export business was turned over to the Canadian branch factories. Since the depression, however, the demand has greatly diminished and all export business has been handled by the parent concerns. The value of imports from Canada—21,154 yen—in all probability refers to automobile parts and accessories. Some automobile tires were imported from the Dominion in 1931.

With the exception of Germany, all sources of supply for automobiles to Japan registered declines. The United States is credited with 97 per cent of the total importations.

FRESH BEEF

At one time considerable quantities of fresh beef were imported from Canada into this country, but the business gradually dwindled until in 1929 it ceased. In 1930 over four tons with a value of 1,665 yen were imported, and slightly over ten tons with a value of 3,778 yen in 1931. As compared to the total importation, Canada's share is practically negligible. Total imports for 1931 amounted to 22,096 short tons valued at 8,763,532 yen, as against 20,579 tons valued at 8,340,038 yen in 1930 and 19,280 tons valued at 7,157,914 yen in 1929.

The following table shows the importation of fresh beef into Japan during the last three years, together with countries of origin:—

	1929	1930	1931
China	100 kin 228,053	248,817	272,156
Yen	5,606,907	6,791,095	7,441,456
Kwantung	100 kin 18,268	29,886	41,320
Yen	481,895	738,019	916,677
Canada	100 kin	67	166
Yen	. . . . .	1,665	3,778
Australia	100 kin 45,793	32,865	19,923
Yen	1,069,112	805,887	378,945
Others	100 kin	148	1,231
Yen	. . . . .	3,372	22,676
Total	100 kin 292,114	311,783	334,796
Yen	7,157,914	8,340,038	8,763,532

From this table it may be seen that, even despite the general depression, imports of fresh beef have shown a steady increase. It is likely that the increase will continue as the Japanese are gradually realizing that fish and rice, which are the principal items in the national dietary, are insufficient, and increasing quantities of meat are being consumed.

As Japan has only a limited amount of grazing land, domestic production has not increased to any extent over the last five years, and the increased consumption must be taken care of by larger imports.

It is likely that China and the Kwantung Province will always be the most important sources of supply, due to proximity, cheapness in price, and the fact that Japanese have their own inspectors at the slaughter houses who oversee the entire process. Beef from China and the Kwantung Province does not compare in quality with either Canadian or Australian beef, and there will always be a certain demand for the better quality, particularly among the foreign population. During the last few years Australia has been meeting this demand, owing chiefly to the fact that Canada has had no supplies available, and also to the fact that Australia has been much more favourably situated with regard to prices. With a depreciated currency, Australia has been able to underquote Canadian offers. Until Canada has regular supplies available and at prices which compete with Australian beef, very little business will be possible.

LUMBER

A considerable reduction took place in the value of wood and lumber imported into Japan during 1931, and as compared to 1929 the value is less than

half. Over the three-year period imports were valued as follows: 1931, 43,379,734 yen; 1930, 53,083,601 yen; and 1929, 88,837,872 yen. Over this period, however, supplies from Canada have shown a large increase—from 5,110,154 yen in 1929 to 6,731,796 yen in 1930, and to 7,776,948 yen in 1931. The other principal supplying countries—United States and Asiatic Russia—have registered substantial declines. The following table summarizes these figures:—

	1929 Yen	1930 Yen	1931 Yen
United States	67,397,167	32,619,749	26,176,722
Asiatic Russia	10,278,216	8,921,703	5,278,721
Canada	5,110,154	6,731,796	7,776,948

Japan also imports quantities of wood and lumber from other countries—such as Siam, India and China—but they do not enter into competition with Canadian lumber.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

A marked drop took place in the value of the imports of machinery and parts during the year under review as compared to the two previous years. In 1931, imports were valued at 48,748,392 yen as compared to 81,820,594 in 1930—a decline of 33,072,202 yen, and as compared to 1929, a reduction of 64,860,830 yen. All countries supplying machinery to Japan shared in this reduction with the exception of Canada, imports from the Dominion increasing from 165,166 yen in 1930 to 175,510 yen in 1931. This amount is considerably lower than the 1929 figure, when imports were valued at 248,897 yen. The United States, Great Britain and Germany are the principal suppliers of commodities entering Japan under this heading. Imports from these three countries register declines of roughly 9,000,000, 11,000,000 and 5,000,000 yen respectively. The general depression is one reason for this large decrease, but it is also due to the fact that Japan is steadily increasing the number of products manufactured domestically, and consequently a good portion of this reduction has been produced in the country.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, March 16, 1932.—The overseas trade of Australia for the first seven months (July to January) of the current fiscal year ending on June 30, 1932, showed a decline in imports of approximately £19,000,000, while exports increased by about £2,000,000 (Australian currency) in comparison with the similar months of 1930-31. A comparison of the trading figures is given thus:—

Exports of merchandise	£54,805,981
Imports of merchandise	24,576,981
Excess of exports	£30,229,000
Exports of bullion and specie	£ 5,021,072
Imports of bullion and specie	282,047
Excess of exports	£ 4,739,025

The imports of merchandise showed a decline of £18,860,406, while exports increased by £4,767,816 compared with the similar period of last year. Exports of bullion and specie declined by £2,713,497 in the same period.

The total imports (merchandise and specie) for the seven months aggregated £24,859,028 compared with £43,032,669 for the corresponding period of 1930-31, a decrease of 43 per cent, clearly indicating the continued curtailment in the value of importations from oversea.

Reducing export values to sterling to enable a more equal comparison, it is estimated that there was a favourable trading balance of £2,500,000 at the end of January, 1931, and nearly £18,000,000 at the end of January, 1932.

The principal imported items showing a decline in value compared with July to January, 1930-31 (figures for which period are given in parentheses) are as follows: motor cars, £175,247 (£841,665); electrical machinery and appliances, £672,891 (£2,340,251); fancy goods, £186,510 (£480,189); fertilizers, £244,095 (£574,982); petroleum, £1,470,042 (£3,338,285); kerosene, £228,279 (£518,051); tobacco, £387,611 (£874,355); carpets, £250,605 (£539,761); iron and steel, £825,391 (£1,739,874); tea, £815,010 (£1,635,018); and corn sacks, £1,062,453 (£2,026,686).

Exports (valued in Australian currency) of the following commodities increased during the seven months under review: wool, £20,067,730 (£18,946,295); wheat and flour, £9,614,006 (£8,233,525); butter, £6,304,415 (£4,118,857); mutton and lamb, £2,500,581 (£1,492,765); sugar £2,442,369 (£1,740,657); wine, £621,685 (£284,736); and tallow, £530,195 (£376,043).

The value of exports showing a decrease are given thus: dried fruits, £392,035 (£978,504); hides, £188,341 (£481,907); sheepskins, £880,381 (£1,393,638); zinc, £513,667 (£781,617); lead, £1,337,712 (£1,531,168); gold, £4,638,405 (£7,213,824); and silver, £342,465 (£517,049).

The indications are that Australian exports for the year to end on June 30, 1932, will exceed imports by about £28,500,000 sterling, which is approximately the same due each year for interest on Australia's overseas loans. Assuming that the Commonwealth requires all the surplus built up by excess of exports, there is little prospect of a reduction in the present rate of exchange between Australia and London.

Recently there has been some improvement in the trading position of the Commonwealth, though relatively of minor importance. The financial strain has been relieved by the excess of exports over imports and the advantage in exchange benefiting primary production. Banks have ample funds for trading purposes, and reduced rates of interest on fixed deposits is reflected in the lowering of interest on advances made to commercial houses and to industries.

It is considered that so far as internal conditions are concerned there is no necessity in Australia for further deflation. When world conditions improve, the trade of the Commonwealth should rapidly be restored to its former normal prosperous condition.

Unemployment continues at unprecedented figures, and its relief through Government and private aid is placing a heavy burden upon industry. There appears little prospect, in the approach of the winter months, for any reduction in the numbers of unemployed—indeed the indications point to an increased expenditure in providing sustenance for their maintenance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES

The revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first eight months of the fiscal year disclose deficits in each instance.

The following return sets out the position:—

	Eight Months ended February 29, 1932		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
Commonwealth	£41,674,000	£44,794,000	£ 3,120,000
New South Wales	26,075,478	35,885,407	9,809,929
Victoria	12,300,967	15,702,086	3,401,119
Queensland	7,852,495	9,359,062	1,506,567
South Australia	5,782,000	7,783,000	2,001,000
Western Australia	4,958,483	6,391,097	1,432,614
Tasmania	1,552,331	1,712,991	160,660

Combined deficiency for 8 months	£21,431,889
	\$104,158,980

The above deficiency of £21,431,889 (\$104,158,980) for the eight months to February 29, 1932, compares with a deficiency of £29,505,787 (\$143,398,125) for the corresponding eight months of 1930-31.

BANKS BUYING AND SELLING DOLLARS

Australian banks, on demand transactions, are to-day buying United States dollars at the rate of \$2.93 (selling at \$2.88 $\frac{1}{2}$), and Canadian dollars at \$3.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ (selling at \$3.22 $\frac{1}{2}$) in Australian currency, including the exchange on London of £24 10s. on every £100 English currency.

AUSTRALIAN PRICE OF GOLD

The premium fixed by the Commonwealth Bank for gold, including jewellery, lodged at the Mint from March 7 to March 11 inclusive is 65 per cent. This works out at £6 8s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an ounce for standard gold (22 carat) and £7 0s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an ounce for fine gold. Payment is made fourteen days after lodgment, according to the assay value of the gold. The premium for the preceding week was 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The decrease is due to the fall in the British price of gold following the recovery in sterling.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

Wheat.—Owing to instability of sterling exchange, unsettled conditions prevail, at the closing of this mail, in both domestic and oversea wheat markets. The Australian harvest promises to greatly exceed the official estimate and is now estimated at about 177,000,000 bushels, the great bulk of which is proving of exceptionally high quality.

Shipments already made aggregate nearly 59,000,000 bushels; cargoes committed comprise 30,500,000 bushels, leaving a balance (after providing for domestic requirements) of over 37,000,000 bushels still available (including flour equivalent) for export.

Ten cargoes have been diverted from Shanghai—six to Japan and four to the United Kingdom—and exporters to China are hopeful that conditions will shortly permit shipments being resumed. Prices to growers have recently varied from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per bushel in Australian currency plus the Commonwealth bonus of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel.

Flour.—Large quantities of flour continue to leave Australia for oversea markets. Milling companies, however, this week report a very poor demand, though still running to capacity completing orders on hand.

To-day's prices for standard quality flour per ton of 2,000 pounds f.o.b. steamer at main Australian ports (in Australian currency) are:—

	£	s.	d.	Normally
Packed in sacks of 140 to 150 pounds gross	7	2	6	(\$34 68)
Packed in hessian bags of 98 or 101 pounds gross	7	7	6	(35 89)
Packed in calico bags of 40 pounds gross	7	17	6	(38 33)

Particulars relative to shipments of Australian flour from the beginning of the season on December 1 (down to March 14) compare with the similar period of previous seasons as follows: 1929-30, 125,727 tons; 1930-31, 136,796 tons; and 1931-32, 189,285 tons.

Freight Rates.—Australian shippers have been active in effecting wheat charters during the last month. For the week ended on March 5, eight steamers with a capacity of 61,500 tons, and for the week ended on March 12, nine steamers with a capacity of 66,300 tons were chartered for April-May loading for United Kingdom and continental ports. The rates varied, according to loading and discharging ports, from 28s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per ton, though last week one exceptionally large steamer was fixed at 27s. 9d. At charterer's option a steamer has been fixed to load wheat for Shanghai at 18s. 6d. per ton, but the cargo may be diverted to another destination.

MARKET FOR FANCY WRAPPING PAPERS IN AUSTRALIA

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, March 16, 1932.—Recent inquiries from Canadian manufacturers regarding the market possibilities in Australia for fancy wrapping papers have prompted a survey of the trade, the results of which are set forth in the following report:—

DEMAND

The market in Australia for fancy wrapping papers is relatively limited. Manufacturers of cardboard boxes are the largest users; paper box wrapping must be fairly heavy, opaque and non-fading, and a wide range of patterns is required. Boxes are a very popular form of container in Australia.

The trade in lined envelopes is comparatively unimportant. Lined envelopes are not used to nearly the same extent for private correspondence as in Canada, nor is there a good demand for this type of envelope on festive occasions, apart from the Christmas season. A wide range of designs is required for this limited trade, and paper merchants are not disposed to carry the necessary stocks.

DESIGNS

The fancy paper trade requires an endless variety of new designs each year and in meeting these requirements at low prices the continental mills excel. German manufacturers are well established in the Australian trade; they send out books of attractive samples at low prices and show a new range of designs annually.

The Christmas season constitutes the chief demand for fancy papers, although typical Christmas designs are not particularly required for this market. Holly designs, however, are in good demand each year.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND PRICES

The Australian requirements for fancy papers are filled very largely by German and other continental manufacturers; they are able to supply excellent designs on paper of inferior quality which they can sell at low prices. The English papers are of excellent quality, but the prices are comparatively high and the continental mills can usually undersell them irrespective of quality. Australian paper manufacturers are able to supply a very good grade of fancy paper, but designs are limited and the price rather high.

The usual size of sheets is 20 inches by 30 inches, 480 or 500 sheets to the ream. Box-making machines usually require the fancy paper in rolls.

Prices vary according to quality and design, and there is such a wide variation that there is no point in quoting a number of prices. It is of interest to note, however, that one range of German samples of quite attractive designs was quoted at from 13s. 6d. per ream upwards—a ream consisting of 480 sheets, size 20 inches by 30 inches—f.o.b. Hamburg (16 marks to the pound sterling); any variation in exchange for buyer's account.

Australian manufacturers are able to supply a good quality paper of attractive design suitable for covering expensive boxes at about £4 10s. (\$21.90) per ream of 500 sheets.

METHOD OF PURCHASING

Paper merchants in Australia frequently represent a number of foreign firms selling a variety of papers and supplies and have connections abroad. Fancy paper is not carried in stock, but is ordered on indent, and the assortment required is selected from books of samples sent out by the manufacturers. Many

of the consumers of fancy papers order through their London agents or direct from the mills. A German firm might sell a number of Australian accounts direct from mill to consumer; other business might reach the same mill through an agent in London. Box manufacturers usually purchase direct through their own agents.

TARIFF

The tariff applicable to fancy wrapping paper is shown herewith. If the paper is imported for purposes other than wrapping—e.g. for use in box or envelope manufacturing—the ad valorem rate of 15 per cent will apply.

	British Preferential to Canada	General Tariff
Paper—		
Wrapping, other than greaseproof, of all colours (glazed, unglazed, or mill-glazed), browns, caps not elsewhere specified, casings, sealings, nature or ochre browns, sulphites, sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton paper; paper felt and carpet felt paper irrespective of weight per cwt.	9s.	11s.
Greaseproof wrapping per cwt.	8s.	10s.
N.e.i. ad valorem	15%	25%
	(16½% net)	(27½% net)

In addition there is a primage duty of 10 per cent on the invoice value.

DOMESTIC WOODENWARE MARKET CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 1, 1932.—For a number of years past the United Kingdom domestic woodenware market has proved only moderately attractive to Canadian manufacturers. Continental and United States products with a few exceptions claimed the major portion of the import trade available. Recent changes, however, in the monetary position of the United Kingdom, and the imposition of a 10 per cent tariff, lend encouragement to the view that this market may warrant renewed interest on the part of Canadian manufacturers.

The latest official figures on hand show that for the year 1930 domestic woodenware imports totalled in value £327,422. These consisted of breadboards, pastry boards, washboards, wooden spoons and forks, clothes pegs, skewers, rolling pins, and articles of like description. Germany is the most important source of supply, followed by the United States and Sweden. Value of imports from each of these countries was £155,477, £67,427, and £29,787 respectively. Canada supplied woodenware to the value of £9,823.

The trade is usually handled by manufacturers' agents or buying import agents who sell to the hardware wholesalers throughout the United Kingdom, and to the large retail stores. A canvass of the more important of these firms in London resulted in the following data on prevailing price conditions:—

Breadboards.—It is stated that there is a very large trade in circular breadboards, considerable numbers of which are now being made by English manufacturers. The boards are of sycamore, 10½ or 12 inches in diameter, fitted with a groove about 2 inches from the rim for collecting crumbs, and the rim usually carved with some simple design. Delivered prices to wholesalers average about 15s. a dozen, and retail prices from 33s. 6d. to 48s. per dozen.

Wooden Spoons.—Supplied from Germany and France, though it is understood that, due to prevailing high prices, few are being imported at present. Sizes range from 8 to 20 inches in length, fitted with oval bowl. Quotations of

French manufacturers in one instance were from 9d. to 2s. per dozen according to size, free delivered import agent's warehouse; in another the following were the free delivered London prices per gross for French wooden spoons with thick stems and large bowls:—

8-in., 11s. 6d.; 10-in., 14s. 3d.; 12-in., 17s. 6d.; 14-in., 21s.; 16-in., 27s.; 18-in., 33s. 6d.; 20-in., 37s. 9d.

The above prices were subject to 5 per cent discount for 20 gross lots or more.

Rolling Pins.—Hardwood rolling pins up to recent months were imported from Germany, and while some are still being imported, they are also being manufactured by English wood turners. Rolling pins of German manufacture, fitted with a free revolving polished wood handle, are priced from 65s. to 85s. per gross free delivered to import agents.

Butterhands.—In sizes 8 inches by 2½ and 10 inches by 3, smoothly cut, are supplied by English manufacturers at from 2s. to 7s. per dozen, according to size and quality.

Maple Skewers.—A number of inquiries have been received at this office for maple skewers. One import agent advises that United States quotations on 6-inch by ¼-inch are about 43 cents per thousand f.o.b. Atlantic ports. To this would have to be added freight charges at 20 cents per 100 pounds and a 10 per cent duty.

Broom Handles.—Recent c.i.f. United Kingdom port quotations by London agents for continental broom handles are as follows:—

Broom Handles		Mop Handles	
	s. d.		s. d.
1 in. x 42 in.	14 9	1½ in. x 48 in., hole bored in butt ..	30 3
1 in. x 48 in.	19 9	1½ in. x 54 in.	33 6
1 in. x 50 in.	17 6	1½ in. x 60 in.	41 0
1 in. x 1.16 in. x 48 in.	19 6	1½ in. x 66 in.	46 9
1 in. x 1.16 in. x 50 in.	20 3	1½ in. x 72 in.	54 3
1½ in. x 48 in.	21 4		
1½ in. x 50 in.	22 3		

To the above prices a 10 per cent duty would have to be added.

Dowels.—The majority of Canadian manufacturers are familiar with the general requirements of this market. Present prices are still quite low. One importer stated that, due to excessively low prices of birch on the Continent, shippers have been able to quote for birch dowels down to within a shilling of the prices existent before this country went off the gold standard. It is understood that Latvian shippers are quoting about 31s. as a duty-paid price on birch dowels size 36 inches by ¾ inch.

Wood Serving Trays.—Formerly obtained in large quantities from the Continent, are now being made by English manufacturers, though a limited number are still being imported due to superior quality. Continental trays 18 inches to 20 inches long by 12 inches to 16 inches wide are priced to manufacturers' agents at about 2s. 10½d. each, free delivered importer's warehouse.

For further particulars on the kinds of small woodenware sold in the United Kingdom, interested Canadian firms are advised to consult the catalogue issued by a well-known London woodenware stockist, which is available for reference at the Department of Trade and Commerce. Illustrated sheets of certain articles mentioned above have also been forwarded with this report.

The Trade Commissioner in London will be pleased to put interested Canadian woodenware manufacturers in touch with London importers.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1931

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, March 31, 1932.—Owing to the special efforts being made at present to direct as large a volume as possible of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom to Empire countries, the following tables, which have been compiled from the official trade returns of the United Kingdom for the past year, are of particular interest. From these it is possible to analyse the geographical distribution of the past year's trade as compared with the two preceding periods and to gauge to some extent the results of the Empire campaign which commenced a few years ago and was greatly intensified during 1931.

The following table shows the total value of the United Kingdom trade with Empire and foreign countries, comparing the years 1924, 1930, and 1931:—

	1924	1930	1931
Imports from	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
British countries.. . . .	385,962	304,029	247,663
Foreign countries.. . . .	891,477	739,946	614,512
All countries	1,277,439	1,043,975	862,175
Exports to			
British countries	333,769	248,345	170,607
Foreign countries	467,198	322,410	218,557
All countries	800,967	570,755	289,164
Re-exports to			
British countries.. . . .	26,445	20,479	16,109
Foreign countries.. . . .	113,525	66,356	47,926
All countries.. . . .	139,970	86,835	64,035

From this table it will be observed that whereas in 1924 imports from Empire countries amounted to 30·21 per cent of the total import trade, in 1931 this had been reduced to 28·73 per cent, while at the same time in 1924, 69·79 per cent of the imports came from countries classed as "foreign" as compared with 71·27 per cent in 1931. As regards exports of British produce, in 1924 41·67 per cent of the total exports was consigned to British Empire countries, while in 1931 this had increased to 43·84 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of exports to foreign countries dropped during the period from 58·33 in 1924 to 56·16 in 1931. The decline in the proportion of the United Kingdom's import trade from Empire countries is stated to be due principally to a reduction in the import trade from India and British Malaya. Exports to India also decreased substantially, and there was a large decline in exports to Australia, but an increase in imports from that country. Canada and the Irish Free State each increased their share of the import and export trade.

In the appended tables are given the official figures of the United Kingdom trade with the leading countries of the world for the calendar year 1931, together with comparative figures for 1929 and 1930:—

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS) DURING 1929, 1930, AND 1931

BRITISH EMPIRE

	1929 £	1930 £	1931 £
Canada—			
Imports	46,410,075	38,146,076	32,816,057
Exports	35,007,873	29,138,405	20,560,409
Re-exports	2,502,700	2,107,595	1,602,724
Total	83,920,648	69,392,076	54,979,190

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS) DURING
1929, 1930, AND 1931—*Continued*

BRITISH EMPIRE—*Concluded*

	1929 £	1930 £	1931 £
Irish Free State—			
Imports	45,087,212	42,955,118	36,652,745
Exports	36,078,090	34,496,909	30,413,960
Re-exports	10,219,607	9,797,741	8,574,847
Total	91,384,909	87,249,768	75,641,552
British India—			
Imports	62,844,796	51,044,435	36,743,140
Exports	78,227,208	52,944,447	32,304,122
Re-exports	1,145,431	1,282,670	801,779
Total	142,217,435	105,271,552	69,849,041
Australia—			
Imports	55,648,097	46,448,943	45,674,343
Exports	54,235,261	31,667,581	14,553,804
Re-exports*	2,104,871	1,300,990	626,409
Total	111,988,229	79,507,514	60,854,556
New Zealand—			
Imports	47,726,597	44,899,288	37,832,232
Exports	21,393,411	17,866,803	11,196,327
Re-exports	792,654	761,724	535,364
Total	69,912,662	63,527,815	49,563,923
British West Indies—			
Imports	5,327,408	5,133,764	4,397,460
Exports	5,042,858	4,748,814	3,876,512
Re-exports	310,862	297,517	299,799
Total	10,681,128	10,180,095	8,573,771
Union of South Africa—			
Imports	24,308,747	20,242,219	13,129,412
Exports	32,536,441	26,462,342	21,848,812
Re-exports	1,573,608	1,239,400	1,073,787
Total	58,418,796	47,943,961	36,052,011
West Africa—			
Imports	11,386,457	8,159,458	4,896,873
Exports	12,316,182	10,729,987	6,321,406
Re-exports	1,633,703	1,183,510	643,719
Total	25,336,342	20,072,955	11,861,998
East Africa—			
Imports	4,944,317	4,453,288	3,684,047
Exports	4,989,169	4,526,268	3,000,784
Re-exports	133,362	111,430	84,511
Total	9,966,848	9,100,986	6,769,342
Straits Settlements—			
Imports	14,172,700	9,127,194	5,395,586
Exports	12,271,821	7,463,932	4,810,946
Re-exports	327,353	239,493	154,110
Total	26,771,874	16,830,619	10,360,642

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

United States—			
Imports	195,979,919	153,496,858	104,171,028
Exports	45,558,153	28,704,944	17,101,263
Re-exports	16,458,103	11,228,671	8,010,949
Total	257,996,165	193,430,473	129,283,240
France—			
Imports	56,549,289	49,266,839	40,882,802
Exports	31,663,321	29,689,568	22,537,313
Re-exports	17,517,002	14,507,640	9,478,349
Total	105,729,612	93,464,047	72,898,464

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS) DURING
1929, 1930, AND 1931—*Continued*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued*

	1929 £	1930 £	1931 £
Germany—			
Imports	68,817,686	65,490,446	64,150,058
Exports	36,966,791	26,808,992	18,412,871
Re-exports	23,253,156	17,308,493	13,609,047
Total	129,037,633	109,607,931	96,171,976
Italy—			
Imports	16,800,033	15,004,768	15,148,512
Exports	15,999,601	13,834,817	9,917,366
Re-exports	1,578,819	956,962	728,325
Total	34,378,453	29,796,547	25,794,203
Belgium—			
Imports	44,019,077	38,015,736	33,231,022
Exports	19,412,970	15,035,266	10,016,665
Re-exports	9,205,338	6,543,682	4,549,943
Total	72,637,385	59,594,684	47,797,630
Netherlands—			
Imports	42,372,186	39,523,812	35,208,698
Exports	21,818,198	18,860,020	13,865,063
Re-exports	5,212,003	4,149,478	3,002,503
Total	68,402,387	62,533,310	52,076,264
Denmark—			
Imports	56,177,745	54,117,596	46,697,188
Exports	10,670,084	10,248,522	8,633,813
Re-exports	829,150	741,668	556,402
Total	67,676,979	65,107,786	55,887,403
Norway—			
Imports	14,149,095	11,967,407	8,645,679
Exports	9,858,202	12,930,759	7,559,389
Re-exports	469,010	342,286	300,651
Total	24,476,307	25,240,452	15,505,719
Sweden—			
Imports	25,709,087	22,580,948	17,346,988
Exports	10,547,903	10,067,730	7,743,765
Re-exports	1,156,405	867,940	721,317
Total	37,413,395	33,516,618	25,812,070
Soviet (U.S.S.R.)—			
Imports	26,487,499	34,235,002	32,178,868
Exports	3,743,489	6,771,946	7,121,349
Re-exports	2,798,544	2,519,355	1,923,001
Total	33,029,532	43,526,303	41,223,218
Spain—			
Imports	19,074,280	16,637,987	14,277,923
Exports	12,055,289	9,334,535	5,293,823
Re-exports	485,580	526,743	224,979
Total	31,615,149	26,499,265	19,796,725
Argentina—			
Imports	82,446,943	56,665,769	52,763,706
Exports	29,074,250	25,234,173	14,789,272
Re-exports	603,132	442,006	270,889
Total	112,124,325	82,341,948	67,823,867
Brazil—			
Imports	7,292,865	8,111,092	5,714,612
Exports	13,383,059	7,970,173	4,062,033
Re-exports	321,993	171,879	106,184
Total	20,997,917	16,253,144	9,882,829
China—			
Imports	12,156,627	9,888,819	7,751,770
Exports	14,028,983	8,573,923	7,858,723
Re-exports	116,793	85,755	114,775
Total	26,302,403	18,548,497	15,725,268

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS) DURING
1929, 1930, AND 1931—*Concluded*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

	1929 £	1930 £	1931 £
Japan—			
Imports	9,131,663	7,819,649	7,108,930
Exports	13,434,656	8,228,783	6,166,360
Re-exports	207,227	167,736	144,678
Total	22,773,546	16,216,168	13,419,968

Figures showing the percentages of change during 1931 as compared with previous years, as well as the percentages of total trade with certain countries, were given in the report from this office dated January 22, 1932, and published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1470, page 498; therefore they are not repeated here. Attention is drawn, however, to the substantial decreases in United Kingdom imports and exports with most countries as indicated in the above tables. Although the United Kingdom abandoned the gold standard in mid-September, 1931, it is hardly to be expected that the effects would be reflected in the trade returns for that year. Likewise, the special and general customs duties now in operation in this country did not affect the above detailed returns.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAMAICA

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, April 8, 1932.—There has been some slight improvement in business in Jamaica during the past few months, and the movement of imported goods is now a little easier, but the credit situation continues unsatisfactory, payments by the smaller traders being as a rule slow. Jamaica has suffered less from the depression than have a number of other countries as the island has been able to place on the world's markets sufficient quantities of agricultural products at prices which, if by no means adequate, have on the whole kept her main industries in operation.

Of special interest to Canada was the visit to Jamaica last February of the Trade Exhibition Ship *New Northland*. Here, as in most of the other places called at, the enterprise was a notable business success, and aroused much interest on the part of the general public as well as of the commercial community.

The effect of the exchange situation that came into being last September when the British Government abandoned the gold standard is now manifest in the direction of Jamaica's import trade. Although no figures are available, it is known that there has been a considerable increase of imports (chiefly of manufactured goods) from the United Kingdom, mainly at the expense of the United States, but also, to a much less extent, of Canada, since although the latter has an advantage over the United States in the matter of exchange, the United Kingdom has an advantage over both. A further factor in favour of English exporters to this market is that Jamaica uses the same currency as the United Kingdom, and importers at this end are therefore not embarrassed by fluctuations in exchange.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETS

The outstanding fact is that the volume of export of several items, some of them of major importance, was greater during the first quarter of 1932 than during the corresponding period of 1931, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Quantities Exported	
		1931 Jan. 1-Mar. 28	1932 Jan. 1-Mar. 26
Bananas	stems	3,310,951	3,823,671
Cocoa	cwt.	10,508	12,992
Coconuts	number	9,227,988	9,255,758
Copra	pounds	1,338,576	1,590,759
Coffee	pounds	2,033,868	2,342,720
Ginger	cwt.	1,628	3,146
Grapefruit	boxes	19,622	36,009
Honey	gallons	20,557	26,754
Oranges	boxes	3,867	38,186
Orange oil	pounds	16,014	16,375

Sugar and rum show a notable decline, but these two products are suffering from world depression. In the case of a few other important items, such as pimento, a small decline is recorded, but the volume of the island's production and export is on the whole better than it was this time last year. Banana planters are very fortunate to be receiving, at a time like the present, a price of not less than two shillings per stem.

The great increase in shipments of oranges and grapefruit in 1932 as compared with 1931 is significant. Production of marketable citrus fruit has been stimulated by the formation of a large local co-operative agricultural concern, which owns a modern packing house in Kingston; by the liberal tariff preferences on both oranges and grapefruit granted by Canada—an important market for both these products—and more recently by the grant of a 10 per cent ad valorem preference in Great Britain, following the British Government's recent change of fiscal policy. The last-named has stimulated the production in Jamaica of citrus fruit and other articles now subject to preference in England—bananas, for example—while the prospect of a definite system of inter-Empire trade being established at an early date has done much to restore confidence to local business generally.

PUBLIC FINANCE

In his opening address to the Legislative Council on February 23, His Excellency the Governor, reviewing the colony's financial position, stated that public revenue for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1932, was estimated at £2,036,925 and expenditure at £2,181,737, the excess being due to the anticipated shrinkage in revenue collections—customs duties alone are expected to yield about £116,000 less than last year, when they produced about £1,016,000—and also to the cost of repairing roads damaged by the abnormally heavy rains of 1931. To meet this deficit, the Government has obtained leave from the Imperial authorities to suspend, for the current year, a payment of £60,000 due to them by Jamaica on account of war debt, an annual liability undertaken for a period of forty years, voluntarily assumed by the Jamaica Legislative Council shortly after the war ended. This £60,000 will be treated as a loan at 5 per cent interest. Among the measures proposed to cover the budget deficit is an increase in the income tax, and a tax of 10s. on every tourist landing in the colony has been proposed.

The Government's program of public development, including the building of roads, bridges, and other public conveniences, for which a loan of £500,000 was authorized last year, is temporarily in abeyance. The position is that the Government obtained advances from its local bankers, and also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, pending the raising of this loan, but when the latter was placed on the local market, the price offered by tenderers was not considered high enough by the Government. Local investors want an interest yield of not less than 5 per cent per annum, but the Government is inclined to think it can raise money on more favourable terms in London. The Government called for tenders on a block of £200,000 last month, but accepted only

£50,000 at an average price of £91 10s. per £100 of stock. It has not yet decided what steps are to be taken to raise the balance.

In addressing the Legislative Council on its opening day, the Governor stated that two measures recently passed—the rum restriction law and the law to aid the local coconut oil industry—would be of great value in maintaining these two important industries on a solid basis; and that “the citrus fruit trade with Canada is developing on satisfactory lines and affords good promise for the future.”

JAMAICA RESTRICTS RUM PRODUCTION

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, April 8, 1932.—For many years past Jamaica's rum industry has been suffering from low prices, the chief causes of which are traceable to the late war. In the pre-war years Jamaica rum was consumed in the United Kingdom, and also in European countries, to a much larger extent than at present. Germany was a considerable buyer, particularly of certain high-flavoured varieties which became known as “German rum.” This business ceased when war broke out, and much of the lost ground has not been recovered owing to the financial condition of Germany and of Europe in general.

In the United Kingdom, which still takes most of the rum shipped from Jamaica, consumption has progressively declined, following a change in the drinking habits of the population due, at least in part, to the high duties on all kinds of potable spirits imposed within recent years. By way of illustration, on a puncheon of rum, containing approximately 110 gallons of 45 overproof spirit, the duty is £500. In the United Kingdom last January about 5,250,000 gallons of rum were in bond, or about six times Jamaica's present annual output. In brief, the world production of rum greatly exceeds consumption.

LAW PASSED AUTHORIZING RESTRICTION

In order to check the downward trend of prices, Jamaica has decided to curtail production. Following representations made to the Government by distillers, a law to limit production was passed by the Jamaica Legislative Council, effective February 18, and which, remaining in operation until November 30 next, covers the present year's output.

This law, which contains a list of 35 approved manufacturers who are authorized to distil rum on 37 named estates only, enacts that rum shall not be otherwise manufactured in the colony, whether by those or by any other persons, during the period of the law's continuance. An approved manufacturer may, however, assign or transfer his right to any other approved manufacturer, and the Governor may at his discretion, and by special licence, add to the list of approved manufacturers. The word “rum,” as used in the law, means and includes alcohol, except alcohol denatured for purposes other than human consumption.

It is also provided that no approved manufacturer shall, while this law is in force, manufacture more imperial gallons of rum than would be equivalent to one-half of the average annual number of imperial gallons of rum manufactured by him at his distillery during three years beginning December 1, 1928.

Maximum wholesale and retail prices of rum sold for consumption in Jamaica may from time to time be fixed by the Governor; this provision is obviously in the interest of the consumer, and also of the Government, which collects an excise of 8s. on each proof gallon of rum locally consumed. A higher price to the consumer would restrict the volume of domestic trade and also the Government's revenue from this source.

EFFECT OF LAW

Local consumption of rum, which is very considerable, will not be affected by this law. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, a total of 559,862 proof gallons of rum, representing over 5,000 puncheons, was consumed in Jamaica; the average for the five years, 1927 to 1931, was slightly higher, but the variation from year to year is not great. In recent times the total quantity of rum locally consumed has been rather more than one-half of the total quantity exported, but this ratio will, of course, be changed during 1932. The total production for the present year is estimated at about 7,000 puncheons (averaging 110 imperial gallons each, of about 45 overproof strength); so that, allowing for the domestic trade, there will be only about 2,000 puncheons available for export, excluding stocks of previous years' crops held in bond.

In the calendar year 1931, total production was 9,162 puncheons (of about 110 gallons) of rum and 700 puncheons (of 90 gallons) of alcohol; exports totalled 409,431 gallons, representing nearly 4,000 puncheons. In 1930, however, total production was 15,650 puncheons, and total exports 679,210 gallons: it will be seen, therefore, that the distillers themselves began to curtail their output voluntarily during last year. The present price in bulk of ordinary unaged "common, clean rum" is about 2s. per proof gallon in Jamaica (in bond), and from 3s. to 3s. 6d. in London. Distillers are expecting some improvement in the price abroad as a result of the recently passed law. Great Britain takes over 80 per cent of Jamaica's rum exports, and Canada, the Bahamas, Belgium, and Germany between 4 and 5 per cent each. The exports to Canada, both in wood and in bottle, are consigned to the several provincial liquor commissions. Puncheons are made of oak, which is the only wood so far found suitable for the purpose, and are imported from the United States and Great Britain.

TRADE OF FRANCE WITH CANADA IN 1931

HERCULE BARRÉ, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, March 24, 1932.—The total trade of France with Canada for the calendar year 1931 reached a value of 1,148,347,000 francs (\$47,121,338) compared to 906,003,000 francs (\$35,599,646) in 1930, an increase of 242,344,000 francs (\$9,944,357).

This large increase in total trade is due entirely to an increase in the value of imports from Canada of 382,710,000 francs (\$15,693,968) or 85.59 per cent, which more than offset a decrease in exports to Canada of 140,014,000 francs (\$5,749,610) or 30.53 per cent.

The trade balance between the two countries, which was favourable to France in 1930 to the extent of 11,303,000 francs (\$444,125), has now become favourable to Canada and amounts to 511,277,000 francs (\$20,979,770)—the largest recorded for any calendar year.

	1931	
	Imports From Canada Franks	Exports To Canada Franks
January	69,121,000	23,663,000
February	73,360,000	23,153,000
March	62,591,000	23,767,000
April	67,978,000	29,834,000
May	67,469,000	29,745,000
June	73,017,000	23,656,000
July	106,925,000	26,758,000
August	71,344,000	31,403,000
September	51,320,000	27,548,000
October	89,729,000	37,777,000
November	46,408,000	29,272,000
December	50,550,000	11,959,000
Totals	829,812,000	318,535,000

FRENCH IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Imports into France from Canada amounted for the calendar year 1931 to 829,812,000 francs (\$34,050,553) compared to 447,102,000 francs (\$18,346,450) in 1930, an increase of 382,710,000 francs (\$15,704,144) or 85.59 per cent. It will be seen from the accompanying table that most of this very large increase is due to imports of cereals, which increased in value by 408,564,000 francs (\$16,765,039) or 149 per cent in value and by 219 per cent in quantity.

Out of the list of the thirty leading commodities imported from Canada, ten show increases over 1930, while twenty have decreased.

The items showing increases, besides wheat, are: zinc (7,216,000 francs); raw pelts and skins (4,609,000 francs); groats, pearled or hulled grain (1,711,000 francs); rubber goods (606,000 francs); frozen fish (390,000 francs); woodenware (220,000 francs); and cheese (20,000 francs). There is also a very important increase, amounting to 15,750,000 francs, in the items included under the heading "other goods."

Of the twenty commodities showing decreases canned fish comes first with a decrease of 9,254,000 francs; woodpulp is next with a decrease of 8,848,000 francs, followed by lead (8,173,000 francs); machinery (7,431,000 francs); stones and earths (6,860,000 francs); chemicals (6,206,000 francs); rough lumber (3,030,000 francs); ores (2,186,000 francs); bran (1,139,000 francs); and grain seed (901,000 francs).

Short notes on the leading imports from Canada appear at the end of this report.

The volume of imports from Canada in 1931 is given as 966,718 metric tons compared to 386,801 metric tons in 1930, an increase of 579,917 metric tons or nearly 150 per cent.

Imports into France from Canada

	1931 Values in Francs	1930 Values in Francs	1931 Weights in Metric Tons	1930 Weights in Metric Tons
Raw pelts and skins	6,422,000	1,813,000	193.0	7.2
Wool and wool waste	104,000	459,000	21.3	52.2
Cheese	165,000	145,000	21.0	13.0
Fish—				
Frozen	1,888,000	1,498,000	289.7	287.8
Dry, salted or tinned	21,564,000	30,818,000	5,795.1	6,481.7
Lobster and rock lobster	6,829,000	7,007,000	429.1	382.6
Cereals (wheat, oats, rye, etc., including flour)	652,604,000	274,040,000	874,730.1	270,738.1
Groats, pearled or hulled grain, semolina	3,465,000	1,754,000	1,173.2	577.9
Table fruits	3,633,000	4,078,000	2,057.7	2,192.1
Grain seed	456,000	1,357,000	60.0	180.0
Common wood	1,793,000	4,823,000	1,924.0	6,278.0
Bran	1,233,000	2,372,000	2,261.1	4,317.3
Wood pulp	17,531,000	26,379,000	7,651.7	12,877.4
Stones and earths	10,937,000	17,797,000	6,521.1	8,319.8
Copper . . . . .	.....	125,000	.....	22.6
Lead	15,177,000	23,350,000	8,515.6	9,299.3
Zinc	10,710,000	3,494,000	5,846.9	1,366.5
Nickel . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores	10,557,000	12,743,000	34,390.9	29,565.0
Chemicals	6,251,000	12,457,000	13,492.8	31,472.4
Jute fabrics and similar	330,000	310,000	175.2	91.6
Paper . . . . .	.....	9,000	.....	1.0
Dressed pelts	508,000	756,000	0.6	0.8
Gold, silver and platinum wares	353,000	1,058,000	0.006	0.018
Machinery	4,710,000	12,141,000	773.5	2,084.1
Machinery spare parts	193,000	248,000	9.8	7.2
Tools and hardware	287,000	409,000	34.4	27.4
Woodenware	362,000	142,000	124.1	36.5
Boats	202,000	328,000	77.0	58.0
Rubber goods	2,819,000	2,213,000	149.7	63.7
Other goods	18,729,000	2,979,000	.....	.....
Total increases	829,812,000	447,102,000	966,718.6	386,801.6
	382,710,000		579,917.0	

Exports to Canada from France

	1931	1930	1931	1930
	Values in Francs		Weights in Metric Tons	
Raw skins and pelts	1,486,000	2,393,000	124.2	116.0
Raw beeswax	980,000	1,138,000	65.9	62.7
Cheese	1,855,000	2,520,000	134.9	162.7
Fish	465,000	1,013,000	40.0	84.9
Table fruits	11,276,000	11,427,000	1,133.7	1,083.1
Seeds	1,653,000	1,256,000	214.9	159.2
Jams and syrups	1,805,000	2,337,000	258.5	277.9
Vegetable oils	2,582,000	3,387,000	423.6	514.6
Fusel oils, essences and perfumes	1,609,000	1,254,000	22.5	17.1
Cotton	96,000	742,000	10.6	76.5
Preserved vegetables	2,200,000	3,152,000	371.2	517.3
Plants and shrubs	1,662,000	1,774,000	171.5	184.1
Wines and liquors	43,124,000	52,957,000	2,323.3	2,253.7
Mineral waters	1,713,000	1,631,000	1,852.9	1,753.7
Stones and earths	96,000	740,000	416.5	3,839.8
Iron and steel	4,503,000	5,065,000	6,501.3	6,925.6
Chemicals and dyes	3,113,000	6,123,000	686.2	1,647.7
Inks, colours and pencils	482,000	772,000	294.6	321.5
Perfumery and soap	9,728,000	12,097,000	749.1	725.5
Compound medicines	8,595,000	11,404,000	412.4	535.2
Earthenware, china, glass, crystal	7,898,000	10,865,000	2,342.8	2,485.1
Yarns—				
Cotton, wool, jute	4,646,000	4,148,000	138.8	106.0
Silk	1,572,000	1,509,000	47.8	38.9
Fabrics—				
Cotton	11,503,000	20,159,000	282.6	308.7
Wool	29,725,000	54,054,000	564.5	911.2
Silk	43,767,000	90,806,000	331.1	471.8
Millinery and ready-made clothes . .	28,591,000	33,602,000	167.4	113.7
Paper and cardboard	12,565,000	10,589,000	683.7	546.9
Books, engravings, etc.	7,112,000	7,533,000	427.9	509.5
Dressed leather	26,859,000	31,433,000	135.0	131.1
Jewellery	1,457,000	2,045,000	8.4	10.0
Machinery and spare parts	2,956,000	4,833,000	311.4	201.1
Tools and hardware	7,033,000	11,187,000	1,541.3	2,708.2
Furniture	1,165,000	3,618,000	46.5	111.9
Musical instruments	993,000	1,018,000	.....	.....
Esparto and wicker articles	317,000	856,000	3.3	8.9
Boats	14,000	7,010,000	3.0	2,478.0
Rubber goods	237,000	613,000	11.6	22.2
Hats and caps	1,002,000	1,514,000	5.4	7.2
Scientific instruments	778,000	647,000	20.0	17.3
Optical goods	618,000	846,000	9.5	11.8
Fans and small wares	4,794,000	7,406,000	106.0	171.7
Toys and games	1,963,000	4,810,000	82.4	156.3
Artificial flowers, foliage and				
fruits	567,000	782,000	.....	.....
Art objects for collections	2,348,000	2,188,000	.....	.....
Parcel post	7,394,000	5,772,000	95.2	103.9
Other articles	11,698,000	15,524,000	.....	.....
	318,535,000	458,549,000	23,573.4	32,890.2
Total decreases	140,014,000		9,316.8	

EXPORTS TO CANADA FROM FRANCE

The value of France's total exports to Canada in the calendar year 1931 amounted to 318,535,000 francs compared to 458,549,000 francs in 1930, a decrease of 140,014,000 francs or 30.53 per cent. This important decrease is due mainly to a decrease of over 80,000,000 francs in exports of cotton, wool and silk fabrics and a decrease of nearly 10,000,000 francs in exports of wines and spirits. There is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 francs in exports of cardboard and smaller increases in eight other items out of the forty-seven most important ones. Thirty-eight items show a decrease in value.

The volume of France's exports to Canada in 1931 is given as 23,573.4 metric tons, a decrease of 9,316.8 tons or over 28 per cent compared to 1930.

The following is a list of the products which show the greatest change:—

*Decreases (in francs).—*Cotton, wool and silk fabrics, 80,024,000; wines and liquors, 9,833,000; boats, 6,996,000; millinery and ready-made clothes, 5,011,000; dressed leather,

4,574,000; tools and hardware, 4,154,000; other articles, 3,826,000; chemicals and dyes, 3,010,000; earthenware, china, glass, crystal, 2,967,000; toys and games, 2,847,000; compound medicines, 2,809,000; fans and small wares, 2,612,000; and furniture, 2,453,000.

Increases (in francs).—Paper and cardboard, 1,916,000; parcel post (mostly silk), 1,622,000; yarns (cotton, wool, and jute), 498,000; seeds, 397,000; fusel oils, essences and perfumes, 355,000; art objects for collections, 160,000; scientific instruments, 131,000; mineral waters, 82,000; and yarns, silk, 63,000.

Notes on Imports from Canada

WHEAT

The outstanding feature of the trade during the past year was the great increase in imports of wheat, which rose from 9,906,883 bushels in 1930 to 31,606,734 bushels in 1931. This increase of 21,699,851 bushels or 220 per cent was very timely in view of the evident need of liquidating the excessive stocks of wheat in Canada. The quantity shipped to France in 1931 represents 16.27 per cent of Canada's total exports of wheat to all countries.

The main reason for this increase was the shortage in the last French crop. There is a strong preference in France for Canadian wheat; in 1931, 43½ per cent of the total French imports from foreign countries (not including French colonies) were from the Dominion. French imports of wheat from the United States amounted to roughly 11,500,000 bushels compared to 31,500,000 bushels imported from Canada.

The quota law of December, 1929, limiting the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the manufacture of bread flour was in operation all through 1931. The percentage varied from 3 per cent to 30 per cent, according to the needs of the market and the stocks of French wheat remaining to be sold. The aim of this restrictive legislation is to ensure the sale of the French crop at remunerative prices. Its effect is evident when it is considered that the price of French wheat on the Paris market seldom falls below \$1.80 per bushel.

CANNED SALMON

Canned salmon has always been one of the most important items in the Dominion's trade with France. The decrease of 9,254,000 francs in dry, salted, and preserved fish imports from Canada in 1931 is almost entirely accounted for by the falling off in exports of canned salmon. This decline is due to greater competition from Japanese producers, who enjoy the benefit of a lower tariff and are in a position to sell at better prices. Another factor which helped to restrict the trade in canned salmon, and which is likely to have the same effect in 1932, was the restrictive quota applied at the end of the year limiting the total quantity to be imported into France.

OTHER FISH

There is an increase both in volume and in value in imports of frozen fish from Canada. The increase in value amounts to 390,000 francs. Imports of this commodity should continue to develop in the future as there is a good demand in France, and Canadian shippers are making an effort to meet the requirements of this market. It is to be hoped that much of the frozen fish which is at present purchased from New York firms will in future be shipped from Canada.

The value of the imports of canned lobster in 1931 shows a decrease of 178,000 francs compared to 1930, but this decrease is entirely due to a drop in prices as the quantities shipped are greater by 46½ metric tons.

ASBESTOS

Imports of asbestos from Canada are decreasing gradually every year due to increased competition from Rhodesian producers and decreased production in the industries using this raw material. Import statistics of this product are not given separately, but it is estimated by leading importers that approximately 4,000 short tons valued at \$267,000 were imported in 1931 compared to 6,550 short tons valued at \$410,000 in 1930. Although figures of imports from Rhodesia are not available, it is estimated that at least the same quantity was imported from that source as from Canada.

METALS

Imports of zinc from Canada increased from 3,494,000 francs in 1930 to 10,710,000 francs in 1931, making this product the sixth most important item of French imports from Canada. On the other hand, imports of lead, which increased greatly from 1929 to 1930, showed a large decrease in 1931, falling from roughly 23,000,000 francs to 15,000,000. Imports of copper from Canada, which have been decreasing for the past few years, fell from 125,000 francs in 1930 to *nil* in 1931.

WOODPULP

The decrease of nearly 9,000,000 francs in imports of Canadian woodpulp in 1931 was undoubtedly due to the reduced activity in the French artificial silk industry. The only pulp shipped from Canada to France in any quantity is cellulose pulp for the manufacture of silk, the market for other woodpulp being entirely in the hands of Scandinavian producers.

CATTLE

Imports of live cattle from Canada, which had been in suspense for many years, were resumed in 1931. After a few shipments had been received the trade, due to a restrictive import quota applied by the French Government and to a falling off in prices in France, again fell into suspense.

APPLES

Canadian apples are now firmly established on the French market. Imports in 1931 were maintained at the level of the previous year. The French market has the advantage of requiring the larger sizes which are more difficult to sell in Great Britain.

TRADE OF NYASALAND IN 1931

The total value of domestic imports (including railway construction) and exports in 1931 was £1,264,437, a decline of £171,845, or 11·96 per cent, as compared with 1930, and £104,583, or 7·65 per cent, as against the figure recorded for 1929, writes the Trade and Information Officer of the Nyasaland Government. It should be stated that during the whole of 1929 and for the first ten months of 1930 import values were entered on a f.o.b. basis, and were therefore, comparatively, lower than in 1931. Exports, however, were individually entered at much higher values than obtained during 1930.

With an import value of £726,550, and an export value of £537,887, the balance of trade favours imports by £188,665. In 1930 the adverse balance was £52,464.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND NINE MONTHS ENDING, MARCH, 1921, 1930, 1931, AND 1932, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS; AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of March				Nine Months ending, March				United States Tariff		
	1921	1930	1931	1932	1921	1930	1931	1932	9 m. end. Mar. 1921	9 m. end. Mar. 1930	9 m. end. Mar. '31-'32
Animals (exc. for improvt. of stock)—											
Cattle.....No.	13,214	6,208	45,983	1,116	264,544	170,904	17,297	17,052	Free	Less than 1,050 lbs.	Less than 700 lbs.,
Horses.....No.	734,007	297,082	45,983	43,055	20,189,425	9,168,340	603,742	573,802	Free	14c. per lb., heavy	14c. per lb., heavy
Poultry.....No.	237	105	994	494	2,165	589	5,850	5,918	10%	Up to \$150	Up to \$150
Sheep.....No.	38,460	14,219	15,955	35,380	497,633	93,082	94,003	137,272	10%	higher 20% ad val.	valued higher 20%
Fruits—											
Apples, green or ripe.....Brl.	11,887	13,213	4,916	5,320	688,865	581,404	63,623	49,558	1c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	8c. per lb.
Apples, dried.....Lb.	14,838	8,908	1,387	760,241	494,531	46,656	58,433	123	Free	\$2 per head	\$3 per head
Berries, fresh.....Lb.	1,220	80	180,555	2,785	33	123	826	826	Free	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Grains—											
Barley.....Bush.	9,642	1,600	7	1,664,666	28,897	115,005	42,701	17,292	10c. bush, 50 lb.	25c. bush, 50 lbs.	25c. bush, 50 lbs.
Beans.....Bush.	342	10,644	11	3,122	25,356	526,397	219,540	68,030	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....Bush.	1,797	37,060	56	14,756	112,192	90,209	6,129	2,302,931	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Oats.....Bush.	4,023	3,150	1,000	373,136	483,272	4,442,585	7,100,355	2,077,531	15c. bush, 48 lb.	20c. bush, 48 lbs.	20c. bush, 48 lbs.
Peas, whole.....Bush.	51	36	4,027	183	235	69,814	239,922	2,914	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Peas, split.....Bush.	107	61	1,350	235	4,073	216,279	5,719	2,975	25c. bush, 60 lb.	10c. per 100 lb.	25c. per 100 lb.
Rye.....Bush.	948	45,959	2,064	89	17,334	734,710	20,143	7,203	Free	10c. per 100 lb.	10c. per 100 lb.
Wheat.....Bush.	31,191	11,059	13,274	67	209,184	149,086	432,128	8,686	Free	15c. bush, 32 lb.	16c. bush, 32 lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush.	34,855	9,571	7,662	38	250,473	131,320	292,826	20,163	10c. bush, 32 lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Peas, whole.....Bush.	245,464	4,760	12,206	4,183	1,305,121	11,044	808,150	6,063	10c. bush, 60 lb.	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Peas, split.....Bush.	14,618	3,330	1,241	1,223	848,139	18,677	23,915	69,575	20c. bush, 60 lb.	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Rye.....Bush.	58,793	17,123	4,454	1,381	237,265	79,427	23,915	69,575	20c. bush, 60 lb.	14c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Wheat.....Bush.	3,864	12,770	42	4,440	469,657	119	20	107	Free	15c. bush, 56 lb.	15c. bush, 56 lb.
Wheat.....Bush.	20,507	42	817,884	45	8,984,591	26	4,508,421	2,491,443	Free	42c. bush, 60 lb.	42c. bush, 60 lb.
Wheat.....Bush.	3,131,237	42,029	208	180,422	210,515	5,201,222	6,400,678	2,491,443	Free	10% ad val.	10% ad val.
Grain Products—											
Bran, shorts and middlings.....Cwt.	5,835,656	42,174	167	165,911	156,461	3,789,221	6,400,678	2,491,443	Free if wheat pro-	74% ad val. if from	74% ad val. if from
Wheat flour.....Brl.	131,921	22,059	60,133	5,035	713,341	1,012,768	2,696,396	1,351,031	ducts, otherwise	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	168,959	29,556	40,515	4,036	1,219,100	1,324,313	2,572,890	746,410	Free	\$1.04 per 100 lb.	\$1.04 per 100 lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt.	198,968	2	15	8	1,129,494	294	629	613	Free	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	1,749,516	18	90	30	11,449,628	1,772	2,511	1,957	Free	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt.	372	1,480	1,281	2,229	4,882	14,888	8,244	11,100	Free	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	13,078	72,845	40,499	56,557	628,033	348,459	6,753	323,587	Free	6c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt.	18,545	3,551	3,389	3,366	245,201	1,689,221	114,318	30,265	Free		
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	285,864	50,944	5,602	3,412	3,698,353	3,058,034	114,318	30,265	Free		

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	244 6,385	18 225	57,797 1,487,618	2,972 69,777	12 191	69 761	Free.....	Mutton 2½c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	7,271	2,530	5,809	18,746	3,405	145,847	Free.....	2½c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	21,339	26,069	216,700	381,512	93,800	145,847	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	Lb.	5,201	10,304	19,464	22,219	1,085	73,621	Free.....	3½c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats, but excluding extracts.....	Cwt.	4,993	94,204	16,659	484,763	129,085	503,702	2c. per lb.	10c. per lb.
Milk and milk products—									
Butter.....	Cwt.	1,867	1,100	418	18,534	31,323	2,425	Free.....	6c. lb. but not less than 20% ad val.
Cheese.....	Cwt.	4,683	234	106	44,116	161	158,613	2½c. per lb.	12c. per lb.
Cream.....	Gal.	2,551	4,300	3,420	5,528	35,994	16,890	20% ad val.	*5c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Milk, fresh.....	Gal.	37,691	81,922	4,694	10,841	970,594	121,003	Free.....	30c. per gal. †
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	Cwt.	18,644	37,082	10,348	10,072	1,885,938	236,303	Free.....	3½c. per gal. †
Milk powder.....	Cwt.	322,335	481	1,006	111,643	8,512	321	Free.....	1c.-1½c. lb.
Seeds—									
Clover seed, alsike.....	Bush.	31,801	21,632	1,037	60,249	90,307	1,054	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	Bush.	11,017	1,285	6,498	7,138	21,451	2,742	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	Bush.	40,123	67	161,781	1,078	7,229	67	Free.....	1c.-3c. per lb.
Flaxseed.....	Bush.	15,040	14,020	6,826	3,369,996	594,555	18,142	Free.....	56c. bush., 56 lb.
Grass seed.....	Bush.	29,825	34,858	19,389	1,008	139,506	77,993	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Vegetables—									
Potatoes.....	Bush.	351,023	653,766	1,140,103	2,067,763	4,581,016	3,708,090	Free.....	50c. per 100 lb.
Sugar beets.....	Tn	184,262	667,496	729,163	1,800,250	5,258,186	348,701	5%.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Turnips.....	Bush.	122,792	246,179	190,855	1,706,330	2,574,283	1,861,572	15%.....	12c. per 100 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—									
Eggs.....	Doz.	3,054	377	215	172,044	59,829	750	Free.....	8c. per doz.
Hay.....	Tn	1,071	6,392	15,977	110,236	19,813	520	\$2 ton, 2,240 lb.	\$5 ton, 2,000 lb.
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	182,592	55,675	132,022	2,202,943	280,776	91,882	3c. per lb.	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931)
Tallow.....	Cwt.	7,690	20,757	147,886	68,156	1,116,629	1,075,659	Free.....	3c. per lb.
Wool.....	Lb.	5,916	323	2,432	1,129	17,357	4,321	Free.....	12c.-13c. per lb.
Total value of above commodities..	\$	10,815,936	2,131,483	1,381,530	453,823	154,559,550	38,961,310	19,232,662	7,731,674

*Swiss or Emmenthaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½% ad val.
 (a) Included under "milk, condensed and evaporated."
 (b) Includes "milk powder for 1921."

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One florin equals \$0.402 Canadian at par]

Rotterdam, April 1, 1932.—The publication of the third list of duties under the Abnormal Importations Act of the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year has tended to intensify a situation in the textile industry of the Netherlands that had already affected the woollen section. Great Britain has long been an important customer for various cotton fabrics, especially coloured woven goods; in the first eleven months of 1931, for example, over 30 per cent of the Dutch exports of this commodity went to that market, as well as 21 per cent of the exports of dyed cotton goods, and of rope and string.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

The boot and shoe industry has also encountered serious difficulties. The principal export outlets such as Germany and Scandinavia have been almost entirely lost, the former by the very heavy import duties levied—now amounting to from 35 to 50 per cent—and the latter due to the depreciation in exchange. In addition, the domestic market was so seriously affected by the flood of imports from manufacturing countries with depreciated currencies, particularly the United Kingdom, that sales in Holland were virtually impossible.

Imports of boots and shoes in 1931 were 53 per cent larger than in 1930; in December they were 180 per cent higher than in December, 1930. Concurrently, exports of Dutch shoes continued to show a heavy falling off, and the quota law—as outlined in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465 (February 27), page 286—was invoked for the support of both the boot and shoe and the textile industry. Germany, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain were principally affected by the restrictions on the importations of boots and shoes, and Great Britain and Germany by those on textiles.

MINING

In the coal mining industry, situated in the province of Limburg, the number of employees was reduced at the end of February by 500, and a wage cut of 10 per cent is proposed, effective from April 1. It is pointed out that, while a net surplus of only 6 Dutch cents a ton was earned on operations during the last nine months of 1931, there was a net loss of 44 cents a ton in January, 1932. While the average proceeds from output are actually lower, wages are from 89 to 100 per cent above the pre-war level, and considerably higher than the rates prevailing in many mining districts abroad.

One of the principal causes of the difficulties of this industry has been the import quotas adopted by Belgium and France—countries which formerly absorbed the bulk of the exports from Holland. There is no restriction on imports, and substantial quantities are being “dumped”; German coal, for example, is offered at prices almost 50 per cent below those of the domestic product.

AGRICULTURE

The new British import duties on tomatoes and other vegetable products, and the almost prohibitory duties on imports of butter into Germany, have seriously affected the outlook for agriculture. Competition in foreign markets from countries with depreciated currencies will be serious in the present year. Farmers are disposed to increase their acreage in wheat, for which product a definite market is practically assured through the operation of the new Dutch milling laws.

SHIPPING

In a recent appeal to the Government by an association of shipowners, who control 96 per cent of the Dutch mercantile fleet, it was pointed out that, while on January 1, 1930, only one ship with a gross tonnage of 3,683 tons was laid up, on the same day in 1932, 167 vessels totalling 781,514 gross tons were laid up. The financial condition of many of the companies is precarious. Two reasons, in addition to the general world crisis, are given as being responsible for the present situation:

(1) Abandonment of the gold standard by certain sea-faring countries, principally Great Britain and certain Scandinavian countries.

(2) The subsidizing of national shipping in various forms by a large number of countries, notably France, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States.

Closely related to the welfare of shipping are the local port activities. The wages of dock labourers in Rotterdam and Amsterdam have recently been reduced, though even at prevailing rates they are above those in Antwerp and Hamburg.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Activity in the building trade has suffered as a result of the general crisis, and a large part of the Dutch brick industry early in the year decided to close down for a three-month period with the intention of reopening at the end of that time on a greatly reduced scale of operations.

The earthenware industry of Maastricht is seriously threatened due to currency depreciation and the imposition of import duties in England; the domestic outlet is comparatively small. Shutdowns are of frequent occurrence, swelling the ranks of the unemployed, and the number of industries, such as Van den Bergh's margarine works at Rotterdam, that are restricting operations is increasing.

SHARE MARKET

The annual reports of practically every important Dutch trading concern covering the 1931 calendar year show diminished profits and the abandonment or reduction of dividends. As an example, the N.V. Vereenigde Koninklijke Papierfabrieken (United Royal Paper Factories Limited), of Amsterdam, the largest paper company in the country, which during the period 1925 to 1930 showed annual average net profits of approximately 4,000,000 fl. and paid a dividend of 15 per cent annually, had profits of only 1,554,217 fl. in 1931, no dividend being paid.

Stock exchange quotations have been very sensitive to bearish factors. On January 7 Philips was quoted at 89 and on March 30 at 68½. Netherlands Ship Union, which at the beginning of the quarter was quoted at 62, on March 10 reached 68; but the death of Mr. Ivar Kreuger on March 19 had an unsettling effect, and at the close of the period the price quoted was 55½.

The shares of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company took a somewhat sensational course during the period. Quoted at 112 on January 7, they gained rapidly on heavy buying from Paris until March 3, when they touched 172. A steady decline followed, and on March 30 the price was 129½. Although the Kreuger & Toll securities listed on the local exchanges were naturally affected by the death of the Swedish financier, no great interests are involved in this country, and apparently no bank credits have been given either to the companies themselves or to Sweden, while Dutch participation in the affected securities is said to be negligible.

FINANCIAL

The annual statement of the Amsterdamsche Bank, one of the foremost financial institutions in the Netherlands, reveals the unfavourable effects of

conditions in Austria and Germany and of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain. Net profits declined to 254,852 fl. from 6,301,622 fl. in 1930, and the usual dividend of 8 per cent was discontinued.

The Government has sought to meet declining revenues by increased taxation, principally indirect. A 10 per cent surtax on the consumption of sugar has been announced, the surtax on wines has been increased from 20 to 80 per cent, and the stamp duties on foreign debentures and shares from 1 per cent and 1.2 per cent to 1.6 and 1.8 per cent respectively.

COMMODITY MARKETS OF THE NETHERLANDS DURING 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

III

[The ton referred to in this report is the metric ton of 2,204 pounds]

WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD

Logs and Lumber.—The Netherlands on a per capita basis is one of the largest importers of lumber in Europe and there are few, if any, other countries which use such a wide range of exotic woods or import from a greater number of countries. With a slowing up in building activities, in addition to depression in shipbuilding, purchases during 1931 were appreciably below the level of the preceding year.

Oak.—Oak is imported principally from Germany, with smaller quantities from Poland, Belgium, and Russia. The total quantity of oak logs entering the country fell from 53,638 cubic metres in 1930 to 49,823 cubic metres in 1931. In sawn oak the decline was from 58,688 cubic metres in 1930 to 45,997 cubic metres in 1931. In the latter year 19,421 cubic metres came from the United States, with Germany in second place and Poland third.

Pine and Spruce.—Imports of pine and spruce, the general utility woods of the Netherlands, were also considerably below those of the previous year. Foreign purchases of logs and square timber fell from 274,530 cubic metres in 1930 to 185,265 in 1931. Russia headed the list of supplying countries with 85,337 cubic metres, followed by Germany with 67,456 cubic metres. The balance was divided between Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Latvia.

Imports of pine and spruce planks and boards fell from 2,081,692 cubic metres to 1,772,680 cubic metres. Russia was the principal supplier with 721,211 cubic metres (18,897,000 fl.), followed by Finland (403,684 cubic metres), Sweden (202,079), and Latvia (110,149).

The total value of the 1931 entries of sawn spruce and pine was 46,768,000 florins.

Russian competition in the Dutch market as far as lumber is concerned has become intensified during the past few years, and it has made it impossible for North American suppliers to compete in the ordinary soft wood trade. Imports of sawn pine and spruce from Russia were 182,587 cubic metres in 1927, 262,885 in 1928, 538,659 in 1929, 595,583 in 1930, and in 1931, 721,211 cubic metres.

The Dutch trade statistics classify Douglas fir and Southern pine under the same heading as "American pine," imports of which showed a sharp decrease in comparison with 1930. Imports in 1930 amounted to 94,609 cubic metres (3,372,000 fl.) and in 1931 to 28,291 cubic metres (1,075,000 fl.). The United States is the principal country of origin, imports from that country shrinking from 94,245 cubic metres (3,354,766 fl.) to 26,803 cubic metres (1,008,000 fl.). Canada's participation in this trade was, however, somewhat in excess of the preceding year, the quantity in 1930 having been 1,341 cubic metres against 1,891 cubic metres in 1931, and the respective values 55,721 fl. and 64,370 fl.

Imports of sawn Douglas fir declined from 31,132 cubic metres (1,778,000 fl.) to 20,265 cubic metres (1,014,000 fl.). In 1930 the United States was credited with 29,185 cubic metres in comparison with 19,043 cubic metres last year. Birch logs and birch lumber come from Germany and Poland. Teak, which is used extensively, particularly in the shipbuilding trade, is imported into Holland from the Netherlands East Indies. Imports of this wood declined from 18,360 cubic metres in 1930 to 10,012 cubic metres in 1931.

Pit props are brought in from Germany and Finland. By weight these totalled 196,561 tons in 1931, of which quantity the former country was credited with 102,624 tons. Imports of pulpwood increased from 345,459 cubic metres in 1930 to 426,366 in 1931; the respective values were 4,457,000 fl. and 4,172,000 fl. Of the 1931 quantity, 420,318 cubic metres came from Russia and a little less than 6,000 cubic metres from Latvia. Logs for use as piles and telegraph poles came from Germany and Russia. Piles are used extensively for building on the low-lying polder land where, owing to the softness of the soil, no firm foundation can otherwise be secured. The imported tonnage of these in 1930 was 134,288; there was a decline to 108,299 in 1931.

Railway Ties.—Imports of railway ties totalled 1,210,967 units (4,053,000 fl.) in comparison with 1,273,600 (3,822,000 fl.) in 1930. During the period under review, Poland replaced Russia as the principal exporting country with 472,173 pieces in comparison with 109,364 in 1930. Russia was credited with 481,328 pieces in 1930 and 194,312 pieces in 1931.

Wooden staves and barrel heads to the extent of 9,169 metric tons entered the country in 1931—6,537 tons from Germany and 1,291 tons from the United States.

Plywood.—A good demand exists for the Canadian plywood when competition with Polish and Finnish suppliers can be met. Douglas fir plywood is also liked and could be sold if supplies were available at competitive prices. Birch plywood comes for the most part from Finland, Poland, and Latvia, and accounts for the bulk of the imports.

Hardwood Flooring.—Unfinished hardwood flooring comes from the United States, as well as from European countries; small quantities are received from Canada. Used wooden barrels are imported from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany. The quantity of these was probably less in 1931 than was the case in 1930. There are small imports from the United States.

Belgium is the principal source of supply of wooden furniture. This is imported both finished and in the rough, the final touches being added in this country.

WOODPULP AND BUILDING BOARD

Imports of ground woodpulp fell from 13,393 tons in 1930 to 11,632 tons in 1931. Of the latter quantity, 5,389 tons came from Sweden, 4,014 tons from Norway, and 2,219 tons from Germany.

Imports of sulphite pulp increased from 64,960 tons to 78,239 tons, although the values declined from 9,319,000 fl. to 8,716,000 fl. Canada obtained for the first time a share of the business. Germany was the principal exporting country with 32,859 tons; Sweden second with 26,980 tons; Finland third with 8,300 tons. Canada supplied 847 tons against 5,783 tons from Norway and 1,296 tons from Belgium.

There are also a large number of artificial building boards in the Dutch market, which are manufactured from wood and woodpulp. These originally came from the United States and Canada, but within the last year competition has become intensified owing to increasing production in Europe, particularly in the Scandinavian countries, and the number of different boards on the market

is so large that it is becoming increasingly difficult for any of them to do a remunerative business. No figures are available showing the total imports of these products.

HIDES, SKINS, LEATHER, AND FOOTWEAR

The domestic shoe manufacturing industry in the Netherlands has been going through a crisis which has become intensified during the last year. Exports have fallen and imports have declined. As a consequence, the quantities of foreign hides and leather used are on the whole appreciably less than was the case in 1930.

Hides and Skins.—The total imports of salted hides and skins weighed 12,103 tons (6,501,000 fl.) in comparison with 11,496 tons (7,935,000 fl.) in 1930. Approximately 45 per cent of the total imports came from Belgium, 20 per cent from the United States, and most of the balance from the Argentine and Brazil.

In addition to salted hides, dried hides are also imported, the quantity in 1931 having been 6,002 tons in comparison with 6,242 tons in the preceding year. South Africa is the principal country of origin, followed by Belgium.

Apart from the foregoing, 1,281 tons of Java cow hides and 1,645 tons of Java buffalo hides, as well as 1,503 tons of horse hides, were admitted. All these figures show a decline in comparison with 1930. Imports of unclassified cow hides came to 3,470 tons in 1931 against 4,820 tons in 1930. Calf skins show a slight increase in volume, but a fall in value. The weight of imports in 1930 was 6,258 tons (8,091,000 fl.) against 6,396 tons (5,091,000 fl.) in 1931. France and Germany between them supply roughly 60 per cent, the balance coming from other European countries. In 1931 imports of sheep skins totalled 1,168 tons in comparison with 1,324 tons in the previous year. Germany, the Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland divided this trade between them.

Raw Furs.—Imports of raw furs are listed at 49 tons (317,000 fl.) in comparison with 83 tons (548,000 fl.) in 1930. As far as the former figures are concerned, 38 tons (169,000 fl.) are credited to the United Kingdom, 4 tons (64,000 fl.) to the United States, 3 tons (44,000 fl.) to Germany, and 3 tons (20,000 fl.) to Belgium. There have been small quantities of raw furs of Canadian origin imported direct, but most of the purchasing is done through the established channels in London and, to a lesser extent, in Germany.

Leather.—There is a well-developed tanning industry in Holland which produces principally such articles as sole leather. As a consequence exports of this commodity exceed imports. In 1931 exports of vegetable tanned sole leather came to 671 tons (1,131,000 fl.) compared with imports of 213 tons (380,000 fl.). Of the imports, 150 metric tons (283,000 fl.) came from Germany, with smaller quantities from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. Germany is also the principal market for Dutch exports of sole leather, followed by the United Kingdom.

Upper Leather.—Imports of upper leather are classified under a number of different headings. First of all there is Java and box calf, with imports totalling 379 tons (1,712,000 fl.) in comparison with 397 tons (2,204,000 fl.) in 1930. Germany is the only important supplier with 314 tons. Other chrome tanned upper leather imports totalled 458 tons (4,107,000 fl.). Germany is credited with 217 tons (1,832,000 fl.), and the United States with 57 tons (724,000 fl.).

Imports of vegetable tanned upper leather are less than those of chrome tanned and amounted to 74 tons (305,000 fl.) as compared with 87 tons in 1930. Imports of patent leather totalled 154 tons (983,000 fl.) in comparison with 173 tons (1,518,000 fl.) in 1930. Germany is the leading source of supply with 96 tons (623,000 fl.), followed by the United States with 37 tons (221,000 fl.), Belgium with 12 tons (85,000 fl.), and Canada with 7 tons (39,000 fl.), as compared with 382 kilos (2,430 fl.) in 1930.

Other Leather.—Leather used as linings comes principally from France, which supplied 441 tons out of a total of 498 tons. Belting and technical leather comes for the most part from Belgium—116 tons out of a total of 164 tons—although this is also an article in which exports exceed imports. Foreign sales of Dutch manufactured belting and technical leather came to 189 tons (555,000 fl.) in 1931. Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States, Sweden, Italy, and Czechoslovakia were the destinations.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

Imports of footwear wholly or for the most part of leather increased from 1,270,149 pairs in 1930 to 1,943,591 pairs in 1931. The values were 4,573,000 fl. and 5,097,000 fl. respectively. The increase in imports was especially noticeable towards the close of the year, immediately prior to the adoption of a quota law now in force and which restricts the imports of footwear. Czechoslovakia is the principal supplier with 826,414 pairs (2,013,000 fl.), followed by the United Kingdom with 452,022 pairs (951,000 fl.). Imports from that country were stimulated by the currency depreciation. Germany is credited with 388,674 pairs (1,182,000 fl.), Belgium with 175,293 pairs (341,000 fl.), and Switzerland with 57,268 pairs (468,000 fl.). Conversely, exports of Dutch shoes made of leather fell from 449,062 pairs in 1930 to 354,717 pairs in 1931. Denmark is the principal market, having absorbed 229,554 pairs. Smaller quantities go to the Dutch East Indies, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Norway. Apart from the foregoing, the Dutch trade statistics list shoes not otherwise specified. Imports of these fell from 1,930,149 pairs in 1930 to 1,844,639 pairs in 1931. Germany supplied 50 per cent of the total, Belgium approximately 35 per cent, and the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia the remainder. In this group are included boots and shoes made for the most part from canvas and other fabrics.

Rubber Footwear.—Imports of boots and shoes, wholly or for the greater part manufactured from rubber, increased from 1,998,637 pairs in 1930 to 2,033,742 pairs in 1931, although the value fell from 1,642,000 fl. to 1,501,000 fl. Germany was the leading source of supply with 583,145 pairs, followed by Belgium with 569,383 pairs, Poland with 285,015 pairs, and the United Kingdom with 127,523 pairs. The United States is credited with 18,505 pairs. Canada also participates in this trade—6,885 pairs valued at 37,533 fl. Embodied in these figures are also an undeterminable quantity of canvas shoes with rubber soles.

Certain imports of Canadian-made rubber shoes reach Holland via London, where a number of manufacturers maintain stocks. If it were possible to determine the volume of these, the Canadian figure would be larger. In 1930 direct imports from Canada of this class of footwear were given as 4,541 pairs valued at 30,190 fl.

GLOVES

Imports of gloves in the period under review weighed 52 tons (1,130,000 fl.) against 66 tons (1,501,000 fl.) in 1930. Of the 1931 imports, 21 tons came from Czechoslovakia, 8 tons from Germany, 7 tons from the United Kingdom, 7 tons from Italy, and 5 tons from France. These figures for the most part included fine gloves. There are limited imports from Canada and the United States, as well as from Germany, of workmen's gloves. The use of these is restricted, however, on account of the comparative mildness of the winter climate and the limited purchasing power of the average labourer.

SOFT GOODS AND TEXTILES

As far as Canada is concerned, the possibilities of exporting soft goods to the Netherlands are circumscribed. This country is surrounded by European

manufacturing nations who produce at a price which it is extremely difficult for North American producers to meet. There is also a domestic industry, which in some cases has a surplus production which must be sold in overseas markets.

Cotton Yarns.—Imports of cotton yarns, not more advanced than singles, fell from 22,399 tons in 1930 to 15,703 tons in 1931, of which 13,220 tons came from the United Kingdom. Germany supplied 717 tons of bleached and dyed cotton yarn out of a total of 977 tons. Imports of two-strand yarns totalled 2,010 tons, of which 1,025 tons came from Belgium and 691 tons from Germany.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Exports of artificial silk yarn greatly exceeded the imports. Soft goods manufactured of both real and artificial silk come for the greater part from France, although supplies from Germany tend to increase, particularly of the latter.

The only commodity under the heading of textiles which is imported from Canada to any extent is used jute sacks. These are brought to Holland from all over the world, reconditioned and used for a variety of purposes such as containers for artificial fertilizers and similar commodities. Imports in 1931 totalled 21,824 tons (4,885,000 fl.). The quantity in 1930 was less—18,898 tons—although the value was greater (5,248,000 fl.). In 1931, 8,493 tons came from the United Kingdom, 3,425 tons from the Argentine, 2,592 tons from Belgium, 2,611 tons from Germany, 1,656 tons from the United States, 1,085 tons from Italy, 405 tons from Australia, and 242 tons from Canada.

Carpets, etc.—Imports of carpets came to 295 tons in 1931, of which 178 tons were from Great Britain, 54 tons from Turkey, and 14 tons from Afghanistan. Linoleum comes principally from the United Kingdom, followed by Germany.

Hosiery.—Socks and stockings come from Germany, Italy, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and—to a small extent—from the United States. The market for this class of merchandise depends largely on price, and the average Dutch consumer fails to appreciate the quality of the higher grade imported silk stocking if a fraction more expensive than an inferior article of home production. In men's socks Japanese competition has become particularly severe, while in hosiery, as well as in most other lines of soft goods, British manufacturers have, during the last four months of the year, been helped by the depreciation of sterling.

Corsets, etc.—Germany retained her position at the head of the list of countries from which corsets and brassières are imported, with 944,525 units out of a total of 1,468,053. Some 188,337 units were imported from the United Kingdom, and a slightly smaller number from Belgium, 87,915 units from France, and 52,253 units from the United States.

Dressed Furs.—Dressed furs come for the greater part from Germany, as do also women's hats.

PAPER AND PAPERWARE

Newsprint.—Imports of newsprint into the Netherlands during the year totalled 38,069 tons (4,972,000 fl.), and exports 26,056 tons (3,307,000 fl.). These latter figures represented a decrease in comparison with the preceding year, while imports exceeded the 1930 figure by 4,000 tons as far as quantity was concerned, although the value is slightly less. Tonnages were as follows: Germany, 15,683; Finland, 10,435; Sweden, 5,744; Norway, 5,002; Great Britain, 439; and Esthonia, 303.

Printing and Writing Paper.—Apart from newsprint, 13,894 tons of printing and writing paper and cardboard were imported, which are classified as being manufactured from mechanical pulp. The bulk of this came from Germany. There were also 6,236 tons of similar paper and cardboard, without mechanical pulp—3,366 tons from Germany, 1,871 tons from the United King-

dom, and 219 tons from the United States. Austria, Sweden, and Norway were the other sources of supply. Germany and the Scandinavian countries divided the market for other papers between them.

There are limited imports of specialized lines from the United Kingdom, and a few from the United States. Imports of wallpaper totalled 4,993 tons (2,000,000 fl.) as against 5,031 tons (2,156,000 fl.) in 1930. In 1931, 3,513 tons came from Germany, 1,090 from Belgium, and the United Kingdom is credited with 305 tons. Canadian trade in the paper groups is confined to limited quantities of high-grade writing paper with an approximate value of 11,185 fl. in 1931. There have also been a few imports of lithographed pictures. Most of the competition in this line is from European countries and, to a lesser extent, from the United States.

Apart from newsprint, the Netherlands also exports other paper and paper products, the principal one of which is strawboard. The total exports of this product in 1931 were 190,864 tons in comparison with 253,875 tons in 1930. Great Britain is the principal buyer, although Canada absorbed 427 tons last year.

FOOD PRODUCTS NOT PREVIOUSLY SPECIFIED

In this group are included coffee, tea, and cocoa. Most of the former comes from Brazil. Imports of tea are practically confined to the Netherlands East Indies, from which colonies 196,525 cases were purchased during the period under review. Cocoa powder is manufactured in Holland, exports in 1931 having come to 12,612 tons in comparison with imports of 120 tons.

Importation of sugar is restricted as there is a domestic industry using beet as a raw material. In addition to home production, however, there were 43,283 tons of raw beet sugar brought into the country during 1931, which quantity was fairly evenly divided between Germany and Poland.

Imports of raw cane sugar fell from 60,557 tons in 1930 to 27,847 tons in 1931. The Dominican Republic supplied 11,283 tons in 1931, and Surinam 9,158 tons. Imports of bastard sugar came to 4,758 tons (4,179 tons came from the United States). There have in the past been small imports of this product from Canada.

Owing to the domestic production, coupled with the high excise and import duties, there are no imports of confectionery with the exception of a few specialty lines. These include hard candies, mints, and chewing gum. The total value is small.

Imports of molasses and syrup jumped from 20,098 tons to 42,760 tons in 1931, although the value only increased from 1,059,000 to 1,364,000 fl. The United Kingdom supplied 75 per cent of the total, with the balance coming from the Dutch East Indies, British West Indies, and the United States.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES WHEAT IMPORTATION

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, cables under date April 16 that a decree has been passed by the Spanish Government authorizing the importation of 50,000 tons of wheat.

"ITALIAN MARKET FOR PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS": A CORRECTION

In the report on "Italian Market for Packing House Products," which was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1468 (March 19), page 432, the import duty on corned beef was erroneously given as 180 lire per quintal plus a 15 per cent ad valorem surtax; this commodity is subject to a single rate of 55 lire per quintal.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PARAGUAY IN 1931

HARRIS W. BRIGHTON, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, March 6, 1932.—The decrease in world trade during 1931 naturally had its effect on Paraguay, but it is safe to say that this republic was the least affected of any South American country during this trying year. Her products were in demand in fair proportion and markets found, though at reduced prices. Production, however, was above the average.

Paraguay, due to her situation, is closely allied to Argentina. Her currency is based on the Argentine gold peso, and in normal times Argentina is her principal market. Conditions being as they were in Argentina, these in turn naturally affected Paraguay, particularly as regards fluctuations in exchange and decreased purchases. Further, with a view to affording protection for her own produce, the Argentine Government issued several decrees which seriously affected Paraguayan exports and caused considerable alarm to the local producers.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Paraguay is primarily an agricultural country. The bulk of the imports is purchased on credit and to a large extent through agents in Buenos Aires. For this reason the import figures for 1928 and 1930 show that Argentina supplied 34 per cent of Paraguayan imports, though to a considerable extent they originated in other countries. The returns give the United States credit for 17 per cent of the imports, Great Britain and Germany 10 per cent each, Italy and France 5 per cent each, and Spain and Belgium 4 per cent each.

The Paraguayan gold peso is based on the Argentine gold peso, which of course fluctuated tremendously during the year. The following table of exports and imports was converted in round figures at the par rate of one gold peso being equal to \$0.9648 Canadian:—

	Exports	Imports	Total
1930.	\$13,650,000	\$14,600,000	\$28,250,000
1929.	12,970,000	13,400,000	26,370,000
1928.	15,310,000	13,780,000	29,090,000

FINANCIAL

At the end of 1931 the total external debt of Paraguay was approximately \$3,540,806.46 or \$4.24 per head of population, estimated at 836,360 in the 196,000 square miles of territory which Paraguay occupies. This compares favourably with the external debt of \$3,874,124.70 or \$4.63 per capita in 1930. The internal floating debts were also reduced from \$3,548,261.70 to \$3,426,081.30. Revenue in 1929-30 was estimated at \$6,130,000, and expenditure at \$6,540,000.

RAILWAYS

The Paraguay Central Railway, which is British-owned, experienced its worst period over the past eight years. Although more passengers were carried, there was a reduction in receipts. Freight traffic showed a decline in every category, particularly in timber. With the decrease in exports there was naturally a decrease in imports, and this was a further cause for decline in revenue. The exchange operated disadvantageously, due to the fact that the major portion of the revenue has to be transferred to the British Isles for payments for equipment and to shareholders in the railway.

AGRICULTURE

The products of Paraguay come principally from its forestal, live stock, and agricultural industries. Of these the forest products, consisting of quebracho

extract, timber and lumber, suffered a rather severe decline, while the others were satisfactorily maintained in production though prices were lower.

In the early months live stock suffered considerably due to excessive floods which inundated large tracts of pasture land, and this in turn forced the packing plants temporarily to suspend their operations, but on the whole prices were fairly well maintained and an average number was offered for sale.

The harvest of cotton was completed in late June and prices were good. Practically the entire crop was immediately disposed of and amounted to approximately 2,500 tons of lint cotton.

The orange crop appears on the market in May. As usual shipments were made to Argentina, where the major portion of the crop is marketed. Then the Argentine Government issued a decree stating that after June 30, 1931, the fruit must be wrapped and packed according to specified regulations. This was a serious blow to Paraguay as the usual method is to ship in bulk either by rail or water, the oranges being shovelled into the cars or scows like grain. A large percentage is always a total loss, but the economy of the method more than compensates for the loss by bruising and crushing.

Paraguayan yerba mate is exceptionally good for blending purposes and Argentina has, as with other products, been the principal customer. However, this year Argentina decreed that only 60,000 tons of yerba mate could be imported from all countries, and the quota for Paraguay was restricted to 5,085 tons. Formerly Paraguay exported annually an average of about 7,400 tons to Argentina.

The 1931 crop of tobacco was one of the best in the history of the country, amounting to 100,000 bales of 105 kilos per bale (11,550 tons). Prices were satisfactory and sales good.

The sugar crop was exceptional, and the canes produced more juice than usual. As there was a carry-over from 1930, the combine agreed to mill only 80 per cent. Prices were fair, but outside competition was very keen, there being only a difference of 5 centavos per kilo in favour of the Paraguayan product as compared to imported sugar, wholesale prices. Production amounted to 7,500 tons.

When general world improvement begins—and signs are now pointing in that direction—Paraguay should be in a position to take advantage of it. Timber exists in large quantities awaiting a market. Crops such as tobacco, cotton, and fruit can be profitably grown. Cattle under normal conditions bring good prices, and except during periods of floods, which fortunately are not numerous, the pasture land is good and close to the rivers which afford a means of cheap transportation. These industries are not carrying as heavy a financial burden per capita as most other South American countries.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Certificate of Origin for Great Britain

Advice has been received from Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, that in the case of Canadian butter or grain collected from different producers and exported to Britain by one shipper the Customs authorities will accept the supplementary certificate of origin which was prescribed originally for use by the exporter in cases where the producer or manufacturer of the goods was not himself the actual exporter. A ruling was given that the certificate for manufactured goods (120 Sale) will be acceptable for cheese, butter, canned fish, and flour as they are considered as manufactured goods within the meaning of the regulations, while apples, hay, grain, and seeds

are given as examples of commodities requiring the certificate for growth or produce (119 Sale).

Three certificates and sometimes four are involved in the case of composite goods chargeable both with the new general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent and with customs duty in respect of an ingredient or component part. An interpretation of the actual regulations regarding such composite goods is as follows: There would be required: (1) the form 120 (Sale), in respect of the liability of the complete article to general ad valorem duty; and (2) the appropriate forms in connection with the claim for preference on each dutiable ingredient or component part. Thus, in the case of canned fruit containing added sugar, the certificates required are 120 (Sale) and 122 (Sale), given by the manufacturer of the canned fruit, supported by Certificate 121 (Sale), given by the sugar refiner and, if the fruit (e.g., plums) is liable to duty, a Certificate 119 (Sale), given by the grower or supplier of the fruit.

Irish Free State Duty on Agricultural Machinery

Miss K. M. Dowling, Office of the Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date March 29, 1932, that under the powers conferred upon them by the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, the Irish Free State Executive Council has issued the Customs Duties (Agricultural Machinery) (Provisional Imposition) Order, 1932. This order imposes, as from midnight March 26, 1932, an ad valorem duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on certain classes of agricultural machinery imported into Saorstát Éireann. Agricultural machinery, proved to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners to have been consigned from a country within the British Commonwealth of Nations and produced entirely in a country, or countries, within the British Commonwealth, is subject to a preferential duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

The articles subject to the above duties are as follows:—

Grass mowers (except lawn mowers) with or without reaping attachments; wheel rakes; tumbler rakes; swathe turners; side delivery rakes; hay tedders; hay collectors; hay cars or bogeys; horse-drawn agricultural sprayers; chaff cutters; oilcake breakers; ploughs; harrows; horse-drawn grubbers; horse-drawn hoes; corn drills; disc drill cleaners; beet lifters; sowing machines; horse-drawn land rollers; potato diggers; and manure distributors.

In order to obtain British preferential tariff treatment, shipments of agricultural machinery from Canada must be accompanied by Form 125-Sale. This is the certificate of origin stating that the goods are entirely of Canadian manufacture. Where the manufacturer is not the actual exporter, consignments must be accompanied in addition by the supplementary certificate on page 2 of the Form.

Specimen copies of Form 125-Sale may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Newfoundland Tariff Changes

Numerous amendments were made to the Newfoundland customs tariff by a bill to amend the Revenue Act, as detailed in the appended table. The change in the duty on butterine, oleomargarine, and similar substitutes for butter was effective as from March 18, 1932; the change in the duty on butter was effective as from March 22; and all other changes were effective as from March 2.

"N.e.s." as used below means "not elsewhere specified in the complete tariff" and the letters "n.o.p." mean "not elsewhere provided for in the complete tariff."

	Former Rate	New Rate
Wheat meal and flour	Free	50c. per brl.
Fresh meat, n.e.s.	2c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Beef, salted in barrels	Free	\$2 per brl.
Cooked meat specialties in containers other than glass or tin..	2c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Pigs' heads, jowls without tongues, hocks, feet and ribs when salted in barrels	\$1.50 per brl.	\$2 per brl.
Pork, salted, in barrels or half-barrels	Free	\$2 per brl.
Butter	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Butterine, oleomargarine and similar substitutes for butter ..	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Eggs in the shell	7c. per doz.	8c. per doz.
"Canned or hermetically sealed goods" are now excluded from the item for "Fish of British catch and cure, and oil the produce of such fish (not to include preparations of cod liver oil)," under which item goods are free of duty.		
Oils refined: Coconut, cotton seed, olive, palm, sesame, n.e.s., when imported in bottle.	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, including almond paste and ground sweet almonds, sweetened gums (excepting gums known as chewing gums) and pop corn costing at place of shipment less than 18 cents per pound.	35% ad val. plus 5c. per lb. 25% ad val. plus 1c. per lb.	45% ad val. plus 5c. per lb. 35% ad val. plus 1c. per lb.
The same costing over 18 cents per pound		
Confectionery to be sold <i>bona fide</i> in bars and packages at a retail price of 5 cents	(New item)	30% ad val. plus 1c. per lb.
Marmalade	20% ad val.	50% ad val.
Tea	7c. per lb.	8c. per lb.
Potatoes	15c. per bush.	25c. per bush.
Turnips	30c. per bush.	40c. per bush.
Cabbage, 1st May to 31st July, inclusive	2c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Cabbage, 1st August to 30th April, inclusive	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Vinegar in bottles	45% ad val.	50% ad val.
Sacramental wines	Various	Free
Coal solely for domestic purposes, imported into certain ports..	Free	50c. per 2,240 lb.
Kerosene oil or refined petroleum	Free	50c. per gal.
Skins, and furs of all kinds, undressed	Free	20% ad val.
Hay	\$3 per 2,000 lb.	\$4 per 2,000 lb.
Plants, trees and shrubs (other than fruit bearing)	Free	10% ad val.
Fittings for cast iron pipes	(New item)	50% ad val.
Iron and steel nuts, washers, rivets, n.e.s.; bolts with or without threads, nut bolts	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Stoves, n.e.s., coal or wood, and parts thereof	49% ad val.	50% ad val.
Brass and bronze manufactures, n.e.s. including rivets, wire, burs or washers and pumps of brass	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Copper and manufactures of copper, n.e.s., including wire, wire cloth or netting, bells and gongs	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Lead manufactures, n.e.s.	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Stamped tin and tin parts used in the manufacture of trunks; metal parts for coffins and caskets; silver composition metal used in the manufacture of jewellery and plated ware	28% ad val.	30% ad val.
Zinc and all manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Anvils, vises, files and rasps, rules of all kinds, n.e.s.; mallets and gauges, smiths' bellows, horseshoes, diamonds for glaziers' use, glass cutters, ice ploughs and emery	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Knives, table cutlery and all like cutlery (plated or not), razors, shears, scissors, erasers, trimmers, horse and toilet clippers, manicule files, lamp shears	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Skates of all kinds, safes and doors for vaults, strength testing machines of all kinds, fire extinguishers, flat irons of all kinds, carpet sweepers, signs of any material framed or not, letters of any material for signs or similar use, gas meters, garden or lawn sprinklers and lawn mowers; bird, parrot, squirrel, rat and mouse cages of wire or other material	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Lamps, side lights, head lights, lanterns (not electric), chandeliers, gas, coal or oil fixtures or metal parts thereof, including lava or other tips; burners, collars, galleries, shades and shade holders, buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper of all kinds, n.e.s. (not being jewellery); slide shoes, n.e.s., stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, and matrices and copper shells for same, n.o.p.; gas and oil stoves, bread mixers, scales, balances, weighing beams and weights.	48% ad val.	50% ad val.

	Former Rate	New Rate
Builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers' and trunk-makers' hardware, including furniture springs, hinges and locks, n.e.s.; screws, commonly called wood screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal (plated or not) and machine and other screws, n.e.s.; frying pans of iron or steel other than galvanized or enamelled; coal boxes and coal scoops, buckets and slop pails; traps of iron or other metal, including rat and mouse traps, wholly or partially made of wood	48% ad val.	50% ad val.
Radio machines and apparatus, wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus	50% ad val.	55% ad val.
Machinery patented and of a kind not manufactured in this colony and costing at place of shipment \$100 or less per machine or per piece	35% ad val.	50% ad val.
Readymades, clothing of all kinds, n.e.s., including collars and cuffs, n.e.s.	45% ad val.	50% ad val.
Clothing, waterproofed by any process other than by oiling, and not to include rubber suits for fishermen	45% ad val.	50% ad val.
Essential oils	30% ad val.	40% ad val.
Glue, when imported by manufacturers for use in the manufacture of packages made of veneer cut from local woods..	45% ad val.	10% ad val.
Clear white pint bottles when imported by bona fide manufacturers for enclosing their manufactures	40% ad val. (New item)	5% ad val. Free
Bibles, service books, prayer books and hymn books	(New item)	Free
School books and technical books not exceeding \$5 in value ..	Free	20% ad val.
Books printed and not to be written or drawn upon, n.e.s. . . .		
Parts and accessories, including jacks, brake oils, radiator cement, so called, for automobiles or motor cars and other similar motor vehicles, n.e.s.	(New item)	55% ad val.
Curling stones and fittings therefor	30% ad val.	55% ad val.
Parts for phonographs, gramophones and such instruments, including needles	(New item)	55% ad val.
Articles imported by any religious body, to be used only in the ritual of their worship in churches, chapels or places used solely for such worship, and bells, musical instruments, stained or other glass for windows, statuary, paintings, carpets, chandeliers, lamps, clocks, furnaces and other heating apparatus when imported solely for use in churches, chapels or places used alone for worship; and building material when imported solely for the construction of such places; clothing, fittings, and building material when imported by religious denominations for the special use of their orphanages and building material and equipment, n.e.s., including blackboards and kindergarten requisites, when imported for schools and colleges and for maternity home and under the direction respectively of the school authorities and salvation army officials, and wire fencing and gates for cemeteries	Free	Half normal rates
Equipment, accoutrements, and musical instruments for boys' brigades, scouts and girl guides and salvation army, and ammunition and arms for volunteer corps, under the approval of the Minister of Finance and Customs	Free	Half normal rates
Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical, maps and charts and school desks, for the use of schools; malleable pressed steel desk forms, when imported by manufacturers for use solely in the manufacture of school desks; pictorial illustrations of insects or similar studies, when imported for the use of colleges, schools and library associations; manuscripts and insurance maps; curios when not for sale	Free	Half normal rates
Scientific instruments and apparatus when imported for use in colleges, schools and scientific or library societies; medals and such other articles as may be imported by schools or associations to be distributed as prizes, when such other articles are approved by the Minister of Finance and Customs	Free	Half normal rates

EXTRA TAX

Imports subject to customs duty are also subject to a tax which is now increased from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent ad valorem.

French Tariff on Rubber Footwear

M. BÉLANGER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, March 31, 1932.—A decree of March 21, published in the *Journal Officiel* of March 22, increases the rate of duty on imported rubber footwear. The previous and new rates of duty on canvas shoes with rubber soles, and rubber boots, the items of special interest to Canada, follow. The minimum rates apply to Japan and Czechoslovakia, and the intermediate rates to Canada. The general tariff is four times the minimum.

	Previous Rates		New Rates	
	Minimum	Intermediate	Minimum	Intermediate
	Francs per 100 Kg. Net		Francs per Pair	
Canvas shoes with rubber soles (tennis shoes):				
(a) For children—i.e. not exceeding 23 cms. in length (inside measurements)	352	528	4.50	12.60
(b) For ladies	352	528	6	16.80
(c) For men	352	528	7	19.60
Rubber boots:				
(a) With uppers measuring between 20 and 42 cm. in height (knee boots):				
(1) For children—i.e. not exceeding 23 cm. in length (inside measurements)	440	660	10	28
(2) For ladies	440	660	14	39.20
(3) For men	440	660	28	78.40
(b) With uppers measuring over 42 cm. in height:				
(1) For ladies	440	660	32	89.60
(2) For men	440	660	36	100.80

The decree provides that, independent of the above rates, the duty must amount to at least 25 per cent of the value of the goods under the minimum tariff and to 50 per cent of the value of the goods under the general tariff. On goods from Canada the duty must amount to at least 40 per cent of the value of the goods.

Belgian General Tariff Increase

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, advises under date April 2 that, by virtue of a law which came into force on March 27, 1932, a general increase of 15 per cent applies to the Belgian customs tariff, products subject to clauses resulting from commercial treaties as well as a few other commodities being exempt.

Amongst the exempted products, the following are of interest to Canadian exporters:—

Whisky; gin; tobacco in leaf; manufactured tobacco; canned and powdered milk, sweetened; canned and powdered cream, sweetened; patent leather; leather gloves; partially dressed, dressed or undressed fur skins; woollen bathing suits; box shooks; staves; pneumatic tires for automobiles and motor cycles; inner tubes for automobiles, motor cycles, and other vehicles; druggists' sundries of rubber; cardboard, in rolls or sheets, weighing more than 300 grams per square metre; blotting paper; wrapping paper and wrapping cardboard of all kinds; carbon paper; writing paper with or without watermark; printed matter; mica in cut plates or sheets; asbestos manufactures; cement; lawn mowers; tools, with or without handles, such as spades, shovels, picks, mattocks, hoes, forks and rakes, circular saws; tools for machine tools; machine tools; bolts and screws; safes; razor blades; household articles; and motor vehicles and parts thereof.

The law referred to above will expire on December 31, 1933.

Tariff Changes in Mexico

Mr. C. Noël Wilde, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico, writes under date April 8, 1932, that some minor changes have been made in the customs tariff of Mexico by a decree of April 4. Among products affected of interest to Canadian trade are lard, black diamonds for drilling, sheet iron staples, salt, bobbins and spindles, wooden handles, and inner tubes for tires. Details may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Tariff on Liquor in Finland

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes under date of March 29, 1932, that the prohibition law in effect in Finland has been repealed, and a law providing for the sale of alcoholic liquors was signed by the President of the Finnish Republic on February 12, the law to become effective on April 5, 1932. Information as to rates of duty in Finland on alcoholic beverages may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 18

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending April 18, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending April 11, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 11	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 18	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1568	\$.1570	7
Belgium	Belga	.1552	.1570	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0080	.0081	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0328	.0329	5
Denmark	Krone	.2298	.2419	5
Finland	Markka	.0199	.0206	8
France	Franc	.0437	.0438	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2632	.2636	5½
Great Britain	Pound	4.2057	4.2116	3½
Greece	Drachma	.0142	.0143	12
Holland	Guilder	.4488	.4615	3
Hungary	Pengo	.1938	.1945	7
Italy	Lira	.0571	.0572	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0198	.0199	7½
Norway	Krone	.2187	.2100	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0387	.0388	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0842	.0858	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2176	.2072	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2159	.2160	2
United States	Dollar	1.1075	1.1112	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2879	.2889	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0719	.0805	—
Chile	Peso	.1340	.1344	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0632	1.0668	6
Mexico	Peso	.3728	.3741	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3101	.3111	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1882	.1889	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5122	.5139	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1067	1.1103	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2669	.2633	—
India	Ruppee	.3114	.3236	7
Japan	Yen	.3682	.3694	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4474	.4489	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3529	.3479	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4928	.4945	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Barbados	Dollar	.8860	.8834	—
Trinidad	Dollar	.....	.....	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2528	4.2449	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8860	.8834	—
Martinique	Franc	.0437	.0438	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0437	.0438	—
Australia	Pound	3.3662	3.3709	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.3134	4.3195	—

Canadian Trade Commissioners should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

243. EVAPORATED APPLES.—A firm in Vienna, Austria, wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of evaporated apples.

244. APPLE WASTE.—A Bristol house would be glad to receive offers of dried apple waste and/or dried apple pomace from Canadian exporters. Quotations c.i.f. Bristol (Avonmouth).

245. CANNED SALMON.—A firm in Vienna, Austria, wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of canned salmon.

246. FOODSTUFFS.—An agent in Malta desires to import tomecods, tinned salmon, and flour.

247. WHISKY.—A representative in Milan is interested in the importation of whisky.

248. SAUSAGE CASINGS.—A firm in Vienna, Austria, wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of sausage casings.

Miscellaneous

249. COTTON DRESS GOODS.—An Australian firm of manufacturers' agents and importers desire to represent Canadian exporters of cotton dress materials: voiles, prints, etc.; also materials for manufacturing shirts, etc.

250. RAW FURS.—A firm in Milan wish to import direct.

251. COTTON FLOUR BAGS.—Manufacturers of flour sacks are requested to send samples and c.i.f. quotations to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Dairen, Manchuria.

252. PAPER AND CARDBOARD.—Portuguese firm are desirous of importing direct or acting as agent for paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof.

253. CONDENSER PAPER.—A London firm of importers wish to receive samples and c.i.f. quotations from Canadian manufacturers of condenser paper in industrial and standard rolls, thicknesses from 0.0013 to 0.0016 inch. Sample on file at Department.

254. DISCS FOR MILK BOTTLES.—A North of England firm with connections among dairymen, cowkeepers and farmers, wish to secure quotations and samples of discs to cover milk bottles.

255. BAKING TRADE SUPPLIES.—A firm in Leith, Scotland, would be glad to hear from any Canadian firm requiring direct representation to the baking trade in Scotland. This firm have twelve travellers calling on every baker in Scotland.

256. **WOOD TURNING MACHINE.**—Importer in Montevideo, Uruguay, wishes to obtain a machine capable of making wood turnings similar to the samples on file at the Department. These wood turnings are used in the manufacture of boots and shoes as reinforcement in the arch and heel.

257. **BLUED STEEL TACKS.**—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent a Canadian manufacturer of blued steel tacks in packets. Replies with c.i.f. prices, terms, commissions, and samples should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by Sample Post in packages weighing less than one pound.

258. **CAP SCREWS AND NUTS.**—Representative in Buenos Aires desires to represent a Canadian firm manufacturing cap screws and nuts, principally for use in connection with automobiles. Three copies of catalogues to be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires, by Printed Matter Post. A few c.i.f. prices are also essential for comparative purposes.

259. **BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Agent in Cologne desires to represent Canadian exporters of building materials.

260. **ICE HOCKEY EQUIPMENT.**—An agent in Vienna, Austria, desires to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of ice hockey equipment and other sporting goods.

261. **ICE HOCKEY EQUIPMENT.**—A firm in Ingolstadt, Germany, desire to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of ice hockey equipment and other sporting goods.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Richmond, April 29 and May 27; Duchess of Atholl, May 6; Duchess of Bedford, May 13; Duchess of York, May 20—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, April 30 and May 28; Antonia, Cunard Line, May 12.

To London.—Beaverbrae, April 29 and June 3; Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverburn, May 20; Beaverdale, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, April 29 and May 27; Aurania, May 6 and June 3; Port Curtis, May 13; Ausonia, May 20—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, April 28 and June 2; Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19; Manchester Producer, May 26—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Kastalia, April 27; Concordia, May 21; Salacia, June 4—all Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, May 7.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, May 12; Montclare, May 26—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, May 6 and June 3; Letitia, May 20—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnross, May 20; Cairnesk, June 3—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnross, May 20; Cairnglen, June 17—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast.—Dunaff Head, April 30; Melmore Head, May 14; Torr Head, May 22—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Fanad Head, April 27; Melmore Head, May 14; Kenbane Head, May 27—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, April 29; Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverburn, May 20; Beaverville, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, April 25; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 26—all County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, April 25; Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 27—all County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, April 29; Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 27—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, May 12; Montclare, May 26; Beaverbrae, June 3—all Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, April 27; Bochum, May 11; Murla, May 25—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluce, May 11; Valfiorita, May 17; Vallarsa, June 12—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Ivar, May 5; Svanhild, May 21—both Scandinavian-American Line; Korsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, first half May.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 7 and 21 and June 4; a steamer, Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 28 and May 14.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—Gaspesia, May 9; North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18 and June 1—all Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 6; Chomedy, May 20; Cornwallis, June 3—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), April 29 and May 27; Lady Somers, May 6 and June 3; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 13; Lady Rodney, May 20—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, April 28; Fernebo, May 13; Marie Horn, May 28—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, May 14; a steamer, Canadian-South American Line, May 15.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Calumet, April 25; Cochrane, May 25—both Elder Dempster Line.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 31.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, Canadian National, May 17 (also calls at Bluff).

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Adriatic, White Star Line, May 16; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, Furness Line, May 3; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16.

To Antwerp.—Pennland, Red Star Line, April 24.

To Gothenburg.—Gripsholm, May 4 and 30; Kungsholm, May 12; Drottningholm, May 21—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Nerissa, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 3, 17, and 31; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, April 29 and May 13 and 27; Magnhild (also calls at St. Pierre), Newfoundland-Canada SS., April 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, May 10; Lady Hawkins, May 17; Lady Drake, May 31—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), April 27 and May 25; Calabria, May 11 and June 8—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, May 3; Fernebo, May 18; Marie Horn, June 2—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 2 and 30; Cathcart, May 16—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 9; Chomedy, May 24; Cornwallis, June 7—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Athens, April 28; City of Christiania, May 18—both American and Indian SS. (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, May 4; Lady Drake, May 18; Lady Nelson, June 12—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 14 (also calls at Belize) and 28; Harboe Jensen, May 21 and June 4 (also calls at Belize)—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, April 26 and May 14; Empress of Britain, May 29—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London and Liverpool.—Moveria (also calls at Glasgow), Balfour Guthrie & Co., April 27; a steamer (also calls at Avonmouth), B. W. Greer & Son., April 26.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Benvorlich, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 10.

To Chatham, England.—Silkworth, Canadian Transport Co., May 10.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, Fred Olsen Line, about May 27.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, May 5.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, Silver-Java Pacific Line, May 5.

To Honolulu.—Mala, Dingwall Cotts & Co., April 29.

To Japanese Ports.—Venice Maru, April 26; Meiwu Maru, May 5—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

To Shanghai.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., May 15.

To Arica, Antofagasta and Valparaiso.—Charcas, C. Gardner Johnson, April 24.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Ixion, April 26; Tyndareus, May 24—both Blue Funnel Line; Hiye Maru, May 5; Heian Maru, June 2—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada, May 7; Empress of Russia, May 21; Empress of Japan, June 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, May 20; Niagara, June 17—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, May 7; Kota Baroe, June 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin), May 5; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), June 1—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Golden Cloud, May 16; Golden West, June 15—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Tolken, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., May 20.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Katrine, April 24; Damsterdyk, May 8; Loch Monar, May 22; Delftdyk, June 5—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, Fred Olsen Line, May 27.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Washington, May 11; Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—California, April 29; Rialto, May 19—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Axel Johnson, April 30; Canada, May 23; Annie Johnson, June 10—all Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain and Bridgetown.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about May 15.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Mahwah, Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, May 1; Brandanger (also calls at Rio de Janeiro), Westfal-Larsen Co. Line, May 12.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.***Italy**

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

- Tokyo*: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Kobe*: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

- London*: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

- London*: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

- Liverpool*: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

- Bristol*: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

- Glasgow*: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

- New York City*: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1931

C. M. CROFT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Auckland, March 21, 1932.—For the past two years New Zealand has been passing through a period of depression. The apparent cause for the unfavourable times is the low level of prices being obtained for produce, particularly dairy produce, meat and wool, in world markets. Production has been maintained, but the returns have been very disappointing. New Zealand ships a very large proportion of her products to the United Kingdom, and therefore depends for prosperity on the prices realized in that market.

Although the prices in overseas markets were low and the value of exports was much below the average, yet curtailment of imports has been even more marked, with the result that the visible balance of trade was substantial, amounting approximately to £8,500,000 in terms of New Zealand currency for both exports and imports, or to £10,340,070 if the exchange rate is eliminated. As against this favourable visible balance is the interest on the National Debt, of which payments in London amount to over £6,000,000. Nevertheless, New Zealand has a substantial balance of trade which must be considered as indicative of the rapid recovery which will be made when the world-wide depression passes.

PRODUCTION

It has been indicated in the preceding paragraph that production has been well maintained throughout the year. As New Zealand depends to such a marked degree on primary products, these are the only ones referred to here.

Dairy Produce.—During the first five months of the current dairying season (that is, August to December inclusive) 53,271 long tons of salted and 1,644 of unsalted butter were graded, a total of 54,915 tons. The corresponding figures for the 1930 period were 49,055 tons of salted and 1,870 tons of unsalted, a total of 50,925 tons. The increase in the total is therefore 7·83 per cent. The quantity of cheese graded during the same five months of 1931 was 40,014 tons (26,785 tons of white and 13,229 tons of coloured). This compares with 42,644 tons (29,211 tons of white and 13,433 tons of coloured) for the relative period of 1930. There was thus a decrease in cheese graded of 6·16 per cent. Resolving the quantities of butter and cheese graded into terms of butterfat, it is found that there was an increase in production of 4·652 per cent.

Wool.—The bulk of the New Zealand wool clip is sold by auction at various centres throughout the Dominion, buyers from the principal consuming countries being present. The first sale of the current season was held in Auckland in November. An improvement in the 1930 prices had been anticipated, but was not realized. Later sales showed a somewhat stronger tone. Sales of wool in New Zealand during the first six months of the 1931-32 season—that is, July to December—totalled 89,982 bales as against 95,148 bales for the corresponding period of 1930, thus exhibiting a decline of 5·43 per cent.

Meat.—Statistics from the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board for the first three months of the current season—that is, the three months ended December 31, 1931—show increases of 10,925 quarters of beef, 395,906 carcasses of lamb, and 42,674 bags of boneless beef, while decreases were noted of 214,365 carcasses of mutton and 5,636 carcasses of pork, as compared with the corresponding three months of last season. Export shipments of meats for the three months ended December 31 showed increases in value of 37·26 per cent in beef, 59·48 per cent in lamb, and 130·11 per cent in boneless beef, while mutton dropped 35·80 per cent and pork 16·36 per cent. Substantial increases were noted in killings of all classes of meat except in the cases of beef and pork.

Fruit.—Recent reports from the various fruit-growing districts of New Zealand indicate that fruit crops are developing satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that production in the 1931-32 export season will be well maintained. Two of the most important fruit-growing areas, namely Nelson and Hawke's Bay, report that record crops are anticipated, provided favourable conditions continue. The New Zealand Fruit Growers' Federation propose to organize the sale of a large number of fruits under a Dominion mark. The object of this proposal is to place on the local markets supplies of fruit packed to definite grading standards. The scheme is understood to include apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines, and lemons. A number of schemes for the production of passion-fruit are proceeding in the north of New Zealand, and it is expected that before long there will be large quantities of this fruit available for the production of juices for the export markets.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment has presented a considerable difficulty in New Zealand, one which is receiving the earnest consideration of all sections of the community. The peak of unemployment during 1931 was reached at the beginning of October, the number of unfilled applications for employment on the books of the Government Employment Bureaux on the 5th of that month being 51,408. There has been considerable improvement in the situation since that date due to a greater

demand for farm and other labour during the last three months of the year. The number of applications remaining on the books of the Bureaux at December 28, 1931, was 45,140. Unemployment is general throughout the Dominion. Under the present system of unemployment relief works every unemployed person must register before becoming eligible for relief. This has had the effect of causing a great increase in the number of unemployed registered. Funds for the relief of unemployment have been provided by unemployment legislation, providing, briefly, for a levy of £1 per year on all adult males and a tax of 3d. in the £ on the salaries or wages of all employees, both male and female.

BANKING

New Zealand is served by an extensive commercial branch banking system, comprising two banks whose principal offices are in New Zealand and four banks whose chief offices are in Australia.

Despite stressful conditions, there has been no incident showing any weakness in the institutions represented here, and full confidence in their conservative methods is apparently amply justified.

A comparison of principal items in the total average liabilities and assets of trading banks in New Zealand for the quarter ended December 31, 1931, with the similar statistics for the final quarter of 1930 (the latter figures in parentheses) follows:—

	£	£
Government deposits	1,195,845	(1,859,407)
Deposits not bearing interest	16,145,438	(18,597,839)
Deposits bearing interest	34,635,594	(32,775,557)
Notes in circulation	5,926,902	(6,133,388)
Total liabilities	60,716,747	(61,198,543)
Gold and silver coin and bullion	6,872,638	(6,862,937)
Government securities	5,460,227	(4,209,560)
Advances, less bad debts	50,317,688	(53,214,674)
Total assets	68,726,801	(70,378,836)

The ratio of total advances to total deposits in the closing period of 1931 was 95·96 per cent. This shows a great improvement over the strained position in December, 1930, when advances were 103·02 per cent of deposits. The decreased percentage is reflected in the trading statistics which reveal an excess of exports, the proceeds of which have gone some distance in liquidating heavy produce loans.

Bank notes continue to be legal tender for a period of years or until a reserve bank is created, and in the meantime the orders prohibiting the export of coined gold are likewise continued. The figures already quoted show that there is over £6,800,000 in coin and bullion in the banks, while note circulation is down to £5,900,000, thus placing New Zealand, though the figures are on a small scale, with some 115 per cent gold cover for her circulation, although of course this cover is not specifically earmarked for note redemption.

Exchange rates have exercised the minds of both the importing and exporting communities, and near the beginning of 1931 the London rate was increased rapidly to approximately 10 per cent premium, at which figure it still remains, though strong pressure is being brought to bear on banks and the Government by exporters who desire an increase which they think would enure to their benefit, while strong resistance is offered by importers and those mindful of New Zealand's overseas interest obligations.

Interest rates ruled at 7 per cent until November 1, 1931, when a reduction of the minimum overdraft rate to 6½ per cent was made by the banks in consonance with a similar move by Government lending departments and many public and private financial institutions.

Other details reveal that the volume of bank debits for December, 1931, was 16·8 per cent below the level ruling in the corresponding month of 1930,

part of which may be attributed to general lower level of export prices as well as the decrease in rapidity of turnover.

A decrease in the volume of deposits of 1·2 per cent occurred in comparing the totals at the close of 1931 with the month of December, 1930. Of greater interest is a continuance of the shrinkage in the ratio of free to fixed deposits, which now stands at 47·89 per cent compared with 56·08 per cent twelve months ago, though it is noted that the present ratio shows some improvement over that shown in other months of 1931. With conditions far from normal, a reluctance to leave money at call and a decided preference for fixed deposits have been strikingly in evidence.

These are some of the inevitable results of a period of financial depression and portray the existing lack of confidence in or opportunity of outside avenues of investment. They also indicate that capital is timorous of seeking outside employment in securities, which may eventually be subject to interest adjustment perhaps of a mandatory nature, with resulting impairment of principal, and consequently it lies at relatively lower interest rates in the banks on fixed deposit.

FINANCE

The volume of business handled in real estate transfers showed an appreciable decline throughout the year, with a slight upturn in December, though the level for that month was 35·9 per cent below that obtaining in December, 1930, and 49·3 per cent behind the December average for the normal years 1925-29.

Mortgage registrations showed a decline of 48·8 per cent, and discharges a decline of 43·6 per cent compared with the level in 1930.

In the year 1930, 37,979 mortgages were registered, but only 20,989 in the year 1931, the respective amounts being £34,907,557 and £14,700,933. Mortgages discharged in 1930 numbered 27,654 (£22,553,013), and in 1931 numbered only 15,987 (£11,122,850).

With building showing no signs of improvement, but on the contrary reaching a new low level, and curtailment of funds from all sources for investment in either urban or rural real estate, it will be realized that there is no prospective activity in the mortgage and finance business and that those connected with it are experiencing very difficult times.

BANKRUPTCIES

As might be expected with the existing depression, there were more than the average number of bankruptcies during the year. The total of persons and firms adjudged bankrupt during 1931 was 827, of which 576 were in the North Island of New Zealand and 251 in the South Island. The total for 1930 was 780. The number of deeds of assignment in 1931 was 324 as against 248 in 1930.

BUILDING

An indication of the effect of the economic depression is to be found in the decline in building which has taken place. During 1931 the total permits issued in the four principal cities (including suburbs) was 5,677, as against 9,137 in 1930.

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS

In New Zealand betting at horse races is done by means of the totalizator, and as this sport is very popular in New Zealand the totalizator returns afford an excellent guide to the general spending power of the public. The racing year ends on July 31, and statistics for the twelve months ended July, 1931, show that 320 race days had been held in the Dominion as against 324 in the preceding twelve months. There were 2,513 races as compared with 2,561 during the year ended July, 1930. The amount invested on the totalizator during the 1930-31 year was £5,279,404 as against £7,461,192 for the previous year.

TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND IN 1931

C. M. CROFT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Auckland, March 31, 1932.—Preliminary statistics of the external trade of New Zealand for the calendar year 1931 show a large drop in the value of exports as compared with the preceding year, and a still larger decrease in the value of imports. Exports for the year were valued at £35,153,028 as against £44,940,692 for the year 1930, these totals being in New Zealand currency. The value of imports was £24,812,958 as compared with £43,025,914, these being values in sterling currency. Thus the visible favourable balance of trade was £10,340,070, disregarding the exchange rate between sterling and New Zealand currency, or approximately £8,500,000 if the imports were converted into terms of New Zealand currency.

EXPORTS

The value of exports (£35,153,028) was £9,787,664 less than in 1930, and in fact was the lowest since 1918. The decline was due chiefly to a fall in prices, the index number of export prices being 23·7 per cent below that for 1930. Dairy produce export prices dropped 17·7 per cent; meat, 21·6 per cent; wool, 32·8 per cent; and hides, skins, and tallow, 43·1 per cent. The quantity of wool exported increased from 581,225 bales in 1930 to 618,419 in 1931, but the value dropped from £7,664,362 to £5,515,376. Quantity increases were also noted in shipments of butter, beef, lamb, hides, sheep-skins, and gold; gold was the only major item that increased in value of export. Statistics covering the principal commodities exported are as follows, the value of the exports being shown, with comparative figures for 1930 in parentheses:—

Butter, £10,649,527 (£11,854,056); cheese, £4,461,293 (£6,438,438); frozen beef, £403,951 (£536,523); frozen whole carcasses of lamb, £6,426,020 (£7,200,863); frozen whole carcasses of mutton, £1,432,729 (£2,365,709); frozen pork, £284,720 (£491,735); sausage skins, £399,418 (£780,073); dried milk, £225,493 (£301,688); fresh apples, £641,055 (£641,424); undressed calf skins, £105,833 (£166,780); undressed cattle hides and skins, £231,463 (£343,903); undressed rabbit skins, £108,841 (£142,249); sheep skins, with wool, £184,081 (£326,020); sheep skins, without wool, £621,757 (£1,190,718); wool, £5,515,376 (£7,664,362); tallow, £413,080 (£683,571); and gold, £581,032 (£550,678).

The United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser with £30,940,654, representing 88·02 per cent of the total exports, followed by Australia with £1,169,055 or 3·33 per cent, the United States with £921,229 or 2·62 per cent, France with £418,484 or 1·19 per cent, Germany with £309,847 or 0·88 per cent, Japan with £267,899 or 0·76 per cent, and Canada with £256,890 or 0·73 per cent.

The exports to all countries except Japan showed lower values in 1931 than in 1930. The principal decreases are noted in exports to the United Kingdom (where the decline was £5,074,649), Canada (£2,282,322), the United States (£1,195,523), Australia (£393,350), India (£347,693), and France (£101,243), and the sole increase, amounting to £113,158, is credited to Japan.

With regard to exports to Canada, it has been noted above that they amounted in 1931 to £256,890, whereas in 1930 the value was £2,539,212, the latter figure representing 5·65 per cent of the total exports. New Zealand realized her maximum shipments to Canada in 1929, when they amounted to 6·03 per cent of the total.

IMPORTS

The value of imports in 1931, expressed in sterling currency, was £24,812,958 as against £43,025,914 in 1930, thus showing a decline of £18,212,956 or 42 per cent on the 1930 total. The outstanding drop was in motor vehicles, which fell in value from £2,478,140 to £578,038, while the number imported dropped from 17,363 in 1930 to 4,014 in 1931.

However, the decrease in imports was a general one, the principal declines being in the following commodities (the 1931 values being shown with those for 1930 in parentheses):—

Fish, £73,294 (£159,251); confectionery, £112,568 (£207,937); sugar, £574,810 (£758,263); tea, £650,550 (£708,095); whisky, £259,328 (£457,015); cigarettes, £187,755 (£395,285); tobacco, £474,849 (£734,406); seeds, £76,147 (£155,417); hats, caps, and millinery, £171,491 (£319,485); hosiery, £347,463 (£482,403); miscellaneous apparel and clothing, £1,160,248 (£2,091,894); boots and shoes, £445,579 (£928,685); miscellaneous drapery, £296,216 (£505,407); carpeting, matting, etc., £237,831 (£578,718); kerosene, £94,534 (£174,212); motor spirit, £1,243,306 (£2,090,542); lubricating oil, £168,495 (£340,172); paints, colours, and varnishes, £196,664 (£359,382); bar, bolt, and rod iron and steel, £118,704 (£253,125); galvanized plate, and sheet iron and steel, £218,521 (£424,195); iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings, £215,053 (£449,779); tools and implements, £137,743 (£302,576); miscellaneous hardware, cutlery, etc., £396,106 (£863,056); agricultural machinery, £49,089 (£255,796); dairying machinery, £95,751 (£188,011); electrical machinery and equipment, £980,121 (£1,722,376); telephones and accessories, £328,756 (£460,948); leather, £139,222 (£251,913); timber, £222,576 (£917,335); paper, £845,545 (£1,176,547); fancy goods, £215,544 (£365,078); motor vehicles, £578,038 (£2,479,140); tires, tubes, and covers for motor vehicles, £518,922 (£809,701); and musical instruments, £133,403 (£318,038).

The United Kingdom was the principal source of supply, being credited with £12,199,501 or 49·17 per cent of the total as compared with £20,333,986 or 47·27 per cent for 1931. The United States was the second largest shipper with £3,884,570 or 15·65 per cent as against £7,573,053 or 17·60 per cent in 1930. Then followed Australia (supplanting Canada as third largest supplier) with £2,431,587, representing 9·80 per cent; the 1930 value of purchases in Australia was £3,308,915 or 7·69 per cent. Imports from Canada dropped to £1,224,579 or 4·94 per cent as against £3,802,925 or 8·84 per cent for 1930. Other large suppliers were as follows, the 1930 values being in parentheses: Dutch East Indies, £848,216 (£811,372); Ceylon, £617,042 (£704,759); Germany, £574,500 (£975,460); India, £392,069 (£637,832); France, £327,646 (£608,076); Japan, £304,690 (£565,264); Belgium, £289,478 (£448,762); Sweden, £253,350 (£325,325); Switzerland, £150,249 (£308,471); Netherlands, £130,945 (£319,060); Italy, £130,345 (£264,958); and Fiji, £102,979 (£200,877).

Imports from Empire countries represented 70·25 per cent of the total as compared with 68·77 per cent in 1930 and 67·81 per cent in 1929.

Imports from Canada

Specially compiled statistics have been made available through the courtesy of the Comptroller of Customs showing the details of purchases of goods in Canada in 1931. It has been stated above that the value of imports from Canada was £1,224,579 in 1931 as against £3,802,915. It may further be said, that purchases of Canadian commodities were the lowest in value since 1918.

There were several reasons for the decline in imports from Canada, some of which have affected the trade very directly. In the first place, total imports showed a decrease of some 42 per cent as compared with 1930, this being due to the economic depression. Towards the end of the year the conversion and exchange rates became very unfavourable to Canada, which had the effect of diverting trade to other countries whose currency was not at such a premium as Canadian. Undoubtedly the most important factor affecting Canadian trade was the increase of duties on nearly all Canadian goods, which applied for seven months of the year under review. However, increased duties on motor cars and tires were in operation during the whole year, and as this had previously been the outstanding group of commodities purchased in Canada the effect was far-reaching.

It has been indicated previously that the value of motor vehicles imported was £578,038 as against £2,479,140, while the number was 4,014 as compared with 17,363 in 1930. With specific reference to passenger cars and chassis, 3,388

were imported, of which 2,414 came from the United Kingdom, 482 from Canada, 475 from the United States, 13 from Italy, 2 from France, 1 from Belgium, and 1 from Germany. A comparison with the preceding year's figures shows that Canada furnished 8,025, the United Kingdom 3,231, the United States 3,047, France 4, Belgium 3, Italy 2, and Germany 2.

As to motor vehicles other than passenger cars, the total number imported was 626 as against 3,049 in 1930, and included lorries, trucks, vans, buses, and commercial chassis. The greatest number in 1931 came from the United States—262 valued at £36,053—followed by the United Kingdom with 213 (£46,431), while Canada's share was 156 valued at £13,548. In 1930 Canada furnished 2,038 or about 66 per cent of the total of 3,049 imported, 730 came from the United States, and 272 from the United Kingdom.

The dutiable value of motor vehicle imports in 1931 may be summarized thus:—

	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	Other Countries
Cars	£272,285	£59,975	£44,332	£3,266
Car chassis	92,507	2,696	5,973	731
Commercial vehicles	563	593	2,813	....
Commercial chassis	45,868	35,460	10,735	242
	£411,223	£98,724	£63,853	£4,239

Tires for motor vehicles have constituted an important item of Canadian trade. While total imports dropped from £809,701 in 1930 to £518,922 in 1931, Canada's share was £413,707 in 1930 and only £118,916 in 1931. This decided drop is due to the operation of an adverse tariff against Canadian-made tires, with the result that a number of companies previously catering to the New Zealand market from their factories in Canada have diverted the trade to England.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA BY CLASSES

Provisions of Animal Origin.—1931, £55,289; 1930, £126,135.

The major item included herein is canned fish, purchases of which from Canada dropped from £103,320 in 1930 to £46,985 in 1931. The item of "provisions, n.e.i.," receded from £21,831 in 1930 to £6,503 in 1931.

Provisions of Vegetable Origin.—1931, £114,486; 1930, £212,914.

Included in this class are wheat flour, £59,352 (1930, £87,028); wheat, £24,380 (£47,120); maizena and cornflour, £6,195 (£11,971); confectionery, £6,155 (£32,571); salt, £6,966 (£7,754); apples, £5,387 (£11,590); macaroni, vermicelli, and spaghetti, £2,781 (£3,699); canned peas, £1,431 (£4,223); onions, £1,076 (£4,009); and a number of other commodities.

Beverages.—1931, £1,694; 1930, nil.

The items making up this total were chocolate and similar preparations of cocoa, £817, and fruit juices, £877, no imports being recorded for 1930.

Living Animals.—1931, £1,305; 1930, £2,800.

The figure for 1931 was made up of horses, while that for 1930 was shown as cattle.

Animal Substances.—1931, £5,138; 1930, £15,521.

In 1931 the imports were described as "green fur skins," while in 1930 they embraced a wider range under the heading of "hides, pelts, and skins, n.e.i."

Vegetable Substances.—1931, £3,003; 1930, £17,498.

Two commodities were included under this heading, namely seeds, £1,532 (£7,736); and pulp, £1,471 (£9,762). The total imports of pulp amounted to £31,814 in 1931 as compared with £40,517 in 1930.

Apparel.—1931, £219,785; 1930, £430,743.

The largest item was hosiery, which accounted for £88,600 as against £138,234 in 1930; total imports of hosiery dropped from £482,403 in 1930 to £347,463, but details of the sources are not available. Another important item is gumboots, which came from Canada to the value of £39,390 as against £71,310 in 1930. This is one of the few commodities on which Canada enjoys preferential treatment, and the decline can only be accounted for by the sharp drop in total imports. It is not possible at the time of writing to give the imports of gumboots from other countries, and all that can be said is that total imports of all boots, shoes, and slippers dropped from £928,685 in 1930 to £445,579 in 1931. Apparel, n.e.i., which includes corsets, came to a value of £31,745 (£59,611 in 1930); here again total imports

declined by nearly 50 per cent. Another item which has been of considerable importance is rubber-soled canvas footwear, and here again the falling off has been very pronounced, purchases from Canada in 1931 being valued at £35,075 as compared with £115,612 in 1930; exceptionally keen competition has been experienced in this item, the particular sources being Japan and Singapore. One small increase is noted in the case of rubber heels, soles, and knobs, which came from Canada to the value of £12,808 in 1931 as against £11,934 in 1930.

Textiles.—1931, £14,459; 1930, £44,214.

The largest item included in this classification is linoleums and similar floor coverings, which came from Canada to the value of £3,776 (£6,602 in 1930). Among the other commodities were: carpets and floor coverings n.e.i., £1,551 (£18,941); cotton, canvas, and linen piece goods, n.e.i., £3,395 (£13,982); cheese bandages and caps, £2,611 (included in piece goods, n.e.i., in 1930 returns); and silk and artificial silk piece goods, £1,033 (£1,773).

Manufactured Fibres.—1931, £804; 1930, £1,555.

Imports of this class were confined to cordage and rope.

Paints and Varnishes.—1931, £1,541; 1930, £1,931.

No comment is necessary on this section as the heading amply describes the commodities included.

Metals, Unmanufactured.—1931, £12,179; 1930, £72,135.

The loss of trade in the items included herein is very marked. Purchases of bar iron and steel amounted to £10,816 in 1931 as against £63,671 in 1930, while iron and steel billets were valued at £741 in 1931 and £8,464 in 1930. Total imports of these articles decreased materially. For example, bar iron and steel decreased from £253,125 in 1930 to £118,704 in 1931, but Canada suffered much more than her share of the decline.

Metal Manufactures.—1931, £91,531; 1930, £324,406.

This classification covers a very wide range, and in the absence of details regarding purchases from other countries a survey is of little value other than to indicate the loss of trade experienced by Canada. Among the many commodities included, some of the more important are: iron wire (other than fencing), £13,209 (£31,967); plain fencing wire, £6,932 (£23,307); barbed fencing wire, £1,602 (£7,999). In the case of wire, preferential rates of duty still apply to Canada, and the loss of trade may be attributed to a general decrease in imports of wire and a certain antipathy on the part of buyers together with keen competition from other countries. Hardware n.e.i. accounted for £12,433 (£99,486); artificers' tools, £12,150 (£27,227); iron and steel pipes and tubing, £10,793 (£43,657); electric meters, £9,181 (£28,907); copper, plate and sheet, £5,065 (£9,581); nails and tacks, £4,126 (£12,467); staples, £2,953 (£11,521); tinware, £2,873 (£1,494); bolts and nuts, £2,403 (£9,336); and galvanized iron manufactures, £1,152 (£1,143).

Machinery and Machines.—1931, £108,419; 1930, £263,577.

Like the preceding heading, this group includes a great many items. The largest individual commodity, excluding agricultural machinery, was electric batteries and cells, £25,064 (£50,885); while others of importance were electric ranges, £18,266 (£49,706); insulators, £10,352 (£10,617); radio receiving sets, mounted, £10,178 (£9,556); washing machines, £5,247 (£3,937); gas and oil engines and parts, £9,354 (£27,517); vacuum cleaners, £4,844 (£19,787); and generators, motors, and transformers, £3,097 (£11,100). The value of all agricultural machinery and equipment imported from Canada in 1931 was £7,567 as against £45,847 in 1930; it should be pointed out that total imports from all countries amounted to £49,089 in 1931 as compared with £255,796 in 1930.

India-rubber and Manufactures.—1931, £10,898; 1930, £38,414.

The two principal items under this heading are belting, other than leather and hose, tubing and piping. Belting, other than leather, came from Canada to the value of £4,842 in 1931 (£14,814 in 1930), while rubber hose, tubing and piping imports amounted to £3,649 (£19,471 in 1930).

Leather and Manufactures.—1931, £5,377; 1930, £15,157.

Only two headings appear under this classification in the 1931 statistics, namely "japanned or enamelled leather," £1,450 (£2,641); and "other kinds," £3,927 (£11,230).

Timber.—1931, £17,925; 1930, £75,732.

The severe drop in the shipments of Canadian lumber is obvious from the above statistics. It should be pointed out that there has been a corresponding drop in the total imports, which were valued at £222,576 in 1931 as against £917,335 in 1930. The largest purchases of

Canadian timber are noted in rough-sawn Douglas fir, £8,584 (£26,660); while another important item was sawn dressed lumber for cheese crates, £4,941 (£9,397).

Woodenware.—1931, £9,182; 1930, £22,720.

The only items specified in the 1931 return were furniture, £1,699 (£5,406), and veneers and plywood, £1,783 (£6,561).

Earthenware, Glassware, etc.—1931, £12,068; 1930, £25,421.

The imports of Canadian plaster-of-paris included here amounted to £9,087 as compared with £21,417 in 1930. The only other item was glassware to the value of £2,981 (£4,004).

Paper.—1931, £296,779; 1930, £404,219.

The outstanding commodity is newsprint, on which Canada has retained the preferential tariff; imports amounted to £219,856 in 1931 (£291,433). This decline was quite consistent with the decrease in total imports from £397,150 in 1930 to £322,823 in 1931. Wrapping paper accounted for £22,193 (£45,500); cardboard, strawboard, etc., for £15,532 (£17,764); orchardists' wrapping paper, for £11,845 (£14,227); printing paper other than newsprint, for £8,404 (£12,698); paperhangings, for £8,210 (£12,767); paper n.e.i., for £4,920 (£3,176); and writing paper, for £3,682 (£5,806).

Stationery.—1931, £11,000; 1930, £17,970.

"Stationery n.e.i." came from Canada to the value of £3,646 (£8,743); printing ink, £2,133 (£2,764); books, papers, and music, £2,005 (£2,619); and paper stationery, manufactured, and calendars and showcards, £1,636 (£1,366).

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc.—1931, £1,939; 1930, £3,091.

The only item specified was fancy goods and toys.

Scientific Apparatus.—1931, £4,310; 1930, £6,777.

The one item of importance was surgeons' appliances and dentists' instruments and materials, £3,973 (£5,787).

Drugs and Druggists' Wares.—1931, £18,404; 1930, £31,603.

Among the commodities included in this class are calcium carbide, £7,915 (£8,555); perfumery and toilet preparations, £5,766 (£15,717); medicinal preparations and druggists' sundries, £2,949 (£5,425); and acetic acid, £1,370 (£1,906).

Vehicles.—1931, £193,590; 1930, £1,576,077.

This section has been dealt with in detail above.

Miscellaneous.—1931, £13,474; 1930, £73,906.

The principal commodities included herein are plaster wallboard, £3,690 (£13,457); brushware and brooms, £2,238 (£2,148); and polishes, £2,106 (£1,702). Purchases of pianos dropped from £8,215 in 1930 to £356 in 1931.

(NOTE.—All statistics of import trade represent the current domestic value in the country of export increased by 10 per cent.)

TRADE PROSPECTS

The prospect of an enlarged trade between the Dominions is contingent upon: (1) more favourable rates of duty; (2) improvement in the exchange position; and (3) return to more prosperous times. It is difficult to comment on the conversion and exchange rates between sterling and dollar currency; it can only be said that they are engaging earnest attention. Any alteration of a nature favourable to Canadian trade is believed to be dependent both upon improvement in internal conditions and external world factors.

As to the existing depression in New Zealand, it is fully anticipated that it will rapidly pass when alteration for the better takes place elsewhere, more particularly in Great Britain.

An eagerness to reduce non-productive expenditure, and a willingness to face the difficulties of the times, characterize the people of New Zealand. This country should emerge from the depression more quickly than the majority of others who are similarly almost wholly dependent on improved prices and demand for agricultural and pastoral commodities.

Any return of confidence and buying power will undoubtedly be reflected in improved trade in Canadian manufactures in this territory.

TRADE OF BRITISH MALAYA IN 1931

GEO. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—All values in Straits dollars One Straits dollar = 56 cents Canadian]

Batavia, March 22, 1932.—The fall in the value of Malayan trade since 1929 is probably as great, if not greater proportionately, than in the majority of the trading countries. The total trade for last year was valued at \$852,678,000 as compared with \$1,360,200,000 in 1930, or a decline of approximately 38 per cent, and of 52 per cent from 1929, and is about equally divided between imports and exports. In imports, out of a total of seventy commodities or groups of commodities, only two minor ones—namely aeroplane parts and jewellery—showed an increase. In exports, not one commodity showed an increase.

EXPORTS

Total exports last year were valued at \$339,479,000 as compared with \$654,603,000 in 1930, or a decrease of 39 per cent. A summary of British Malaya's chief exports for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 appears below with exports to Canada, as given by local statistics, shown in brackets:—

		Quantity Tons	Value Straits Dollars
Rubber.. . . .	1931	519,590	118,340,116
	Canada	228	57,690
	1930	554,394	240,225,433
	1929	577,202	432,643,961
Tin	1931	83,704	83,477,818
	Canada	35	37,381
	1930	97,214	123,772,006
	1929	102,024	182,129,358
Copra	1931	187,835	16,408,361
	1930	191,704	26,242,564
	1929	198,638	32,924,620
Pineapples, preserved	1931	59,457	7,083,450
	Canada	7,113	890,443
	1930	57,959	7,859,026
	1929	58,692	9,233,732
Tapioca	1931	33,287	2,529,240
	Canada	306	23,093
	1930	35,744	3,459,170
	1929	32,398	3,853,054
Arecanuts	1931	58,042	6,964,172
	1930	65,799	11,394,465
	1929	72,118	14,411,459
Fish (dried and salted)*	1931	48,202	9,474,293
	1930	53,138	12,371,582
	1929	54,690	13,990,398
Rice*	1931	174,278	13,337,943
	1930	206,597	23,112,176
	1929	230,317	27,549,609
Pepper (black, long and white)*	1931	12,192	5,917,698
	Canada	144	75,233
	1930	13,714	9,012,215
	1929	12,877	17,655,512
Sugar*	1931	10,910	793,802
	1930	12,506	1,132,232
	1929	13,868	1,544,960
Rattans*	1931	11,090	2,000,902
	Canada	5	765
	1930	12,684	2,713,641
	1929	15,227	3,819,602
Cotton piece goods*	1931	30,591,038†	4,597,296
	1930	32,906,868	6,342,458
	1929	40,027,329	9,335,448

* Commodities marked thus are mostly re-exports. † Yards.

In the above commodities, Canada's imports of rubber are shown as 228 tons, which is a decrease from 1930, when imports from Malaya were 402 tons. These figures cover only direct shipments: Canada's imports of rubber during

1931 were approximately 30,000 tons. Pineapples showed an increase in quantity, but the value was less than for 1930. Canada's imports showed a slight increase. The greatest decline in quantity of export was in rubber, but tin suffered the greatest fall in value. Rice and fish also showed a considerable fall, but these are chiefly re-exports and are therefore not of the same significance. It is only natural that, with the great decline in exports—especially rubber and tin, which are the two commodities upon which Malaya's prosperity is based—imports should also suffer heavily.

IMPORTS

Malaya's total imports were valued at \$452,929,000, a decline of \$252,-668,000 or 36 per cent. This compares with a decrease of 20 per cent in 1930 from the 1929 imports. Moreover, the present indications are that there will be no improvement in the import trade. The decreases last year were general and cover almost every item of importance. A summary of the various classes of British Malayan imports for 1929, 1930, and 1931 is as follows:—

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF IMPORTS INTO BRITISH MALAYA

	1929 In 1,000 Straits Dollars	1930	1931
Grain and flour	113,856	102,409	56,924
Feeding stuff for animals	8,738	7,119	4,236
Meat	3,762	3,933	2,910
Animals, living, for food	11,164	8,372	4,486
Other food and drink, non-dutiable	116,142	86,593	60,788
Drink, dutiable, and tobacco	49,673	39,613	23,502
Coal	9,614	7,039	4,878
Other non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	3,112	1,412	1,809
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	62,859	40,762	30,158
Wood and timber	5,226	3,979	2,432
Seeds and nuts for oil, oil, fats, resins and gums	32,128	21,916	14,410
Rubber	84,298	43,607	20,008
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly manufactured	7,834	6,470	4,087
Earthenware, glass, abrasives	15,647	10,923	7,798
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	29,652	21,109	11,773
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	4,018	2,833	1,453
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	5,151	3,755	2,236
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,906	5,059	4,228
Machinery	21,599	13,637	7,421
Cotton yarns and manufactures	57,797	31,741	20,432
Woollen goods	2,648	1,324	661
Silk and silk manufactures	4,744	2,711	1,739
Manufactures of other textile materials	15,025	11,372	7,943
Apparel	9,926	5,688	3,943
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	22,529	15,694	11,510
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	103,560	154,154	105,613
Leather and manufactures thereof	2,341	1,632	1,098
Paper and paperware	7,119	5,627	3,822
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	18,946	13,905	6,963
Rubber manufactures	6,817	5,050	3,679
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	35,527	25,402	19,465
Total value of all imports of merchandise	888,754	705,597	452,929

The only increase in the entire list was under the heading "other non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like," and this was chiefly in asphalt and bitumen for road building. "Grain and flour" listed above is chiefly flour from Australia. "Foodstuffs for animals" consists of rice and dholl. Malaya's imports of meat consist of frozen beef, salted meat, and poultry. The latter especially makes up a very large proportion of this figure. The imports of wood and timber are chiefly hardwoods from nearby countries such as Siam, Sumatra, and Borneo. Malaya's imports of rubber are also

obtained from Siam, Sumatra, and Borneo for re-export. Under the heading "iron, steel and manufactures thereof," imports of iron bars, nails, galvanized iron, pig iron, bolts, nuts, plates, and railway materials are listed. Imports of chemicals, drugs, etc.—valued at \$11,500,000—consist chiefly of opium and proprietary medicines. British Malayan imports of paper and paperware, valued at \$3,822,000, are included mainly under the heading "other manufactures of paper." Second-grade newsprint, however, along with over-issued newspapers, make up about one-third of the imports.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The five chief exporting countries to British Malaya are the following:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
		In 1,000 Straits Dollars		
British possessions and protectorates	167,043	163,113	122,711	69,908
United Kingdom	139,008	143,300	97,510	62,131
Europe	56,586	69,372	41,941	25,465
United States	27,511	31,839	23,377	11,501
Japan	20,146	23,189	24,937	17,898

During 1930 Japan was the only country to register an increase, and this, as was pointed out at the time, was due to the strong hold which that country had secured in the cotton piece goods trade in this territory. During 1931 Japan's trade, like that of the other four countries, showed a decline from 1930, but this amounted to only 28 per cent; that of the United States fell by 51 per cent; that of the British Possessions and Protectorates by 43 per cent; imports from Europe fell by 39 per cent, and from the United Kingdom by 36 per cent. The large decline in the imports from the United States consists chiefly of machinery, motor cars, tires and accessories. From the British Possessions and Protectorates the decline was attributable to a falling off in the imports of motor cars, tires and accessories from the Dominion, to Australia's low price for flour, to a decline of nearly \$7,000,000 in shipments of motor spirit from British Borneo, but chiefly to a decrease of over \$12,000,000 in the imports of rice from Burma. The loss sustained by the United Kingdom and Europe is spread over a large number of lines, of which piece goods, machinery, and metalware are the main ones.

SELECTED LIST OF IMPORTS OF INTEREST TO CANADIAN FIRMS

Until such time as a direct shipping service is available from Eastern Canada, either Halifax or Montreal, to Singapore, it will be impossible to secure accurate statistics on imports from Canada into this territory. The direct shipping service from Vancouver to Java has already resulted in more accurate returns being available as to imports from Canada into Java and Singapore. Office records show a variety of commodities exported to British Malaya which are not otherwise listed. The following is a selected list of commodities which are being exported to British Malaya at the present time, or commodities in which it is believed Canada should be able to compete. The chief sources of supply are mentioned and the value of Canada's imports, if any, are also shown. Imports from the United States are shown in many cases as an indication of the lines in which that country is able to compete and which Canada might also be able to sell in British Malaya. Figures appearing in parentheses are for the year 1930:—

Wheat Flour.—1931, 50,024 tons (55,615 in 1930) valued at \$3,234,148 (\$5,981,362). The quantity of flour imported fell approximately 10 per cent, but the value fell approximately 45 per cent. Australia supplied 95 per cent of the total. Direct imports of Canadian flour amounted to 115 tons (\$10,148) as compared with 1,176 tons (\$86,554) from the United States. Imports from the United States in all probability consist to a great extent of low-grade club straight quality.

Other Manufactured Cereals.—1931, 2,859 tons (3,549) valued at \$625,726 (\$867,515). The United States is credited with 296 tons valued at \$146,725. Imports of rolled oats are included in this figure, and it is to be regretted that Canadian manufacturers have not been able to place on the market an export package of rolled oats to compete with the product at present exported all over the East from the United States.

Bacon and Hams.—1931, 299 tons (344) valued at \$330,908 (\$482,476). Australia was the chief source of supply; United Kingdom 95 tons valued at \$121,127.

Biscuits.—1931, 600 tons valued at \$586,735 (\$1,074,702): United Kingdom 50 per cent valued at \$377,881. Imports from Australia were also very considerable. The chief difficulty in the way of Canada securing an entrée into the biscuit market is the matter of packing. Tropical climates demand that the biscuits be packed in hermetically sealed tins. The usual type of biscuit box has two covers, the first a thin sheet of tin-like material which hermetically seals the box. The second cover is used after the first cover has been torn from the box when opening. The humidity of the climate is so great that unless biscuits are hermetically sealed they will lose their crispness within four or five days.

Cheese.—Imports during 1931 were comparatively small, amounting to 123 tons valued at \$131,386. Australia and New Zealand are the chief sources of supply, although imports from the Continent of Europe last year were valued at \$66,832. There seems to be no reason why Canadian firms should not be able to compete for some of this market, especially in small-package processed cheese.

Confectionery.—1931, 491,375 pounds (778,891) valued at \$202,018 (\$329,708). The United Kingdom supplied 159,724 pounds valued at \$85,340, while supplies from the United States were received to the extent of 22,768 pounds valued at \$19,122.

Fish.—Imports of dried and salted fish in 1931 amounted to 43,705 tons (46,341) valued at \$7,634,172 (\$11,752,452). This fish was practically all supplied by neighbouring countries. There should be an opportunity, however, for Canada to supply dry salted herring. Large quantities are shipped to China, so that this fish should meet with favour among the Chinese in Malaya. Past experience, however, tends to show that the fish does not arrive in Singapore in good condition unless conveyed by a direct fast steamer.

Canned Fish.—Imports of canned fish have shown a progressive decline. Those of canned salmon were only 61 tons valued at \$39,247 as compared with 770 tons in 1927. Canadian salmon has been adversely affected owing to the competition of the lower-priced California sardine in oval tins, which has practically captured the market. Imports of sardines in 1931 amounted to 1,917 tons valued at \$506,296—a drop from 1927, when imports amounted to 6,801 tons. However, imports of sardines have not shown the steady decline that salmon has; the fall in 1928 was over 2,000 tons compared with 1927, but in 1929 imports rose by about 800 tons. Even the small quantity of salmon which is imported into British Malaya at the present time consists chiefly of that put up by several of the large American general packing houses such as Libby's and Del Monte, and also by the English packing houses of Morton and Crosse & Blackwell. The outlook for importations of salmon is not bright.

Fresh Fruit.—1931, 9,686 tons valued at \$1,624,074 (\$2,354,498). It is difficult to say what proportion of this consists of fresh fruit in which Canada can compete. It is significant, however, that imports from the United States and Australia together amounted to approximately 2,000 tons. Fresh fruit from the latter two countries represents chiefly apples, with a small proportion of grapes, oranges, pears, plums, and peaches. It is not possible for Canada to compete in the latter types of fruit, but it is confidently believed that British Malaya offers a market for about 25,000 cases of apples during the Canadian shipping season. Some headway has already been made in this market, and it is hoped in 1932 a larger share will be secured.

Jams and Jellies.—1931, 199 tons valued at \$111,954. The United Kingdom has practically a monopoly of this trade.

Milk, Condensed Sweetened.—1931, 910,699 cases (1,169,714) valued at \$8,962,665 (\$11,495,534). Europe is the chief source of supply. Imports from the United States amounted to 1,753 cases.

Milk, Condensed Unsweetened.—1931, 41,561 cases (48,808) valued at \$398,248 (\$467,327). Europe is again shown as the chief source of supply, with imports from the United States placed at 2,784 cases.

Milk, Sterilized Natural.—1931, 70,108 cases (97,336) valued at \$583,639 (\$783,326). Europe is the chief source of supply, while imports from the United States amounted to 13,268 cases.

Imports of milk from Canada are shown under the combined heading of condensed and sterilized, and amounted in 1931 to 12,075 cases (15,516) valued at \$115,969 (\$145,998). These imports are chiefly condensed sweetened milk exported to British Malaya by a Dutch company from their factory in Eastern Canada.

Milk, Powdered, Preserved and Other Sorts.—1931, 452,357 pounds valued at \$331,157. Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were the chief sources of supply. Imports from the United States amounted to 38,263 pounds valued at \$29,589. These latter consist largely of a well-known powdered milk put up in small tins.

Canned Vegetables.—1931, 1,293 tons (1,541) valued at \$345,542 (\$510,196). A large proportion of the canned vegetables used in British Malaya consists of canned peas from France, Belgium, and Italy. The United States is credited with 94 tons. There is undoubtedly an opportunity in this commodity for Canadian canners; imports from the Dominion in 1931 are shown at the ridiculously small figure of 1 ton.

Beer and Ale.—1931, 673,117 gallons valued at \$1,164,459. Imports were chiefly from the United Kingdom with 252,504 gallons.

Asbestos Manufactures.—1931, 5,000 tons valued at \$480,955. Imports from Europe were 3,165 tons. The United Kingdom is credited with 1,117 tons.

Expanded Metal.—1931, 992 tons (1,292) valued at \$151,713 (\$205,530). The United Kingdom was practically the only source of supply with 938 tons.

Galvanized Iron, Corrugated and Sheet.—1931, 5,516 tons (11,492) valued at \$746,023 (\$1,834,022). The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply with 3,260 tons—a decline from 1930. Imports from Japan, however, increased to 1,621 tons from 1,064 tons in 1930.

Nails and Tacks.—1931, 352 tons valued at \$57,084. This does not include wire nails. Canadian firms have for many years secured a proportion of the market for tacks, but have so far been unable to obtain any business in nails. During 1931 German competition was very keen. Europe is shown as the chief source of supply with 206 tons.

Wire Fencing.—1931, 423 tons valued at \$49,144. Europe is the main source of supply with 350 tons.

Wire Netting.—1931, 423 tons valued at \$79,165. Europe is credited with 405 tons.

Pig Lead.—1931, 396 tons valued at \$48,406. The chief source of supply is probably India. With a direct steamship service from Vancouver now available, Canadian firms should be able to compete for this business.

Agricultural Implements.—1931, \$197,226. These consist of small gardening tools, as the number of pieces represented by this value is given as 303,372. The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply.

Agricultural Machinery.—1931, \$27,694: United Kingdom, \$21,244.

Electric Hand Flashlights.—1931, 224,928 pieces valued at \$171,371. The United States is the chief source of supply.

Wireless Apparatus.—1931, \$179,888, of which \$131,308 is credited to the United Kingdom.

Hats, Caps, and Other Headgear.—1931, 36,796 dozen valued at \$365,450, with Japan as the chief source of supply.

Hosiery.—164,238 dozen pairs (245,466) valued at \$349,743 (\$632,495) were imported in 1931.

Underwear of Cotton.—1931, 502,168 dozen (525,496) valued at \$1,663,777 (\$2,214,467). China and Japan are the chief sources of supply. The United States is credited with a value of \$28,673.

Paper and Paperware.—1931, \$3,822,130 compared with \$5,626,668 in 1930. This total is made up as follows, with the 1930 figures in parentheses:—

	Quantity	Value
Blotting papers.	680 (785)	\$ 18,750 (24,262)
Old newspapers.	8,940 (9,533)	451,583 (573,266)
Packing and wrapping paper	1,571 (2,208)	351,446 (566,483)
Printing paper.	3,489 (4,553)	630,593 (1,023,158)
Cardboard.	17,864 (20,006)	81,182 (125,344)
Envelopes.	3,315 (3,998)	119,269 (164,744)
Manuscript and account books	7,101 (12,288)	326,718 (654,649)
Writing paper.	8,523 (14,729)	187,922 (351,836)
Playing cards	89,480 (130,199)	115,916 (176,577)
Other manufactures of paper.	42,551 (45,914)	1,538,751 (1,966,349)

Of the above total, the United Kingdom is credited with \$1,549,438 and the United States with \$157,942. The printing paper or newsprint is chiefly second grade, with the Scandinavian countries as the main source of supply. Old newspapers are received chiefly from the United Kingdom. In packing and wrapping paper Canada is obtaining a small share of the business, but there is room for improvement.

Motor Cars, Passenger.—1931, 1,611 (3,540) valued at \$2,217,138 (\$5,412,955). The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply with 702 cars. Imports from Canada fell from 1,026 to 496. Shipments from European countries fell from 680 to 189, and from the United States from 700 to 173. The decline in imports of motor cars accounts to a great extent for Canada's falling off in trade with British Malaya.

Motor Cars, Commercial.—1931, 502 (1,187) valued at \$645,656 (\$1,652,144). Canada was the chief source of supply with 308 cars, followed by the United States with 102 and the United Kingdom with 90.

Motor Car Accessories.—1931, \$1,205,867. The United States is credited with \$600,000, the United Kingdom with \$300,000, and Canada with approximately \$186,000. It is significant that imports from Japan under this heading, which amounted to \$314 in 1928, have shown a steady increase over the last three years, the total last year amounting to \$24,591. This would seem to indicate that Japanese firms, having taken possession of the piece goods market and the rubber footwear market, are now turning their attention to the motor trade.

Canvas-topped Rubber-soled Shoes.—1931, 114,828 dozen pairs (114,919) valued at \$513,366 (\$683,558)—only about 100 dozen pairs less in 1931 but a fall in value of \$170,000. Japan was again the chief source of supply with 88,447 dozen pairs valued at \$421,964. The canvas-topped rubber-soled shoe is one of the commodities in which Japan has gained a strong position in the markets of the Middle East at the expense of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Motor Car Tires, Outer Covers.—1931, 146,795 covers (212,146) valued at \$2,143,996 (\$3,293,259). The United States was the chief source of supply with 69,184 covers, followed by Europe and the United Kingdom. Imports from Canada fell very considerably.

Motor Car Tires, Inner Tubes.—1931, 66,107 pieces (122,953) valued at \$163,905 (\$336,394): United States, \$63,525.

Chemical Fertilizers containing Nitrogen.—1931, 1,383 tons valued at \$121,776. Germany and Holland were the chief sources of supply with imports valued at \$71,832.

Machinery Belting.—Imports under this heading include rubber, leather, and other types; the total amounted to 1,206 cwt. valued at \$139,903 (United Kingdom \$97,572).

Organs and Pianos.—1931, 1,102 valued at \$44,704. British Possessions and Protectorates are credited with 914 pieces valued at \$12,060, while imports from other countries are shown as 173 pieces valued at \$22,544. The latter chiefly includes imports from Shanghai, where several piano manufacturers are located. The imports from the British Possessions are probably from Hongkong. The United Kingdom is credited with only six pieces valued at \$4,640.

Gramophones.—1931, 4,982 pieces (11,002) valued at \$142,860 (\$316,278). The United Kingdom is credited with 2,955 pieces, the Continent of Europe with 1,033 pieces, and the United States with 87 pieces.

Gramophone Records.—1931, 329,319 pieces (646,466) valued at \$277,704 (\$583,126). The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply with 115,609 pieces, followed by the Continent of Europe with 92,746 pieces. Imports from the United States were 16,549 pieces.

Oilcloth and Linoleum.—1931, 233,926 yards valued at \$182,052. The United States is the chief source of supply with 135,557 yards, followed by the United Kingdom with 70,489 yards. These imports consist chiefly of black muslin and duck oilcloth for use on the many thousands of rickshaws.

TREND OF TRADE

The annual review of trade for 1930 pointed out that Chinese merchants control the retail trade in the Middle East. Furthermore, it was shown that they are making rapid strides in securing control of several import lines, notably provisions and piece goods. During 1931 still further progress was made in this direction. The Chinese merchants are therefore in a position to influence one way or another the purchasing from any country.

The present unofficial Chinese boycott of Japanese goods has resulted in a serious falling off in imports from Japan. This discrimination against Japan was not at first reflected in the import statistics. January, 1932, however, gives the first real indication of the effectiveness of this boycott. While the total imports into British Malaya for January, 1932, declined by 36 per cent in value as compared with the same month in 1931, shipments from Japan—a country which has usually shown an increase as reflected in the statistical returns—fell by 71 per cent in value. In the imports of cotton piece goods Japan, which has every year shown a steady increase in shipments to British Malaya at the expense of the United Kingdom and Europe, lost 59 per cent of her trade compared with January, 1931. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, whose trade was declining in this commodity, actually increased by 74 per cent. Rubber manufactures is another line in which Japan has been making rapid strides. Total imports for January, 1932, from all countries compared with 1931 fell by 54 per cent, but imports from Japan fell by 72 per cent. The United Kingdom, however, showed an increase of 45 per cent. In cutlery, hardware, etc., imports from Japan fell no less than 83 per cent; those from European countries and

the United Kingdom showed an increase. These figures are sufficient to show that the trend of trade in 1932 is shifting from Japan; in 1930 and 1931 it was all the other way.

This year will probably see in British Malaya the largest swing back to Empire trade since the war. The boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese is only one factor in this movement, although a very important one. The European import firms in Malaya, due to public demand, are endeavouring to find an Empire source of supply for many of the products which in the past have been brought in from foreign countries. An Empire Shopping Week will be held in Malaya for the first time during May. The whole country seems to be becoming more Empire-conscious. The Federated Malay States has just brought into force a British preferential tariff for the first time in history, and it is generally believed that it will not be long before the whole of British Malaya has British preferential rates in force. A new direct shipping service is now under consideration from Singapore to Halifax.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE CONDITIONS

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 15, 1932.—The returns of the external trade of the United Kingdom for the first quarter of the year are customarily regarded as providing an illuminating fingerpost indicative of the conditions and progress of United Kingdom trade and industry.

Consequently the issue of the completed figures for the March quarter have been awaited with unusual interest. The actual statistics for the three months are as follows, and for purposes of comparison the percentage differences in contrast with the first quarter of 1931 are added:—

	Three Months ended March, 1932	Percentage Decrease compared with same Period, 1931
Imports	£193,415,734	7.8 per cent
Exports (British)	92,330,922	10.6 per cent
Re-exports	16,115,472	7.0 per cent
Total	£301,862,128	8.6 per cent

The real position is still complicated and obscured by the heavy and excessive imports of various kinds of manufactured goods which entered into the United Kingdom in the first place prior to the adoption last November of the Abnormal Importations duties, and also early in the present year before the 10 per cent tariff came into force. The presence of these extra stocks, while obviously reducing the normal importation of the articles concerned, has also exercised a restrictive influence in other directions. Indeed, the real effect of the new tariff cannot be wholly discernible until the whole of these stocks of foreign goods have been sold and distributed.

In the meantime, the aggregate statistics of the quarter's external trade are of minor interest in comparison with the March figures, which are usually merely a component part. The obvious reason is that March is the first month in which the effects of the new 10 per cent tariff have been operative, and it is therefore advantageous to also reproduce the March returns, which are as follows:—

	March, 1932	Percentage Decrease compared with March, 1931
Imports	£61,119,414	13.4 per cent
Exports (British)	31,196,299	8.1 per cent
Re-exports	5,424,077	0.2 per cent
Total	£97,739,790	10.0 per cent

The figures show that the contraction in the value of imports in comparison with March, 1931 (£9,482,171), was approximately the same as the falling off when contrasted with the preceding month of February (£9,083,000), whereas the aggregate reduction in imports for the whole of the three months was only £16,384,311.

Similarly, although the returns of export trade continue to be disappointing, the total for March marked a drop of only 8.1 per cent in comparison with March, 1931, while the three months' aggregate exhibits the larger percentage of 10.6.

While there are as yet few indications of the general revival so eagerly looked for, the results of the quarter's overseas trade, and particularly the March figures, disclose several features which are distinctly encouraging.

An important object of the levying of import duties was to reduce imports, especially of articles of luxury, and to curtail the dumping of foreign products which unfairly compete with United Kingdom industry. The reduction of 8 per cent already achieved is a point to the good, and a study of details reveals the additional fact that the value of wholly manufactured foreign goods imported during the past three months shows a fall of no less than £15,776,004 in comparison with the first quarter of 1931, and of £35,367,035 with the same period of 1930, although in the latter case the drop was partly accounted for by the decrease in prices.

Moreover, an examination of the March returns shows that the diminution in imports of wholly manufactured goods was associated with an increase in the value of raw materials imported into the United Kingdom (largely represented by cotton and wool), thus reflecting greater activity in British factories.

Further, while the quarter's total exports still exhibit a slight decrease from the figures of 1931, the value of United Kingdom goods exported in March (£31,196,299) is a definite increase on the February figure (£30,011,552).

Another feature that is being universally welcomed is that the adverse balance—i.e. the excess of the value of imports over exports—for the month of March is over £6,500,000 less than for March last year. The figure for the quarter is also less, aggregating £85,000,000 against £89,000,000, or a gain of £4,000,000 over 1931.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S STATEMENT

The statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons last night provides some items which expand and add to the situation as set forth by the foreign trade statistics.

The Minister claimed that the result of the Abnormal Importations Act had been to reduce the value of the imports of what he described as unnecessary and luxury articles by £8,000,000 directly and between £16,000,000 and £17,000,000 indirectly. Partly in consequence, as many as 250,000 more persons are in employment to-day than in September last.

For some time past the press has been publishing reports of a more or less indefinite nature regarding the intention of United States and Continental manufacturers to establish branch factories in the United Kingdom. As many of these statements have been not only of a general but fantastic nature, it was interesting to receive Mr. Runciman's statement, more or less official, that as a result of investigation it had been ascertained that during the past two months at least 390 foreign firms have been making inquiries in connection with the contemplated erection of factories in Great Britain. In addition, 70 existing British manufacturing concerns are making extensions with the assistance of foreign experts. Actual production has also already started in 43 of these factories. Output includes knitwear, furnishing fabrics and other textiles, clothing, and electrical apparatus, and a considerable proportion of these products have never been manufactured in this country before.

The majority of the establishments are being located in the South of England and in the area of London, a continuation of the home development which

has been in progress for some time past. In the carrying out of all these ventures British labour will be mainly required, and thus effectively relieve the unemployment problem in part.

Upon the whole, while improvement is slow and disappointing to many who have been led, either by their own wish or by well-meant but misleading journalistic utterances, to expect an immediate and substantial recovery, the outlook possesses favourable features. The lack of betterment in the deplorable condition of Continental affairs is, however, retarding the advent of better times in the United Kingdom, as in the case of many other countries.

Indeed, conditions in the heavy staple industries of the United Kingdom remain unrelieved, and are mainly responsible for the large volume of unemployment which still continues and for the reduction in the volume of the exports of United Kingdom products.

A chief sufferer is shipbuilding. Lloyd's figures for the quarter just published present a most depressing picture. The work in hand during the first quarter shows that the volume of construction in all shipyards amounted to only 372,973 tons, a falling off of no less than 320,841 tons from the tonnage which was being built at the end of March, 1931, and the lowest recorded since December, 1886. Launchings and the commencement of new work were equally discouraging and restricted. It is true that the contraction in the industry is world-wide, but the effect is more destructive in the country which has been regarded as the natural home of shipbuilding than in other parts of the world.

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR WHITE WHALE HIDES

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 7, 1932.—According to information supplied by local importers, there exists a very good market for porpoise or white whale hides. The hides are used for making shoe laces and articles of similar nature where strength is required. Imports in past years have been coming forward from Norway and Russia and through the Hudson's Bay Company.

Last year the price for these hides was about 25 cents per pound c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. Present quotations vary from 8d. to 14d. per pound.

As regards preparation for shipment, one firm advises that they receive supplies wet salted in casks, while another firm makes the following recommendations:—

The hide with blubber attached should be taken off, and then the blubber should be removed with extreme care in order to avoid cutting or gashing the hide. It is considered advisable not to endeavour to remove the "cork" or outer coat of skin as it is difficult to do so without damage to the grain. The cork can be removed by the process of decomposition, but there is always the danger of the hide becoming tainted. Accordingly the best value can probably be obtained by curing the hide with the cork left on.

In order to cure the hide, the blubber should be flensed off and the hide placed (cork-side down) on a cool floor over which has been spread a thick layer of salt. A thick layer of salt can then be coated over the blubber side and a second hide placed on top of the first (this time with blubber side down). Thus the procedure is continued cork to cork and blubber side to blubber side, with thick layers of salt between. The skins should then be left till thoroughly cured.

In preparing for shipment, the cold salt should be shaken off, packing to be in bales with fresh salt on the principle indicated above.

It is expected that in the near future there should be a good market for shark skins and large dogfish skins. A London firm has perfected a process

whereby these skins are rendered suitable for the manufacture of strong leather bags, etc. Details are not yet available, but in event of any Canadian firm wishing to make any offers, they may do so by communicating with the Trade Commissioner in London. This office is also in touch with a London firm which would be pleased to receive offers of dolphin skins which are used in the manufacture of leather gloves.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS WITH CANADA

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, April 15, 1932.—During the past ten years seventeen independent dock and railway undertakings have passed under control of the Great Western Railway Company, the majority of these properties being in South Wales. During this period the company have expended the equivalent of over \$17,000,000 on new works in South Wales and Monmouthshire. These great expenditures are an illustration of confidence in the industrial recovery of South Wales, whose chief industries are coal mining and tinplate production.

The following figures of imports from Canada into and exports to Canada from these ports in 1931 and 1930 have been specially prepared for this office:—

Imports into South Wales Ports from Canada, 1931

(1930 figures in parentheses)

Copper Matte.—19,043 tons (26,339): all to Swansea.
Grain and Flour.—70,552 tons (43,044): Cardiff, 14,250 tons (13,071); Swansea, 28,240 tons (16,746); Barry and Port Talbot, 28,062 tons (13,227).
Timber.—8,559 tons (10,884): Cardiff, 675 tons (1,181); Swansea, 29 tons (530); Newport, 6,470 tons (6,741); Barry and Port Talbot, 1,385 tons (2,432).
Lard.—3,115 tons (2,071): Cardiff, 1,944 tons (1,031); Swansea, 1,171 tons (1,040).
Cheese.—1,126 tons (1,259): Cardiff, 976 tons (1,120); Swansea, 150 tons (139).
Canned Goods.—346 tons (287): Cardiff, 184 tons (85); Swansea, 162 tons (202).
Evaporated Milk.—61 tons (21): Cardiff, 26 tons (9); Swansea, 35 tons (12).
Other Imports.—7,909 tons (6,188): Cardiff, 5,631 tons (175); Swansea, 651 tons (6,013); Newport, 1,025 tons (—); Barry and Port Talbot, 602 tons (—).
Total Imports.—110,711 tons (90,093): Cardiff, 23,686 tons (16,672); Swansea, 49,481 tons (51,021); Newport, 7,495 tons (6,741); Barry and Port Talbot, 30,049 tons (15,659).

The chief point of interest is the increase in tonnage to Cardiff from Canada, a total of over 23,000 tons in 1931 compared with 16,000 tons in 1930, the chief difference being in increased grain and flour shipments. A heavy increase is seen in Swansea shipments of grain and flour over 1930; which applies also to Barry and Port Talbot, the latter increasing from 13,000 tons in 1930 to 28,000 tons in 1931.

Exports to Canada from South Wales Ports, 1931

(1930 figures in parentheses)

Coal.—612,962 tons (651,117): Cardiff, 2,857 tons (2,799); Swansea, 450,063 tons (508,969); Barry and Port Talbot, 160,042 tons (139,349).
Tinplates.—30,382 tons (24,583): Cardiff, 51 tons (—); Swansea, 30,331 tons (28,583).
Black Plates and Galvanized Sheets.—10,774 tons (15,332): Cardiff, 4,774 tons (7,765); Swansea, 5,131 tons (6,410); Newport, 869 tons (1,157).
Steel Tubes.—543 tons (981): Cardiff, 56 tons (303); Swansea, 487 tons (678).
Other Exports.—1,346 tons (1,120): Cardiff, 213 tons (212); Swansea, 1,125 tons (908); Barry and Port Talbot, 8 tons (—).
Total Exports.—656,007 tons (697,133): Cardiff, 7,951 tons (11,079); Swansea, 487,137 tons (545,548); Newport, 869 tons (1,157); Barry and Port Talbot, 160,050 tons (139,349).

Port Talbot has forged ahead as the port of shipment for quantities of Welsh anthracite to Canada, there being a decrease from Swansea of from 508,969

tons in 1930 to approximately 450,000 in 1931. Tinplates show a slight increase, with a corresponding decrease in black plates and galvanized sheets as compared with 1930.

The Welsh combine which controls the shipment of anthracite coal to Canada is giving every encouragement to Canadian exports in return for the trade which they are enjoying in Canada.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, April 2, 1932.—Due to increasing Japanese Government loans, the Finance Ministry has announced that it will require 156,479,000 yen to balance its draft budget. This sum practically excludes extraordinary military expenses, past and projected, and altogether excludes industrial expansion appropriations which, when the time comes, will be passed separately. It is estimated that over 400,000,000 yen will have to be raised over and above the ordinary budgetary income, without providing for a probable shortage in estimated revenues.

BANKING AND CREDIT

It is noteworthy, however, that this prospect and the fact that several loans were recently issued to balance the nation's 1931-32 accounts have had little appreciable effect towards increasing inflation. Wholesale prices moved up another 1.2 per cent during February, but in many lines retail prices have remained stationary, due largely to the inability to move old stocks at even the current levels. Bank deposits have fallen by 767,000,000 yen, or almost 7 per cent from the figure for the corresponding period last year; in Tokyo deposits have fallen to 200,000,000 yen, the lowest since 1926. Since there is no investing public, as may be judged from these figures, the banks have been obliged to take up the Government's bond issues, further accentuating the stringency of credit. Ultimately, of course, the situation will right itself, since the expenditures which forced the Government to issue these bonds will put money back into circulation.

The lowering of the Bank of Japan discount rate on March 12 to 5.83 per cent may not, therefore, be regarded as entirely an unmixed blessing. The rate is still too high to cause a release of credit facilities, and on the other hand, a move downward obviously cannot induce the public to increase their deposits. The abnormally high money rates, however, are practically necessary to arrest the flow of money and investments to foreign countries, buying of dollars having taken place despite the high interest rates at home. The instability of the yen is indicated by the fact that the specie reserve—a good index to the soundness of a currency—now stands at 39.9 per cent of the value of the notes outstanding, while it is 22 per cent of the combined total of notes and advances.

It seems certain that a policy of inflation must be adopted, the first step in that direction being the recent announcement that 5 per cent interest would be levied instead of 6 per cent as a tax on the excess note issue of the Bank of Japan. The marked strength of the yen as compared with the dollar in the last few days is regarded in some quarters as an indication of stability. At the beginning of the month of March the exchange rate was 32, while on the last day of the month it had risen to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$. It is possible, however, that, since the exchange value of many other currencies have been rising in New York, that the recent upward movement in reality represents a fall in the value of the dollar, due to a slackened demand for that unit. This view, however, does not as yet obtain here.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

With an unfavourable balance of trade for the first quarter amounting to 156,062,000 yen, it might seem that the fall in the value of the yen was having no effect in curtailing imports, which amounted to 406,035,000 yen. It must be remembered, however, that a good part of this movement took place while the yen was still falling, and while the fear for its future was most prevalent. Excessive imports by manufacturers in anticipation of higher prices was the inevitable result. This unfavourable balance will probably decrease as the year goes on and as Japan develops her new outlet in Manchuria.

The state railways are one Government enterprise whose revenues have been satisfactory. For the twelve months ending March 31 they experienced a drop in revenue of 22,533,000 yen, only 5 per cent below the receipts last year, which amounted to 436,685,000 yen.

Prices of the three staple commodities on March 31, as compared with those quoted at the end of last month, are as follows (figures for the latter date being shown in parentheses): cotton yarn, 133·70 yen (156·90 yen); rice (spot), 23·81 yen (23·75 yen); raw silk, 590 yen (640 yen). Kogo 5's (Government bonds) were quoted at 87·55 as against 86·70 on February 27.

It will be noted that, despite the lower value of the yen, prices of cotton yarn and raw silk, which depend on export trade for a market, have declined, while those of rice, which will have to be imported in considerable quantities during the next few months, have risen slightly.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Flour.—From early figures it seems probable that during the coming year Japanese exports of flour will exceed last year's total of 6,000,000 sacks. January exports were about 450,000 sacks, but in February 700,000 sacks were shipped. From a consideration of outstanding contracts to be filled, March exports should top this last figure to quite an extent. One of the reasons for the renewed activity is the opening up of Manchuria to Japanese trade with the restoration of comparative peace and order.

Paper.—Production of newsprint during February was 104,970,000 pounds, an increase of 5,592,000 pounds as compared with the preceding month, and of 7,863,000 pounds over the figures for February, 1931. At the same time imports for the first two months, 25,715,000 pounds, were double those of the corresponding period last year.

Raw Silk.—Production of silk is unchanged in Japan, the greatest amount in five years having been sold in 1931. The prices, however, reflect the financial distress of the producers and their inability to hold stocks for a rise. Consumption too is falling, while stocks on hand in New York will probably cause further drops in price. The United States, which takes 96·5 per cent of the silk produced in Japan, bought 42,069 bales in February—12,884 bales less than in January. Despite this decrease the stocks in New York rose during the month, reflecting the condition of the American manufacturing industry.

Rayon.—After three years of striking expansion, Japan in 1931 became the fifth largest producer of rayon in the world. Production was 46,764,000 pounds, or 73 per cent more than for 1929. The output so far this year bids fair to exceed that of 1931, for it has been announced that production for January and February is 8,433,260 pounds, a gain for these two months in proportion to the total output last year.

Cotton Yarn.—The February production of 233,691 bales showed an increase of 4,270 bales over that of the month before. This is due to a slight improvement in the export market for woven goods. Among those textiles which showed an increased production during the month were shirtings, sheetings, and drilled jeans, while three less important items—heavy shirtings, grey cloth, and satin—registered declines as compared to production figures for the preceding month.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CANADA, 1931

RICHARD GREW, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

III

Exports

(NOTE.—100 kin equals 132 pounds)

TEA

Exports of Japanese tea to Canada showed a decrease during the year under review as compared to the two previous years. In 1931 the exports amounted to 1,316 short tons valued at 675,209 yen as compared to 1,204 tons with a value of 802,709 yen in 1930, and 1,749 tons valued at 1,530,888 yen in 1929. In 1931, as compared to the previous year, the quantity increased by 112 tons although the value declined by 127,500 yen. Of the various countries listed as being the most important importers of Japanese tea, Canada ranks second, following the United States, which country imported 8,076 tons with a value of 5,274,600 yen in 1931—an increase in quantity of 531 tons and a decrease in value of 1,091,852 yen as compared to the previous year. Exports to all countries were valued at 8,232,720 yen in 1931 as compared with 8,387,437 yen in 1930, and 12,028,115 yen in 1929.

MENTHOL CRYSTAL

Exports of menthol crystal from Japan in 1929 amounted to 306 short tons valued at 5,170,250 yen, in 1930 to 257 tons valued at 3,475,261 yen, and to 244 tons valued at 2,984,283 yen in 1931. The United States is the largest consumer of this product, purchasing over 50 per cent of the total exports. Exports to Canada of this product have appreciably declined from 7 tons in 1929 to a little under 3 tons in 1931. There was a slight increase in 1930 over the previous year, the total exports to Canada amounting to almost 9 tons. From the point of view of value, however, there has been a decrease every year—from 121,348 yen in 1929 to 116,629 yen in 1930 and to 44,906 yen in 1931.

RAW SILK

Due to the decline in prices, the value of raw silk exported from Japan during 1931 is less than half what it was for the year 1929, although there is little difference in the total quantity shipped. In 1929 exports amounted to 37,940 short tons with a value of 781,640,140 yen, in 1930 to 31,013 tons valued at 416,646,814 yen, and in 1931 to 36,691 tons valued at 355,393,764 yen.

The United States is by far the largest market for Japan's export of raw silk, taking during the year under review more than 96·5 per cent of the total exports. Canada's share in the direct trade in 1931 amounted to 253 tons, which is 0·7 per cent of the total. In that year the value of these exports amounted to 2,595,654 yen. In 1930 exports of raw silk to the Dominion amounted to 255 tons valued at 3,558,960 yen; quantities for both years were practically the same. In quantity, Canada was the third largest importer of this commodity, Great Britain being in second position. In value, however, Canada is in fourth position, as the value of raw silk exported to France is given as 5,879,430 yen, although the quantity is only 189 tons.

SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK TISSUES

Exports from Japan under this heading amounted to 82,766,366 yen for the year 1931 as compared to 100,710,235 yen in 1930 and 149,954,574 yen in

1929. Exports to Canada were valued at 3,530,893 yen as compared with 5,314,088 yen in 1930 and 9,488,328 yen in 1929. There are no statistics available to show the value of real silk tissues as distinct from artificial silk tissue, but most of the quantity exported to Canada, it is thought, consists of pure silk tissue. Under this heading, a large number of different countries are important customers, the most important being British India, which purchased goods to the value of 21,524,617 yen during the year under review. Most of this amount consists of artificial silk tissues.

POTTERIES

Pottery to the value of 19,307,490 yen was exported from Japan in 1931 as compared to 27,171,265 yen in 1930 and 36,962,654 yen in 1929. Exports to Canada for the three years were valued at 1,139,426 yen, 1,391,508 yen, and 1,650,021 yen respectively. Total exports decreased by about 47 per cent over the three-year period, while exports to Canada declined by only about 32 per cent. The United States is the principal destination, the value for 1931 amounting to 6,634,241 yen—a reduction of over 4,000,000 yen from the previous year, and of 8,000,000 from 1929. Following the United States, the principal countries of destination in order of importance were the Dutch East Indies, British India, Holland, Canada, and France.

TOYS

Despite a total decrease in the export of toys from 13,854,951 yen in 1929 to 11,699,071 yen in 1930 and to 9,823,613 yen in 1931, shipments to Canada showed a slight increase in the three-year period. Total exports to Canada in 1931 were valued at 405,863 yen. The United States and Great Britain are the two principal purchasers of Japanese toys, the former purchasing goods to the value of 2,921,801 yen, while the latter's purchases amounted to 2,099,918 yen. Canada during the year 1931 was the fifth most important customer, British India being third and the Dutch East Indies fourth.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

The following table shows the other principal items which were exported from Japan to Canada during the last three years:—

	1929	1930	1931
Rice and paddy 100 kin	35,818	34,231	62,869
Yen	480,750	411,196	458,554
Beans and peas 100 kin	33,200	28,335	5,169
Yen	448,597	270,530	32,497
Silk handkerchiefs dozen	60.166	38,906	38,377
Yen	188,422	110,051	81,132
Buttons Yen	240,157	232,484	157,329
Brushes Yen	220,185	149,670	138,728
Lamps and parts Yen	138,434	99,557	90,030

ACETIC ACID INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

JAMES A. LANGLEY, COMMERCIAL SECRETARY

Tokyo, Japan, March 7, 1932.—Acetic acid was first manufactured in Japan in 1890 from imported calcium acetate, and later by the utilization of domestic wood. About the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 experiments were carried on for the production of acetic acid by the destructive distillation of wood, but it was not until just before the Russo-Japanese War (1904) that acetic acid was produced on a commercial scale. Production during the Great War reached a high figure, due to the favourable prices then prevailing and to the stoppage of supplies of calcium acetate from abroad. At this period Japanese producers controlled the market in Malay Peninsula and the islands of the

Middle East, and it is estimated that exports reached 2,800 short tons valued at roughly \$625 per ton. This chemical was used in connection with the process of solidifying gum sap. Following the Armistice in 1918 and the lifting of the embargo on the import of calcium acetate, cheap supplies of the basic material in large quantities again became available from foreign sources, and this resulted in the domestic wartime industry being unable to compete either in price or quality with the acetic acid obtained from the imported materials.

EXTENT OF DEMAND

It is estimated that the demand for acetic acid in Japan is approximately 5,000 tons per annum, the largest requirements being for use in the manufacture of vinegar and sauce. Roughly, 20 per cent of the total consumption is attributed to the dyeing industry, in connection with the manufacture of coloured silk, woollen and calico tissues, and is used largely in the manufacture of synthetic indigo. It is also used medicinally in the production of drugs, perfumes, etc. A solution of acetic acid is indispensable to the manufacture of imitation pearls, of which Japan is one of the most important producers. The use of a non-inflammable celluloid produced from an acetic fibre is at present limited to special purposes due to its high cost of production, but experiments are being carried on with a view to lowering the cost and thus permitting of its more general use; cheap supplies of acetic acid are essential to the accomplishment of this end. Experiments are also being carried on in connection with the cheap production of "cellon," a commodity that it is hoped will replace cellophane, now in general use for wrapping foodstuffs, etc.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

An extensive study of the various methods in use for the manufacture of synthetic acetic acid was made during the years 1926 and 1927 at the plant of the Kondo chemical works. These experiments were further encouraged by the Department of Commerce and Industry, which granted subsidies to the value of \$15,000 each for the years 1927 and 1928. The results obtained were so encouraging that the "Japan Synthetic Chemical Laboratory" was organized in February, 1927, with a capital of \$100,000, and a plant capable of producing 960 short tons of synthetic acetic acid annually was established at Oyaki, in Gifu prefecture. Actual production started during 1928, the first lot being marketed during April of that year.

The results obtained from experimental work resulted in a general recasting of existing plans, and for the purpose of large-scale production the Japan Synthetic Chemical Company, Limited, was founded with a capital of \$500,000. In March, 1930, rebuilding and reorganization plans were completed, and in April 350 tons of acetic acid were produced. It is expected that the products of the new industry will replace importations of foreign acetic acid and calcium acetate.

PRODUCTION OF ACETIC ACID

It is impossible to obtain any accurate figures relating to the production of acetic acid in Japan, but from information obtainable it is assumed that the capacity for production of this product by existing plants is between 4,200 and 4,400 short tons per annum.

Production in 1932 will be augmented by the output of the new plant being erected by the Japan Nitrogen Company Limited, which is placed at 200,000 bottles of 20 kilograms each, or 4,400 short tons. Of the estimated total production of 8,800 short tons approximately 25 per cent, or 2,200 short tons, will

be available for export. This estimate is based on the assumption that imported acetic acid will be dispensed with, and that imports of acetic acid ex calcium acetate will be limited, otherwise the quantity available for disposal in markets other than domestic will be greater. The product is put up in 20-kg. bottles enclosed in wooden frames or boxes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ACETIC ACID

Imports of synthetic acetic acid from Germany are placed at 40 tons for 1927, at 400 tons for 1928, and at 600 tons for 1929. For 1930 it is estimated that about 30,000 bottles, each containing 20 kilograms, roughly a total of 660 short tons, were imported into Japan from the same source.

The duty on acetic acid is 11 yen per 100 kin (132 pounds).

Exports of acetic acid from Japan in 1931 amounted to 78 short tons valued at 33,759 yen as compared with 46 tons with a value of 26,589 yen in the preceding year. Of the 1930 exports the Straits Settlements took 45 per cent, China 25 per cent, and Kwantung Province 20 per cent. A total of 132 pounds was shipped to Canada.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF CALCIUM ACETATE

Statistics are very incomplete as regards the Japanese production of calcium acetate. Figures for 1930 are placed at 1,141 short tons, and for 1929 at 918 tons.

It is estimated that, due to the advantage in lowered cost of production afforded by the use of the synthetic process to meet domestic requirements of acetic acid, production of calcium acetate fell off considerably in 1931, and imports have declined from 9,426 short tons in 1928 to 7,080 tons in 1929, 1,772 tons in 1930, and 442 tons in 1931. The Japanese industry may be regarded as almost entirely independent of imported calcium acetate although some quantity is still being brought in.

MARKET FOR RADIOS IN SPAIN

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, April 5, 1932.—There is at present no real domestic production of radios in Spain, the industry being limited to the assembling of sets from imported materials. Consequently, a fair market is offered for both imported complete sets and parts for assembly.

Since radio apparatus and material are not classified separately in the Spanish statistics, but are included under the heading "Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus and Supplies," no details of imports can be given. Total importations of radio tubes into Spain in 1930 were valued at \$97,851, as compared with imports in the previous year worth \$247,426. During the first ten months of 1931 radio tubes were imported to a total value of \$61,953. The chief supplying countries were the United States and Holland, shipments from the former being valued at \$61,953 for the year 1930 as compared with \$28,950 in 1929, and from the latter at \$7,913 in 1930 as against \$159,032 in the previous year. For the first ten months of 1931 importations from these sources were valued at \$19,879 and \$12,352 respectively.

TYPES IN DEMAND

There is a large assortment of the higher-priced models, suitable for reception from all European stations. The price range, however, is somewhat limited, the most popular type being that designed to rest on a table and retailing at

prices ranging from \$80 to \$100. The large cabinet types and radio-gramophones are generally considered too expensive, as the duty on radios is assessed on weight, with a consequent disproportionately heavy increase in price.

The Barcelona area offers the best field for the modern tube type. Three-tube sets have achieved great popularity and there is a growing demand for more powerful equipment.

In the region about Seville, more than half of the sets at present in use are crystal sets, but this market offers good possibilities to low-priced tube sets. The recent establishment of a transmitting station near Valencia greatly increased the demand for crystal sets in that area, and there have been good sales of Spanish, American, German, English, and French sets, the French type being the most popular.

MARKETING METHODS

Selling methods differ among the firms competing, and according to the area in which sales are attempted. Two German concerns and one American firm have established subsidiary offices throughout Spain. Other firms prefer to establish central agencies in Barcelona and Madrid, the chief distributing centres for radio material. Good results have been obtained in the Valencia district by direct sales, while in Seville dealers prefer to obtain supplies from central agents in Barcelona or Madrid.

Radios are almost invariably sold on a basis of payment in instalments, and other things being equal, the firm offering the easiest terms obtains the largest share of the business.

POWER

The type and voltage of current supplied varies with localities. In Barcelona direct current is provided at 110 and 150 volts, and alternating at 125 volts, 50 cycles. Valencia uses alternating current at 110 volts, 50 cycles. Some parts of Seville use direct current at 110 and 120 volts, while others use alternating current at 110 volts, 50 cycles. With these exceptions, direct current varying from 105 to 120 volts is most generally used, though there is also some use of alternating current of either 100 or 120 volts, 50 cycles.

COMMODITY MARKETS OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1931

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

IV

TOBACCO

Imports of Sumatra leaf tobacco increased from 2,541 tons to 2,572 tons in 1931, the respective values being 8,716,000 fl. and 7,684,000 fl. Java leaf tobacco went up from 9,915 tons (7,637,000 fl.) to 10,121 tons (7,931,000 fl.). Imports of tobacco from the United States are shown under the headings of Seedleaf, Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia. Under the first-named the quantity was 146 tons; under the second, 393 tons—a decline from 791 tons the year before; under the third, 6,013 tons; and under the fourth, 3,934 tons.

The Dutch market for tobacco has been investigated on behalf of Canadian growers, but importers state that the Canadian leaf is not as suitable for their purposes as that which they are accustomed to buying in the United States, which means that a substantial price margin is necessary in favour of the Canadian product before any business can be done.

Imports of tobacco from Cuba were 721 tons against 458 tons in 1930, while Brazilian imports rose from 3,005 tons to 3,455 tons. Paraguay is credited with 1,123 tons.

The importation of European tobacco, with the exception of the Turkish product, is not important. Imports in 1931 included 502 tons of Bulgarian tobacco, 726 tons of Macedonian, 184 tons of Algerian, and 2,061 tons of so-called Turkish. There are small quantities of manufactured tobacco which are sold under well-known brands imported from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Imports of manufactured cigarettes increased from 199,453,000 units to 230,181,000 units in 1931. Of the latter figure, 132,590,000 came from Egypt and 69,853,000 from the United States, which were made up for the most part of three or four universally known brands.

WINES AND SPIRITS

As a nation the Dutch are not heavy consumers of spirits, and in any case native gin is the most popular product.

Whisky.—Imports of whisky during 1931 came to 99,000 litres—a decrease of 9,000 litres in comparison with 1930. The United Kingdom supplied 96,000 litres and Canada 1,646 litres in 1931, both of which figures were practically the same as 1930.

Beer.—Beer is imported from Germany and Czechoslovakia, although exports of this product are greatly in excess of imports. Included among the buying countries is Canada (36,400 fl. in comparison with 2,819 fl. in 1930).

Gin.—Exports of Dutch gin in 1931 were valued at 3,445,000 fl. in comparison with 6,104,000 fl. in 1930. Canada was one of this country's leading customers, having made purchases with a value of 320,000 fl.

Mineral waters come from Germany, with small quantities from France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. Imports of wine tend to decrease. France is the largest supplier.

CANNED FISH

Canned Salmon.—Imports of canned salmon, which prior to last year were not shown separately in the trade statistics, stand at 1,776 metric tons valued at 689,000 fl.

Particulars as regards quantities coming from each country are as follows:—

Country of Origin	M. Tons	1,000 Fl.
Belgium	77	28
Great Britain	379	178
United States	456	197
Asiatic Russia	430	120
Japan	334	118
Canada	86	34
Total	1,776	689

Sardines.—Imports of sardines totalled 687 tons—268 tons from Portugal, 146 tons from Norway, 89 tons from Belgium, 74 tons from France, and 64 tons from Spain.

The Dutch taste requires a highly seasoned, cured sardine, packed in pure olive oil.

Pilchards.—Apart from sardines, imports of pilchards totalled 1,210 tons, with 847 tons from the United States and 276 tons from Russia.

Canned lobster and crab to the extent of 105 metric tons were imported—Great Britain 57 tons, Japan 27 tons, and Canada 12 tons.

VEHICLES, BOATS, AND FLYING MACHINES

In this group are embodied steam and electric locomotives, tractors, rolling stock for the use of railways and tramways, automobiles, bicycles, motor cycles, carriages, ships, flying machines and similar conveyances.

Tractors.—The imports of tractors rose from 179 units in 1930 to 203 units in 1931—78 from the Irish Free State, 58 from Germany, 39 from the United States, and 18 from France.

Automobiles and Accessories, etc.—Despite the economic crisis, the volume of automobiles and automobile accessories which was imported in 1931 was slightly larger than was the case during the preceding year. In 1930, 12,947 passenger cars were brought in, and in 1931, 13,367. The value in 1930 was 25,607,000 fl. and last year 22,806,000 fl. Of the 1931 imports, 6,779 came from Belgium and represent the output of American assembling plants in that country; 2,789 were imported direct from the United States, 1,017 from France, 834 from Germany, 950 from Great Britain, 692 from Denmark, and 279 from Italy.

There were 748 automobiles imported other than passenger vehicles—an increase of 17 in comparison with the previous year. Belgium occupied first place among the supplying countries with 413, Germany was second, and Denmark third.

The imports of chassis for trucks and automobiles other than passenger vehicles fell from 6,479 to 5,575 in 1931, of which 4,009 came from Belgium, 645 from the United States, and Denmark 612.

Automobile accessories increased from 3,844 tons to 6,652 tons, with 3,758 tons of this figure being from the United States and 1,433 from Germany. Other countries which contributed to the total were Belgium, Great Britain, and France.

Automobile batteries are imported from Canada, as well as from all the other countries mentioned above. Imports of motor cycles remained practically stationary. The figure for 1930 was 4,938 as against 4,952 in 1931. Approximately one-half of the total came from the United Kingdom, with Germany in second place and Belgium third. As regards bicycles, 1,542 were imported from the United Kingdom and 569 from Belgium. These are the most popular means of locomotion in Holland, but the big demand is taken care of by local production.

Imports of ships, vessels, and barges are small. Dutch shipbuilding yards produce everything that is required, and in addition fill many foreign orders. The same remarks apply as far as flying machines and accessories are concerned, exports in 1931 having had a value of 2,291,000 fl. in comparison with imports of 331,000 fl. Of the latter figure, 187,000 fl. is credited to the United States, 83,000 fl. to Germany, and 41,000 fl. to the United Kingdom. As far as machines themselves are concerned, only two were brought in during the course of the year, one of which was from Germany and one from the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Electrical Machinery.—Among the different lines of electrical machinery, such as generators, motors, telephone equipment, telegraph equipment and allied articles, Germany is the principal country from whence supplies are secured. Some business is done with the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the United States, but all of these are well behind Germany.

Importations of vacuum cleaners increased from 713 tons in 1930 to 736 tons in 1931 (Germany 487 tons, Sweden 85 tons, and the United States 72 tons). Mechanical refrigerators produced by American, Swedish, and German firms are on the market. Non-mechanical refrigerators come for the most part from Germany. There have been some imports from Canada, but the use of equipment of this kind is limited and price is the deciding factor. Machinery for most branches of industry also comes principally from Germany, which country

is followed by Belgium and the United Kingdom. Germany also supplies most of the agricultural implements and tools that are used, but the quantities are small. The average Dutch farm is not large and does not lend itself to the use of expensive agricultural machinery.

Imports of binders had a value of 281,000 fl. in 1931, which was made up of 516 machines. Of these, 384 are credited to Germany and 65 to Belgium. There were also 5,755 mowers imported, with 5,021 from Germany, 363 from Sweden, and 181 from the United Kingdom. Garden tools and similar articles from abroad were valued at 916,000 fl., with 576,000 fl. from Germany, 179,000 fl. from the United Kingdom, and 87,000 fl. from the United States. Imports of other tools had a value of 3,184,000 fl., with 397,000 fl. from the United States and 394,000 fl. from the United Kingdom.

Imports of typewriters came to 9,823 machines (6,049 from the United States) in comparison with 1,154 in 1930. Some 1,435 adding machines were brought in, with 966 from the United States. Cash registers came principally from the United States, although Germany is now a close second.

Imports of pianos were 1,831 units, with 1,692 from Germany and 81 from Austria. The value of gramophones, phonographs and accessories were 530,000 fl., with 241,000 fl. from Germany, 175,000 fl. from the United Kingdom, and 61,000 fl. from Switzerland. Imports of gramophone records totalled 1,056,046 units, with 605,335 from Germany, 387,429 from the United Kingdom, and 36,973 from the United States.

Tire Casings.—Imports of tire casings declined both in volume and value in comparison with 1930, while tubes increased in volume, but fell in value. Particulars showing the leading countries of origin during both 1931 and 1930 are appended:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	Pieces	1,000 Fl.	Pieces	1,000 Fl.
Casings—				
Germany	20,151	601	24,735	721
Belgium	44,884	1,096	54,337	1,348
Great Britain	59,922	1,640	52,496	1,417
France	8,903	249	12,833	334
United States	76,676	2,264	47,570	1,222
Denmark	1,136	28	....	....
Italy	12,648	344	21,605	609
Canada	36,966	935	29,074	655
Total	262,877	7,206	244,796	6,362
Country of Origin	1930		1931	
	Pieces	1,000 Fl.	Pieces	1,000 Fl.
Tubes—				
Germany	14,157	61	18,325	78
Belgium	31,809	120	44,955	170
Great Britain	50,890	216	39,021	161
United States	48,000	207	29,972	115
Canada	25,295	105	27,010	94
Total	184,106	772	187,009	717

Parasols, umbrellas, and walking sticks weighing 357 tons were imported, with 268 tons coming from Germany. Imports of brushes had a value of 889,000 fl., with 508,000 fl. from Germany, 241,000 fl. from Belgium, and 52,000 fl. from France. Canadian trade in these products is hampered by high prices and good quality.

Germany supplied toys with a value of 4,868,000 fl. out of a total importation of 5,684,000 fl. The United Kingdom held second place, and Japan third. Imports of fountain pens had a value of 314,000 fl., with 265,000 fl. being credited to the United Kingdom. In this figure were included pens manufactured in Canada which are brought in via London.

FINNISH MILLING LAW

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[1 finmark = \$0.025 at par; 1 kilo = 2.2046 pounds; 1 metric ton = 2,204 pounds]

Oslo, April 4, 1932.—Owing to climatic conditions, Finland is ill-suited to the growing of wheat, while the production of rye—which grain is more indigenous to the country—is insufficient for its requirements. The imports of rye form no inconsiderable portion of the nation's external trade; and in an endeavour to cut down this volume as well as to encourage domestic agriculturists and decrease the volume of wheat and wheat flour imported from abroad—for, as in other countries throughout the world, the demand for a wheat flour in Finland is gradually increasing—the Finnish Diet in November, 1930, increased the tariff on wheat. This tariff increase was effected also to offset the desire in some quarters of placing the wheat milling industry in a parallel position with the well-organized and capably managed rye milling industry.

When in the fall of 1931 it became certain that the domestic rye crop would be somewhat less than that of the previous year, a milling law was passed, somewhat modelled upon those in existence in Sweden, Germany and other European countries. The main features of this law provide that all mills using foreign-grown rye or oats for milling into rye flour and oaten groats must mix these products with domestic-grown rye and oats in the following percentages: for home-grown rye, 30 per cent; for home-grown oaten groats, 70 per cent; and for home-grown rye flour, 30 per cent. As a protection to consumers, prices paid by millers for the domestic product to be used in milling must not exceed those of duty-paid foreign grain of a corresponding quality. The Government must be advised of all shipments from abroad of rye, wheat, and rye flour, while milling is under the Government's supervision.

This law, which came into force on September 30, 1931, is to be in effect until January 1, 1936. The milling percentages may be varied from time to time by the Government, but up to the present time no changes have been made. Millers and farmers appear to be well satisfied with the new system, but importers are feeling its effects in the decreased volume of business which they are now doing.

Statistics of the production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and imports of the same commodities as well as of wheat and rye flours, for the years 1929-1931 inclusive are hereunder set out; statistics for the former two years are final, while the figures for 1931 are preliminary ones recently issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics:—

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF FINLAND

	1929	1930	1931
	Figures in Metric Tons		
Wheat	20,824	23,564	31,593
Rye	265,259	336,418	299,543
Barley	140,633	164,839	139,977
Oats	515,260	626,665	666,045

GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTS INTO FINLAND

	1929	1930	1931
	Figures in Metric Tons		
Wheat	369	853	12,826
Wheat flour	136,863	105,496	82,087
Rye	185,759	95,871	29,912
Rye flour	15,173	3,003	184
Barley	3,246	1,083	8
Oats	27,015	15,302	10,950

The Finnish tariff on the foregoing commodities is as follows:—

	Finmarks per Kg.
Wheat	1.25
Rye	1.25
Oats	0.25
Wheat flour, bolted and granulated	2.50 (including packing)
Wheat flour, unbolted (Graham)	1.50 (including packing)
Rye flour, bolted	2.25 (including packing)
Rye flour, unbolted	1.45 (including packing)

The milling law and the regulations thereunder may be obtained by application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

UNITED KINGDOM MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

WROUGHT HOLLOW-WARE

The Board of Trade give notice that they have referred to the standing committee an application for an Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported wrought hollow-ware of iron or steel, whether self colour (plain), galvanized, tinned, japanned, painted, lacquered or varnished (not including hollow-ware of tinplate, enamelled hollow-ware, or kegs and drums).

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Tariff Changes in Great Britain

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, cables that the British Budget, introduced on April 19, announced an increase of one shilling per 112 pounds in preference for all Colonial sugar imported into the United Kingdom for the next five years with an additional one shilling for a quota of 275,000 tons to be allocated among the Colonies by the Colonial Office. The former tariff on sugar of 96 degrees polarization was 4s. 6·3d. per 112 pounds on sugar of Empire origin and 8s. 4·3d. when of non-British origin. The Budget restored the duty on tea of 4d. per pound and established an Empire preferential rate of 2d. per pound. The former duty of 4d. per pound, applicable to non-British countries, and 3½d. per pound to countries under the British preferential tariff, was repealed from April 22, 1929.

A few days after the introduction of the Budget the Import Duties Advisory Committee (powers described on page 299 of *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466, March 5, 1932) recommended cancellation of all Abnormal Importation orders and substitution from midnight, April 25, of additions to the general 10 per cent ad valorem duties. The general scheme increases the rate to 25 per cent on goods regarded as luxuries. The committee also recommended a special experimental duty of 33½ per cent for three months on semi-finished iron and steel products, except pig iron.

The following items, apparently of interest to Canada, are now subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem: canned vegetables, except tomatoes; metal furniture; iron and steel tubing and fittings; wire and wire nails; electrical goods; manufactures of cotton and wool; footwear; rubber manufactures of all kinds.

The duty on agricultural machinery and implements is 15 per cent ad valorem; other tools are dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Dressed leather, other than patent and glacé kid, and builders' woodwork, including doors, are subject to 15 per cent ad valorem; other wood manufactures are dutiable at 20 per cent.

Paper and board, excluding newsprint, weighing less than 90 pounds per ream, are dutiable at 20 per cent, but paper and board weighing more than 90 pounds per ream are dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem. Wrapping paper, formerly dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem under the Abnormal Importations Act, now becomes subject to a rate of 20 per cent ad valorem.

A duty of 30 per cent is imposed on toilet preparations and requisites, and silk products revert to the old basis of 33½ per cent ad valorem on foreign, less one-sixth for goods of Canadian (or other Empire) origin.

A number of articles become dutiable under the new 10 per cent tariff, but details have not yet been received.

Irish Free State New Preferences and Tariff Increases

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner, cabled that under the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, the Irish Free State has issued an order, effective April 23, establishing a new preferential tariff on certain Canadian (or other Empire) goods and increasing the rate to non-British Empire countries. Appended is a list of the goods affected showing the former rate, the new preferential and general tariffs:—

Commodity	Former Tariff*	New Preferential Tariff	New General Tariff
Boots and shoes, soles, heels and uppers, partly and mainly of leather.ad val.	15%	25%	37½%
Boots and shoes, soles, heels and uppers, if not mainly of leatherad val.	15%	15%	22½%
Spades, shovels and parts thereof.ad val.	Free	33½%	50%
Sweetened milk.per 112 lbs.	16s. 4d.	£2	£3
Unsweetened milkper 112 lbs.	Free	£2	£3

A later cablegram from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin announces further tariff changes, effective April 26, increasing the customs duty on all clothing. Of special interest to Canada are the tariff changes affecting hosiery, gloves, brushes, brooms, and parts, but excluding vacuum cleaners. The former tariff, the new preferential tariff, and the new general tariff on these goods are:—

Commodity	Former Tariff*	New Preferential Tariff	New General Tariff
Hosiery and gloves, other than those made wholly or partly of wool or worsted. ad val.	15%	30%	45%
Brushes and brooms and parts thereof. ad val.	33½%	33½%	50%

* Applicable to all countries.

French Duties on Rough Lumber

Mr. M. Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date April 6, 1932, that a French decree, dated March 26 and published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 1, increases the minimum rates of customs duty on rough lumber. The general rates of duty (which are four times the former minimum rates) remain unchanged.

The previous and new minimum rates are as follows:—

	Former Minimum Francs per 100 Kg. Gross	New Minimum
Common woods, in rough logs, not squared, with or without bark, of any length, and with a circumference of more than 60 centimetres at the thickest end	1.11	3.25
Squared or sawn common wood:		
Railway sleepers, of soft or hard wood:		
80 millimetres and thicker	1.90	6.00
Less than 80 mm. thick	2.25	7.00

	Former Minimum Francs per	New Minimum 100 Kg. Gross
Squared or sawn common wood— <i>Concluded</i>		
Railway sleepers, of soft or hard wood— <i>Concluded</i>		
Other having a thickness of:		
80 millimetres and more.. . . .	3.25	7.50
From 35 mm. exclusive to 80 mm. exclusive.. . . .	3.50	8.75
From 2 mm. exclusive to 35 mm. inclusive, not including wood for use in veneering.. . . .	4.50	12.00
Common wood:		
Paving blocks, cut in pieces.. . . .	2.98	10.00
Stave wood.. . . .	1.28	3.75
Thin split wood	2.55	10.00
Hoop wood and prepared poles	8.75	10.00
Perches, poles and staffs, rough, more than 1.10 metre in length and of a maximum circumference of 60 mm. at the thickest end.. . . .	0.51	1.50
Logs 1.10 metre or less in length, split in quarters or in round pieces, having a maximum circumference of 60 cm. at the thickest end, brush and firewood	0.34	1.00

The decree also provides for an increase from 2.50 francs to 10 francs per 100 kilos in the extra duty payable on rough lumber treated with a chemical preparation.

There is no increase in duty on raw cork on which Canada pays an intermediate rate of 5.10 francs per 100 kilos, or on resinous woods in logs, with or without bark, of any diameter and of a maximum length of 2.50 metres, which are still dutiable at the former rate.

Canada and the United States come under the minimum tariff, as do most of the important lumber exporting countries, with the exception of Soviet Russia, for all the items included in the table above.

French Import Quotas

CATTLE AND FOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. M. Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date April 7, 1932, that the French Government, by a decree of March 30, have determined the amounts of the import quotas on cattle and various food products for the second quarter of 1932. The quotas which may be of interest to Canadian exporters are given below:—

	Quota April-June 1, 1932 Metric Quintals
Cattle (steers, cows, young bulls, heifers)	40,000 ¹
Calves	1,160 ²
Fresh and chilled meat—	
Mutton	8,000
Beef and others	4,000
Frozen meat—	
Mutton	15,000
Beef and others	40,000
Meat, salted or in brine, in the raw state, not prepared	6,650
Prepared meat (pigmeat, beef and other)	2,275
Pork butcher's produce, not including liver paste	4,000
Meat preserves	5,600
Condensed milk, full cream or skimmed, without sugar	5,000
Condensed milk, full cream or skimmed, with sugar	8,000
Lactic flour with sugar	300
Cheese	56,000
Butter	16,000 ³

¹ 30,000 to come from Sarre. ² 810 to come from Sarre. ³ 800 to come from Sarre.

These quotas have not been divided among the various exporting countries as was done for the first quarter of the year.

BUTCHER HORSES

The French Government, by a decree dated March 26 and published in the *Journal Officiel* of March 31, have placed a quota on imports of live butcher horses and lambs, ewes and sheep for the period from April 1 to June 30.

The maximum quantity of butcher horses to be imported from all countries during that period is 10,000 head, while imports of lambs, ewes and sheep must not exceed 25,000 head. These quotas have not been divided among the various exporting countries. Any quantities shipped before the date of publication of this notice will be admitted, but if they are in excess of the quota they will be deducted from the quota for the next quarter.

French Import Tax

Mr. M. Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date April 6, 1932, that all foreign goods imported into France are assessed an import tax to compensate for the interior sales tax of 2 per cent levied in that country. Until now this import tax amounted to 2 per cent of the c.i.f. value of the goods, including customs duty, but by virtue of a decree published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 1 this tax will now be 2 per cent on raw materials, 4 per cent on semi-manufactured goods, and 6 per cent on manufactured goods. All imports have been divided into these three main classes. A copy of this decree is on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa.

Duty on Wheat and Wheat Flour in Indo-China

Mr. M. Bélanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date April 8, 1932, that the French *Journal Officiel* of April 2 contains a decree dated March 16 increasing the customs duties on wheat imported into French Indo-China from 20 francs to 30 francs per 100 kilograms, and the duty on wheat flour from 35 francs to 70 francs per 100 kilograms. The duties are the same under the minimum and general tariffs, and imports from all foreign countries are assessed at the same rate of duty.

Rates of duty on sugar have also been increased.

Esthonian Grain Monopoly

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date April 14, 1932, that by a decree of the Esthonian Government, effective April 8, 1932, the following products are subject to an import monopoly and may in future be imported only under special licence: grain, potatoes, beans, peas, lupines, vetches, flour (with the exception of potato and tapioca flour), malt, grits and groats (with the exception of rice groats).

Latvian Grain Monopoly

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date April 14, 1932, that by a decree of the Latvian Government, which becomes effective June 1, 1932, grain will be subject to a monopoly, and accordingly the importation and sale of grain will be regulated by the Department of Agriculture.

GREECE ABANDONS THE GOLD STANDARD

Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Athens, cables under date April 26 that the Greek Government propose to abandon the gold standard to-morrow. The Greek drachma will then follow supply and demand. The control of foreign exchange will be continued under export regulations and exchange restrictions. Imports into Greece will be subject to further limitations.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

262. DRIED FRUIT.—Dutch importer desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of dried fruit.

263. CANNED GOODS.—Dutch importer is desirous of establishing connections with Canadian exporters of canned fish and fruit.

264. CANNED FISH.—A London firm of import merchants wish to represent Canadian packers of salmon, sardines, and other canned fish.

265. FRESH AND FROZEN FISH; LIVE EELS.—A representative in Milan wishes to import all kinds of fresh and frozen fish, particularly eels.

266. RYE FLOUR.—Samples and c.i.f. quotations on rye flour are requested by the Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria.

Miscellaneous

267. HOSPITAL SHEETING.—Representative in Montevideo would like to represent Canadian manufacturer of hospital rubberized sheeting. Prices and full information with samples should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by Sample Post in packages weighing less than one pound.

268. RAINCOAT MATERIALS.—Representative in Montevideo would like to represent a Canadian manufacturer of raincoat materials. Prices and full information should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by Sample Post in packages weighing less than one pound.

270. SPORTING GOODS.—A firm in Warsaw, Poland, desire to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of sporting goods.

271. RAW HIDES AND SKINS.—Representative in Milan seeks connections with exporters of raw hides and skins.

272. LEATHER (TANNED).—Representative in Milan wishes to import tanned leather for all industries.

273. SPRUCE FOR AIRCRAFT.—Agent at Bologna, Italy, desires to receive offers.

274. PAINT.—Quotations required for durable paint which will last five years for railway bridges, cars, and buildings. Send complete information to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

275. WEED KILLER.—Quotations required for weed killer for railways not containing arsenic or other poison injurious to animals. Send complete information to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

276. IRON AND STEEL PIPE AND ACCESSORIES.—Two firms in Buenos Aires would like to represent Canadian manufacturers of iron and steel pipe and their accessories. Interested firms should communicate with the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

277. SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA.—Importer in Buenos Aires would like to obtain a compound of soda ash and caustic soda or other preparations for washing milk bottles. Prices with full information and samples should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples must be sent by Sample Post in packages weighing less than one pound.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending April 25, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending April 18, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 18	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 25	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1570	\$.1571	7
Belgium	Belga	.1570	.1559	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0081	.0081	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0329	.0329	5
Denmark	Krone	.2419	.2269	5
Finland	Markka	.0206	.0200	6½
France	Franc	.0438	.0438	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2636	.2645	5½
Great Britain	Pound	4.2116	4.0884	3
Greece	Drachma	.0143	.0143	12
Holland	Guilder	.4615	.4507	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.1945	.1946	6
Italy	Lira	.0572	.0573	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0199	.0199	7½
Norway	Krone	.2100	.2047	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0388	.0389	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0858	.0869	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2072	.2041	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2160	.2162	2
United States	Dollar	1.1112	1.1150	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2889	.2892	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0805	.0778	—
Chile	Peso	.1344	.1346	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0668	1.0680	6
Mexico	Peso	.3741	.3729	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3111	.3122	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1889	.1784	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5139	.5156	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1103	1.1141	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2633	.2676	—
India	Rupce	.3236	.3149	7
Japan	Yen	.3694	.3607	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4489	.4499	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3479	.3512	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4945	.4933	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8834	.8752	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2449	4.1979	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8834	.8752	—
Martinique	Franc	.0438	.0439	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0438	.0439	—
Australia	Pound	3.3709	3.2797	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.3195	4.2026	—

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Atholl, May 6 and June 3; Duchess of Bedford, May 13; Duchess of York, May 20; Duchess of Richmond, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, May 28; Doric, June 11—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, May 12 and June 13.

To London.—Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverburn, May 20; Beavercdale, May 27; Beaverbrae, June 3—all Canadian Pacific; Aurania, May 6 and June 3; Port Curtis, May 13; Ausonia, May 20; Alaunia, May 27—all Cunard Line; Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Manchester.—Manchester Brigade, May 5; Manchester Commerce, May 12; Manchester Citizen, May 19; Manchester Producer, May 26; Manchester Division, June 2—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, May 21; Salacia, June 4—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, May 7.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, May 12; Montclare, May 26—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, May 6 and June 3; Letitia, May 20—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnglen, May 6; Cairnross, May 20; Cairnesk, June 3—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnross, May 20; Cairnglen, June 17—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast.—Melmore Head, May 14; Torr Head, May 22—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Melmore Head, May 14; Kenbane Head, May 27—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverhill, May 6; Beaverford, May 13; Beaverburn, May 20; Beavercdale, May 27—all Canadian Pacific; Brant County, May 12; Lista, May 26—both County Line.

To Havre and Rotterdam.—Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 27—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, May 12; Montclare, May 26; Beaverbrae, June 3—all Canadian Pacific; Bochum, May 11; Murla, May 25—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluca, May 11; Valfiorita, May 17; Vallarsa, June 12—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Ivar, May 5; Svanhild, May 21—both Scandinavian-American Line; Korsholm, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, first half May.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 7 and 21 and June 4; a steamer, Newfoundland-Canada SS., May 14.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—Gaspesia, May 9; North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18 and June 1—all Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 6; Chomedy, May 20; Cornwallis, June 3—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Somers, May 6 and June 3; Cathcart (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 13; Lady Rodney, May 20; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 27—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, May 13; Marie Horn, May 23; a steamer, June 12—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, May 14; a steamer, Canadian-South American Line, May 15.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Grangepark, Elder Dempster Line, May 25.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 31.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, Canadian National, May 17 (also calls at Bluff).

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Adriatic, White Star Line, May 16; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, Furness Line, May 3; Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16.

To Gothenburg.—Gripsholm, May 4 and 30; Kungsholm, May 12; Drottningholm, May 21—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Nerissa, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 3, 17, and 31; Incemore, May 3; Newfoundland, May 24—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, May 13 and 27.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, May 10; Lady Hawkins, May 17; Lady Drake, May 31—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, May 11 and June 8; Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), May 25—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, May 3; Fernebo, May 18; Marie Horn, June 2—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 2 and 30; Cathcart, May 16—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 9; Chomedy, May 24; Cornwallis, June 7—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Christiania, American and Indian SS., May 18 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, May 4; Lady Drake, May 18; Lady Nelson, June 12—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 14 (also calls at Belize) and 28; Harboe Jensen, May 21 and June 4 (also calls at Belize)—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, May 14; Empress of Britain, May 29—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—Benvorlich, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 10.

To Chatham, England.—Silkworth, Canadian Transport Co., May 10.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, Fred Olsen Line, about May 27.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, May 5.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, Silver-Java Pacific Line, May 5.

To Japanese Ports.—Meiwu Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., May 5.

To Shanghai.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., May 15.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, Blue Funnel Line, May 24; Hiye Maru, May 5; Heian Maru, June 2—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada, May 7; Empress of Russia, May 21; Empress of Japan, June 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, May 20; Niagara, June 17—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverbeech, May 7; Kota Baroe, June 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikawa (also calls at Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin), May 5; Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), June 1—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line; Golden Cloud, May 17; Golden Coast, June 18—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co. (also call at Lyttelton and Dunedin).

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Tolken, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., May 20.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Damsterdyk, May 8; Loch Monar, May 22; Delftdyk, June 5—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, May 27; George Washington, June 11—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Grove, May 14; Pacific President, June 11—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Washington, May 11; Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Rialto, May 19; Cellina, June 16—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Canada, May 23; Annie Johnson, June 10—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain and Bridgetown.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., about May 15.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—West Mahwah, Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, May 1; Brandanger (also calls at Rio de Janeiro), Westfal-Larsen Co. Line, May 12.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225 Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

Italy

A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucom.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

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Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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MR. BARRÉ TO VISIT CANADA

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, will reach Ottawa about the middle of May for the purpose of making a tour of Canada in the interests of Canadian trade with France. Canadian firms who desire to be brought in touch with Mr. Barré or to interview him are requested to communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE AGREEMENT

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, on April 27, tabled in the House of Commons copy of a trade agreement between Canada and New Zealand, signed on April 23 by the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett and the Honourable H. H. Stevens, on behalf of Canada, and by the Right Honourable Geo. W. Forbes and Honourable Wm. Downie Stewart, on behalf of New Zealand. The agreement is to be brought into force by Proclamation after final passing through the Parliaments of the two countries. It was given third reading in the Canadian House of Commons on May 2.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND

His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada and His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations existing between Canada and New Zealand, and affirming the principle of granting tariff preferences the one to the other on goods of their produce or manufacture, for their mutual advantage, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I

1. Subject to the provisions of the Customs Tariff of Canada, except as hereinafter provided, Canada grants:—

- (a) To the goods enumerated in Schedule A hereto, being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, when imported into Canada, the tariff rates indicated in the said Schedule A; provided that such rates shall in no case be higher than the rates chargeable on similar goods under the British Preferential Tariff of Canada.
- (b) To all other goods being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, when imported into Canada, the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

2. The tariff advantages conceded by Section 1 of this Article shall apply only to goods imported direct into Canada, except in special cases where goods are shipped from New Zealand to Canada on a through bill of lading and the New Zealand Government certifies that direct shipment to Canada of such goods is not reasonably practicable.

3. Goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of New Zealand if they comply with the laws, regulations and conditions for the time being in force in Canada for the application of its British Preferential Tariff.

ARTICLE II

1. Subject to the provisions of the Customs Acts of New Zealand, except as hereinafter provided, New Zealand grants:—

- (a) To the goods enumerated in Schedule B hereto, being the produce or manufacture of Canada, when imported into New Zealand, the tariff rates indicated in the said Schedule B; provided that, except where otherwise indicated in that Schedule, such rates shall in no case be higher than the rates chargeable on similar goods under the British Preferential Tariff of New Zealand.
- (b) To all other goods the produce or manufacture of Canada, when imported into New Zealand, the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

2. The tariff advantages conceded by Section 1 of this Article shall apply only to goods which after shipment from Canada have not entered into the commerce of or been subjected to any process of manufacture in any country the produce or manufactures of which are not entitled to be entered for duty under the British Preferential Tariff.

3. Goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of Canada if they comply with the laws, regulations and conditions for the time being in force in New Zealand for the application of its British Preferential Tariff.

ARTICLE III

1. The terms "British Preferential Tariff" and "General Tariff" as used in this Agreement and the Schedules hereto shall be deemed to mean the British Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff of Canada or of New Zealand in force on the date on which any goods are entered for home consumption in New Zealand or Canada as the case may be.

2. The items in Schedule A or Schedule B hereto shall be interpreted in the same way as they would be interpreted in the tariff from which they are taken.

ARTICLE IV

Goods entitled to entry under Article I hereof shall not be subject to Section 6 of the Customs Tariff of Canada unless previous notice has been given by the Government of Canada to the Government of New Zealand that the importation of such goods would prejudicially or injuriously affect the producers or manufacturers of similar goods in Canada, and if, at the expiration of a period of thirty days from the date of such notice, remedial measures satisfactory to the Government of Canada are not put into effect by the Government of New Zealand, then the provisions of the said Section 6 may be applied to such goods.

At the option of the Government of Canada any importation thus complained of, other than perishable goods, may be held in bond during the said period of thirty days.

ARTICLE V

Goods entitled to entry under Article II hereof shall not be subject to Sections 11 and 12 of the Customs Amendment Act, 1921, of New Zealand, unless previous notice has been given by the Government of New Zealand to the Government of Canada that importation of such goods would prejudicially or injuriously affect the producers or manufacturers of similar goods in New Zealand, and if, at the expiration of a period of thirty days from the date of such notice, remedial measures satisfactory to the Government of New Zealand are not put into effect by the Government of Canada, then the provisions of the Sections 11 and 12 or either of them may be applied to such goods.

At the option of the Government of New Zealand any importation thus complained of, other than perishable goods, may be held in bond during the said period of thirty days.

ARTICLE VI

Subject to the provisions of Articles IV and V hereof nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of either party to this Agreement to impose any special duty or tax on goods imported into Canada or New Zealand, provided that, except where specially arranged between the Governments of Canada and of New Zealand, such special duty or tax does not exceed that imposed on similar goods imported from Great Britain.

ARTICLE VII

1. With respect to the goods enumerated in Schedule A hereto, the Government of Canada shall not impose any Customs duty on any such goods admissible free of duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any other such goods entering Canada from New Zealand, except by mutual agreement, until after three months' notice to the Government of New Zealand.

2. With respect to the goods enumerated in Schedule B hereto, the Government of New Zealand shall not impose any Customs duty on any such goods admissible free of duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any other such goods entering New Zealand from Canada, except by mutual agreement, until after three months' notice to the Government of Canada.

ARTICLE VIII

The Government of Canada grants the benefits of this Agreement to goods imported into Canada and being the produce or manufacture of the Territory of Western Samoa which is subject to a mandate conferred on His Majesty by the League of Nations, and the Government of New Zealand grants to goods imported into the said Territory of Western Samoa and being the produce or manufacture of Canada the benefits of the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods imported from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE IX

The Government of Canada grants the benefits of this Agreement to goods imported into Canada and being the produce or manufacture of the Cook Islands and, subject to Part XXI of the Customs Act 1913 of New Zealand, the Government of New Zealand grants to goods imported into the Cook Islands and being the produce or manufacture of Canada the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff for the time being in force in the Cook Islands.

ARTICLE X

This Agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Parliaments of Canada and of New Zealand. Upon approval being given it shall be brought into force upon a date to be agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and of New Zealand and shall remain in force for a period of one year.

Signed at Ottawa, Canada, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada.

R. B. BENNETT

H. H. STEVENS

Signed at Wellington, New Zealand, this twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand.

GEO. W. FORBES

WM. DOWNIE STEWART

SCHEDULE A

Tariff Item		Tariff Rates on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of New Zealand
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.:— (a) Beef and veal..... (b) Lamb and mutton..... (c) N.o.p.....	3 cents per pound. 3 cents per pound. 2 cents per pound.
Ex. 8	Canned meats (other than kidneys and tongues), poultry or game; extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.....	15 p.c. ad valorem.
Ex. 8	Canned meats, viz.:— Kidneys and tongues.....	15 p.c., but not more than 3 cents per pound.
Ex. 9	Rabbits, frozen.....	Free.
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned: (a) Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork..... (b) N.o.p.....	Free. Free.
12	Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.....	Free.
12a	Sausage skins or casings, cleaned.....	Free.
13	Lard, lard compound and similar substances; cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p.....	Free.
14	Tallow.....	Free.
16	Eggs in the shell.....	Free during the months of December, January and February; British Preferential Tariff during the other months of the year.
16a	Eggs, whole, egg yolk or egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared, n.o.p., whether or not sugar or other material be added.....	5 cents per pound.
17	Cheese..... When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.	1 cent per pound.
18	Butter.....	5 cents per pound.
35	Hops.....	6 cents per pound.
43	Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	2½ cents per pound.
43a	Powdered milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	1 cent per pound.
48	Peas, n.o.p.....	Free.
71a	Timothy seed.....	Free.
71b	Clover seed, including alfalfa seed.....	Free.
72b	(1) Seed peas and seed beans, from New Zealand.....	Free.
73	Field seeds, n.o.p., when in packages weighing more than one pound each.....	Free.
84	Onions, in their natural state, including onions grown with tops, shallots, and onion sets, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	Free.
Ex. 91	Toheroa soup.....	Free.
92	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty:— (e) Pears.....	Free. Free during the months of February, March, April and May; British Preferential Tariff during the other months of the year.
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	Free.
95b	Passion fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>).....	Free.
104a	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in airtight cans or other airtight packages.....	Free.
Ex. 105	Passion fruit pulp with sugar or not.....	Free.
106	Fruits, prepared, in airtight cans or other airtight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty: (a) Apricots, peaches and pears..... (c) N.o.p.....	1 cent per pound. 1 cent per pound.
108	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.....	2 cents per pound.
Ex. 123	Canned whitebait and canned crayfish.....	15 p.c. but not more than 7½ cents per pound.
Ex. 123	Shellfish known as Toheroas, in sealed tin containers, including liquid contents.....	Free.
124	Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	5 cents per gallon.

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded*

Tariff Item		Tariff Rates on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of New Zealand
125	Oysters, shelled, in cans not over one pint, including the duty on the cans.....	1½ cents per can.
126	Oysters, shelled, in cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the duty on the cans.....	2½ cents per can.
127	Oysters, shelled, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, including the duty on the cans..... Provided that a fraction over a quart shall be computed as a quart for duty purposes under this item.....	2½ cents per quart.
128	Oysters in the shell.....	15 p.c.
142	Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Excise Act.....	Free.
Ex. 152	Lemon and passion fruit juices.....	Free.
Ex. 163	Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing more than 23 p.c. proof spirit and less than 35 p.c. proof spirit.....	25 cents per gallon.
Ex. 169	Books, viz.:—Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper bound or in sheets, when of New Zealand origin, but not to include Christmas annuals, or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books.....	Free.
Ex. 171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p., when of New Zealand origin, not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.....	Free.
Ex. 178	Advertising and printed matter, viz.:—Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, when printed in New Zealand for the purpose of advertising New Zealand products.....	Free.
207	Blood albumen and dried blood.....	Free.
208i	Animal glands, wet or dry, when imported by manufacturers of pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations for use exclusively in the manufacture of such preparations, in their own factories.....	Free.
Ex. 232	Casein.....	12½ p.c.
232c	Gelatine, edible.....	12½ p.c.
Ex. 254	Kauri gum.....	Free.
Ex. 280	Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap and oils only.....	Free.
305-306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite.....	Free.
Ex. 535	New Zealand hemp (phormium tenax).....	Free.
538	Binder twine or twine for harvest binders.....	Free.
Ex. 549	Wool, not further prepared than combed.....	Free.
Ex. 549	Wool or hair of the Angora rabbit.....	Free.
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs nor similar articles.....	22½ p.c.
Ex. 555	Rugs, travelling, of wool.....	30 p.c.
Ex. 572	Rugs, floor or carpet, of wool.....	25 p.c.
599	Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled; and raw pelts.....	Free.
601	Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free.
Ex. 662	Tankage.....	Free.
663	Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, n.o.p.....	Free.

SCHEDULE B

Tariff Item		Tariff Rates on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of Canada
7	Onions.....	£1 per ton.
11	Vegetables, viz.:— (1) Preserved peas in tins or similar containers including the weight of any liquid.....	20 per cent ad val. or 1½d. per lb., whichever rate returns the higher duty.
	The rates of Customs duty set forth in the General Tariff with respect to Tariff item numbered 11-(1) shall be deemed to be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor, viz.:—"45 per cent ad val. or 2½d. per lb., whichever rate returns the higher duty".	
35	Fish, viz.:— (3) Fish, potted, and preserved viz., salmon, including any liquor, oil, or sauce..... (4) Fish, potted, and preserved, n.e.i., including any liquor, oil, or sauce.....	1½d. per lb. 2d. per lb.
	(Note.—The term "fish" is used in the Tariff in its widest sense, and includes shell-fish, crustaceans, and other foods obtained from the fisheries).	
37	Fruits, fresh, viz.:— (1) Apples and pears.....	1d. per lb.
Ex. 105	Calcium carbide.....	Free.
Ex. 124	Gypsum, crude.....	Free.
Ex. 137	Hosiery, viz.:—socks or stockings of silk or artificial silk.....	32½ per cent ad val.
160	Furs and other similar skins, and articles made therefrom, viz.:— (1) Fur skins, green or sun-dried..... (2) Furs, and other similar skins, dressed or prepared, but not made up in any way.....	5 per cent ad val. 25 per cent ad val.
196	Boots, shoes, clogs, pattens, slippers, shoettes, sandals, golo-shes, overshoes, and other footwear, n.e.i.....	25 per cent ad val.
212	Building materials, viz.:— (3) Plaster-pulp sheets, plaster board, and similar materials	35 per cent ad val.
228	Plaster of Paris.....	Free.
292	Paper-pulp, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
299	Paper of qualities and sizes approved by the Minister, on declaration that it will be used by orchardists only in wrapping fruit.....	Free.
300	Paper, viz.:— (2) N.e.i., including tin-foil paper, and gummed paper n.e.i.:—(b) In sheets of size not less than 20 inches by 15 inches or the equivalent.....	Free.
333	Agricultural implements and machinery, viz.:— (1) Cultivators, harrows; ploughs; drills; seed and fertilizer sowers or distributors combined or separate; lime sowers; seed or grain cleaners, and cellular seed or grain separators..... The surtax to be levied, collected and paid under Section five of the Customs Acts Amendment Act, 1930, on the goods included in tariff item numbered 333 (1) shall be an amount equal to one-twentieth of the total duty of Customs otherwise chargeable. (2) N.e.i., including ploughs, cultivators, and seed drills, hand-worked, combined or separate; ploughs, single-furrow mould-board, not exceeding 266 lbs. net weight; also the following parts of ploughs or harrows, viz.:—mouldboard plates unbent, steel shareplates cut to pattern, skeith-plates, plough beam forgings, and discs for harrows or ploughs.....	35 per cent ad val. Free.
353	(4) Electric cooking and electric heating appliances.....	30 per cent ad val.
389	Motor-vehicles, n.e.i.:— When the expenditure in material produced in Canada and/or labour performed, within Canada calculated subject to the qualifications set out in clause 6 of "The Customs (Tariff Preference and General) Regulations, 1925," in each and every article is not less than three-fourths of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state, and if the	10 per cent ad val.; and in cases where such motor vehicles are imported having bodies suited or designed for carrying passengers, an additional duty (herein referred to as

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded*

Tariff Item		Tariff Rates on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of Canada
	<p>article otherwise complies with the laws, regulations, and conditions for the time being in force in New Zealand for the application of its British Preferential Tariff.</p> <p>When the expenditure in material produced in Canada and/or labour performed, within Canada calculated subject to the qualifications set out in clause 6 of "The Customs (Tariff Preference and General) Regulations, 1925," in each and every article is not less than one-half of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state, and if the article otherwise complies with the laws, regulations, and conditions for the time being in force in New Zealand for the application of its British Preferential Tariff.</p> <p>When any body of a motor-vehicle suited or designed for carrying passengers is imported by itself or otherwise than as set out above, body duty shall be payable and the Minister shall determine the amount of such body duty. The body duty so payable shall, as nearly as may be, be equal to the amount of body duty that would have been payable if such body had been imported as part of and attached to a motor-vehicle manufactured in the same country as the body.</p> <p>Where the Minister is of the opinion that any duty is being or is likely to be evaded or avoided by the importation of any motor-vehicles without engines, tires, or other component parts which, in the ordinary course of business, are usually imported therewith, the Minister may, at his discretion, require that duty shall be paid as if such engines, tires, or other component parts had been imported with such vehicles.</p>	<p>"body duty") of 11½ per cent ad val. on any such vehicle (inclusive of the body): Provided that where the value for duty of any vehicle (inclusive of the body) exceeds £200 the body duty shall be: On £200 of such value, 11½ per cent ad val.; on the remainder of such value, 6½ per cent ad val.</p> <p>20 per cent ad val.; and in cases where such motor vehicles are imported having bodies suited or designed for carrying passengers, an additional duty (herein referred to as "body duty") of 11½ per cent ad val. on any such vehicle (inclusive of the body): Provided that where the value for duty of any vehicle (inclusive of the body) exceeds £200 the body duty shall be: On £200 of such value, 11½ per cent ad val.; on the remainder of such value, 6½ per cent ad val.</p>
403	<p>Laths, and shingles.....</p> <p>The rate of customs duty set forth in the General Tariff with respect to Tariff item numbered 403 shall be deemed to be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—"30 per cent ad val."</p>	20 per cent ad val.
404	<p>Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn, viz.:—</p> <p>(2) Other kinds, in pieces having a length of not less than 25 feet, and having a minimum cross sectional area of not less than 150 square inches.....</p> <p>The rate of customs duty set forth in the General Tariff with respect to Tariff item numbered 404(2) shall be deemed to be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—"9s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft."</p> <p>(3) N.e.i.....</p> <p>The rate of customs duty set forth in the General Tariff with respect to Tariff item numbered 404(3) shall be deemed to be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—"11s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft."</p>	<p>7s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft.</p> <p>9s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft.</p>
405	<p>Timber sawn dressed.....</p> <p>The rate of customs duty set forth in the General Tariff with respect to Tariff item numbered 405 shall be deemed to be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—"£1 1s. per 100 sup. ft."</p>	19s. per 100 sup. ft.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND

Canadian Tariff on Items of Schedule A with Concessions
granted to New Zealand

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to New Zealand
7	Meats, fresh, not otherwise provided for:				
	(a) Beef and veal.....per lb.	4 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	3 cents.
	(b) Lamb and mutton...per lb.	4 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	3 cents.
	(c) Not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	2 cents.	2½ cents.	5 cents.	2 cents.
Ex. 8	Canned meats, (other than kidneys and tongues) poultry or game; extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.....ad val.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	15 p.c.
Ex. 8	Canned meats, viz.:— Kidneys and tongues....ad val.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	15 p.c. but not more than 3 cents per pound
Ex. 9	Rabbits, frozen.....ad val.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	Free.
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned:—				
	(a) Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork.....per lb.	Free	1½ cents.	5 cents.	Free.
	(b) Not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	Free	3 cents.	6 cents.	Free.
12	Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
12a	Sausage skins or casings, cleaned.....ad val.	Free	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	Free.
13	Lard, lard compound and similar substances; cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	1½ cents.	1½ cents.	2 cents.	Free.
14	Tallow.....ad val.	Free.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	Free.
16	Eggs in the shell.....per doz.	2 cents.	5 cents.	10 cents.	Free December, January, February; B.P. other months.
16a	Eggs, whole, egg yolk or egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared, not otherwise provided for, whether or not sugar or other material be added...per lb.	5 cents.	10 cents.	11 cents.	5 cents.
17	Cheese.....per lb. When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.	3 cents.	7 cents.	7 cents.	1 cent.
18	Butter.....per lb.	8 cents.	12 cents.	14 cents.	5 cents.
35	Hops.....per lb.	8 cents.	16 cents.	16 cents.	6 cents.
43	Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....per lb.	2½ cents.	3¾ cents.	3¾ cents.	2½ cents.
43a	Powdered milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....per lb.	2½ cents.	5 cents.	5 cents.	1 cent.
48	Peas, not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	Free.	¾ cent.	1 cent.	Free.
71a	Timothy seed.....per lb.	Free.	2 cents.	2 cents.	Free.
71b	Clover seed, including alfalfa seed.....per lb.	Free.	3 cents.	3 cents.	Free.
72b1	Seed peas and seed beans, from New Zealand.....		(New Item)		Free
73	Field seeds, not otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing more than 1 lb. each.....ad val.	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	Free.

Item No.		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to New Zealand
84	Onions, in their natural state, including onions grown with tops, shallots, and onion sets, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty .....ad val.	Free.	30 p.c.	30 p.c. at least $\frac{3}{4}$ c. lb.	Free
Ex. 91	Toheroa soup.....ad val.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	Free.
92	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty: (e) Pears.....ad val.	Free.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.; at least $\frac{3}{4}$ cents pound August 1 to December 31.	Free February to May inclusive; British Preferential other months.
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.....ad val.	Free.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.; at least $\frac{3}{4}$ cents pound.	Free.
95b	Passion fruit.....ad val.	Free.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free.
104a	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages .....per lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	3 cents.	Free.
Ex. 105	Passion fruit pulp, with sugar or not.....per lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	3 cents.	Free.
106	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty: (a) Apricots, peaches and pears.....per lb.	2 cents.	4 cents.	5 cents.	1 cent.
	(c) Not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	2 cents.	4 cents.	5 cents.	1 cent.
108	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof...per lb.	2 cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	3 cents.	2 cents.
Ex. 123	Canned whitebait and canned crayfish.....ad val.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	15 p.c. but not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents pound.
Ex. 123	Shellfish known as Toheroas, in sealed tin containers, including liquid contents.....ad val.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	Free.
124	Oysters, shelled, in bulk...per gal.	7 cents.	9 cents.	10 cents.	5 cents.
125	Oysters, shelled, in cans not over one pint, including the duty on the cans.....per can	2 cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	3 cents.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
126	Oysters, shelled, in cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the duty on the cans .....per can	3 cents.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	5 cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
127	Oysters, shelled, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, including the duty on the cans.....per qt. Provided that a fraction over a quart shall be computed as a quart for duty purposes under this item.	3 cents.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	5 cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
128	Oysters in the shell.....ad val.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.	15 p.c.
142	Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Excise Act.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ex. 152	Lemon and passion fruit juices .....ad val.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	Free.

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to New Zealand
Ex. 163	Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing more than 23 p.c. proof spirit and less than 35 p.c. proof spirit.....per gal.	55 cents plus 3 cents for each degree over 26 p.c.	55 cents plus 3 cents for each degree over 26 p.c.	55 cents plus 3 cents for each degree over 26 p.c. plus 30 p.c. ad val.	25 cents
Ex. 169	Books, viz.:—Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper bound or in sheets, when of New Zealand origin, but not to include Christmas annuals, or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books. ad val.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	Free.
Ex. 171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, not otherwise provided for, when of New Zealand origin, not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.....ad val.	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	Free.
Ex. 178	Advertising and printed matter, viz.:—Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, when printed in New Zealand for the purpose of advertising New Zealand products.....per lb.	10 cents.	12½ cents.	15 cents or if higher 35 per cent ad val.	Free.
207	Blood albumen and dried blood.. ad val.	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	Free.
208i	Animal glands, wet or dry, when imported by manufacturers of pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations for use exclusively in the manufacture of such preparations, in their own factories.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ex. 232	Casein.....ad val.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
	plus per lb.	2 cents.	2½ cents.	3 cents.	
232c	Gelatine, edible.....ad val.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Ex. 254	Kauri gum.....ad val.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ex. 280	Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap and oils only.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
305-306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite.....ad val.	10 p.c.*	12½ p.c.*	20 p.c.*	Free.
	ad val.	Free.*	20 p.c.*	35 p.c.*	Free.
	per 100 lbs.	10 cents.*	20 cents.*	25 cents.*	Free.
	per 100 lbs.	30 cents.*	45 cents.*	50 cents.*	Free.
Ex. 535	New Zealand hemp (phormium tenax).....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
538	Binder twine or twine for harvest binders.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ex. 549	Wool, not further prepared than combed.....per lb.	Free.	10 cents.†	15 cents.†	Free.
Ex. 549	Wool or hair of the Angora rabbit.....per lb.	Free.	10 cents.†	15 cents.†	Free.

*Depending on stage of preparation.

†Proposed amended rates.

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to New Zealand
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs nor similar articles. .ad val.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	22½ p.c.
Ex. 555	plus per lb.	20 cents.	25 cents.	30 cents.	
	Rugs, travelling, of wool. .ad val.	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.	30 p.c.
Ex. 572	plus per lb.	25 cents.	32½ cents.	35 cents.	
	Rugs, floor or carpet, of wool.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.	25 p.c.
	plus per sq. ft.	10 cents.	15 cents.	20 cents.	
599	Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled; and raw pelts.ad val.	Free.	10 p.c.†	15 p.c.†	Free.
601	Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ex. 662	Tankage.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
663	Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, not otherwise provided for.ad val.	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	Free.

†Proposed amended rates.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Tariff on Items of Schedule B with Concessions granted to Canada

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	Rate to Canada
7	Onions.per ton	£1 plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	£4 plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	£1 plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty per ton	£1 4½s.	£4 18s.	£1 4½s.
11 (1)	Preserved peas in tins.per lb.	1d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	2½d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	1½d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty per lb.	1-23d.	3-06d.	1-84d.
35 (3)	Salmon, potted and preserved.per lb.	1½d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	3d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	1½d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty per lb.	2-14d.	3-68d.	2-14d.
35 (4)	Other fish, potted or preserved (includes shellfish, crustaceans, and other foods from fisheries).per lb.	2d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	3d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	2d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty per lb.	b.2-45d.	3-68d.	2-45d.
37 (1)	Apples and pears, fresh.per lb.	1d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	1½d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	1d. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty per lb.	1-23d.	1-84d.	1-23d.
Ex. 105	Calcium carbide.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.
Ex. 124	Gypsum, crude.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val.
Ex. 137	Socks and stockings of silk or artificial silk. ad val.	27½ p.c. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	55 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	32½ p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty ad val.	28-9 p.c.	67-3 p.c.	39-8 p.c.
160 (1)	Fur skins, green or sun-dried.ad val.	5 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	5 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	5 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty ad val.	6-13 p.c.	6-13 p.c.	6-13 p.c.
160 (2)	Furs and similar skins dressed or prepared but not made up.ad val.	25 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	25 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	25 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty ad val.	30-6 p.c.	30-6 p.c.	30-6 p.c.
196	Footwear, including rubber soled canvas shoes.ad val.	25 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	50 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	25 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty ad val.	30-6 p.c.	61-3 p.c.	30-6 p.c.
212 (3)	Plaster-pulp sheets, plaster board, and similar building materials.ad val.	20 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	45 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.	35 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax.
	Total duty ad val.	24-5 p.c.	55-13 p.c.	42-87 p.c.

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to Canada.
228	Plaster-of-Paris.....	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.
292	Paper-pulp, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.
299	Paper for fruit wrapping.....	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.
300 (2)	(b) Paper, unspecified, in sheets 20 by 15 inches larger.....	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.
333 (1)	Cultivators; harrows; ploughs; drills; sowers; seed or grain cleaners and separators.....ad val.	10 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 12-25 p.c.	35 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 42-87 p.c.	35 p.c. plus 5 p.c. surtax. 36-75 p.c.
	Total duty ad val.			
(2)	Unspecified agricultural implements, including ploughs, cultivators, and seed drills, hand-worked; ploughs, single furrow mouldboard, not exceeding 266 pounds; also certain parts of ploughs or harrows.....	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.	Free; 3 p.c. ad val. primage.
353 (4)	Electric cooking and electric heating appliances.....ad val.	20 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 24-5 p.c.	45 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 55-13 p.c.	30 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 36-75 p.c.
	Total duty ad val.			

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to Canada cars 75 p.c. or more Canadian content.	Rate to Canada cars 50 p.c.-75 p.c. Canadian content.
389	Passenger cars, valued up to £200: Basic duty.....ad val. Body duty.....ad val. 22½ p.c. surtax.....	10 p.c. 11½ p.c. 5 p.c.	40 p.c. 16½ p.c. 12½ p.c.	10 p.c. 11½ p.c. 5 p.c.	20 p.c. 11½ p.c. 7 p.c.
	Total duty ad val.	26¼ p.c.	68¼ p.c.	26¼ p.c.	38¼ p.c.
	Passenger cars, valued over £200: Basic duty.....ad val. Body duty on first £200..... Body duty on value over £200.. Surtax.....	10 p.c. 11½ p.c. 6½ p.c. 22½ p.c. of duty.	40 p.c. 16½ p.c. 8½ p.c. 22½ p.c. of duty.	10 p.c. 11½ p.c. 6½ p.c. 22½ p.c. of duty.	20 p.c. 11½ p.c. 6½ p.c. 22½ p.c. of duty.

Item No.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Rate to Canada.
403	Laths and shingles.....ad val.	20 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 24½ p.c.	30 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 36¼ p.c.	20 p.c. plus 22½ p.c. surtax. 24½ p.c.
	Total duty ad val.			
404 (2)	Timber, rough sawn, not less than 25 feet long and having a minimum cross sectional area of not less than 150 square inches.....per 100 super. feet	7s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	9s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	7s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.
(3)	Other rough sawn timber...per 100 super. feet	9s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	11s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	9s. 6d. plus 5 p.c. surtax.
405	Timber, sawn, dressed.....per 100 super. feet	19s. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	21s. plus 5 p.c. surtax.	19s. plus 5 p.c. surtax.

SOME NEW ZEALAND DUTIES AND PREFERENCES UNDER ARTICLE II 1-b

The appended table sets forth New Zealand duties on some goods of interest to Canada, which are accorded the British Preferential Tariff of New Zealand under Article II 1-b of the Trade Agreement.

Except where indicated, every rate is increased by a surtax of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of duty. Goods, duty free, are subject to a primage tax of 3 per cent ad valorem.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Rubber tires and inner tubes for motor cars	10%	40%
Rubber tires for bicycles, and inner tubes up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter	Free	20%
Leather belts (not apparel) and leather belting; leather unspecified in the tariff	15%	25%
or, if higher, per lb.	3d.	5d.
Belting, rubber or textile	Free	25%
Hose, tubing, and piping, flexible, of canvas, rubber, or metal	Free	25%
Gum boots, half-knee, knee or thigh, with soles either of leather or of rubber, not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high	Free	25%
Boots, shoes, etc., children's sizes 0-9	Free	20%
Apparel and ready-made clothing, with some exceptions (For silk hosiery see schedule B)	32½%	55%
Cotton piece-goods, with some exceptions	Free	15%
Carpets, floor mats, floor rugs	25%	50%
Linoleum and similar floor coverings	20%	45%
Wrapping-paper, in sheets not less than 20 by 15 inches or equivalent, or in rolls not less than 10 inches wide, not lighter than $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce per sheet of 20 by 15 inches or equivalent	6s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Foregoing of lighter substance	6s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
or, if higher, ad val.	20%	50%
Wrapping-paper, in sheets less than 20 by 15 inches or equivalent, or in rolls less than 10 inches wide (except rolls for industrial purposes in widths not exceeding 2 inches, as the Minister may determine)	25%	55%
Paper, unspecified (includes printing) in sheets less than 20 x 15 inches or equivalent	20%	40%
Same paper in rolls less than 10 inches wide, except such rolls specially suited for industrial purposes in widths not exceeding 2 inches, as the Minister may determine	20%	40%
Paper in rolls 10 inches and wider, unspecified (includes news-print)	Free	20%
Cardboard, pasteboard, wood-pulp board, corrugated board, fibre-board, and straw-board, less than 20 x 15 inches (or equivalent) and weighing less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces per sheet 20 x 15 inches (or equivalent)	20%	45%
Paperhangings	Free	25%
Account books, invoice forms, and various other kinds of stationery	25%	50%
Unspecified stationery	20%	45%
Iron, galvanized or plain black, viz.: angle, tee, bar, bolt, channel, rod, and rolled girders; iron girders expanded, but otherwise unworked	Free	20%
Copper plate and sheet	Free	10%
Metal cordage, not being gold or silver	Free	20%
Wire, metal, plain, unspecified; barbed fencing wire; wire cut to lengths, looped, twisted, or plain, suited for baling and similar purposes	Free	10%
Iron pipes, bends, etc.	Free	20%
or 20%		or 40%
Certain pipe fittings of brass or other copper alloy or cast iron	20%	40%
Rails for railways or tramways, including lay-outs, points, and crossings, for the same; rail-fastenings, viz., fish-plates, creep clips, tie irons, bearing-brackets, bed-plates, cast-iron chocks, and bored iron bars	Free	20%
Traction engines and tractors	Free	10%*
Engines, gas and oil, for cycles, motor vehicles, traction engines, or tractors	10%	40%
Parts of engines	Free-25%	10%-50%

SOME NEW ZEALAND DUTIES AND PREFERENCES UNDER ARTICLE II 1-b—*Concluded*

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Portable steam engines on wheels, with boilers of locomotive type; road-rollers, self-propelled	Free	10%
Weighing machines, scales, and balances, unspecified in the tariff	20%	45%
Windmills	20%	45%
Incubators for poultry raising	20%	40%
Axes, hatchets, spades, shovels, forks, picks, mattocks, hammers, scythes, sheep-shears, reaping-hooks, scissors (not less than 10 inches in length), butchers' and other cleavers and choppers, hand-saws, saw-blades, machine or hand	Free	25%
Plain iron nails or tacks, over 1 inch long, and dog spikes per ton	£2	£4
Unspecified nails and tacks	Free	20%
Bolts and bolt ends, up to 24 inches in length, including insulator bolts, unspecified; nuts, blank or screwed; metal threaded screws, screws for wood; rivets and washers	Free	20%
Staples	Free	20%
Radio sets in cabinets	10%	35%
Vacuum cleaners	Free	25%
Electric insulators	25%	50%
Electric motors	Free	25%
Electric meters	Free	20%
Machinery and many kinds of electrical appliances and apparatus	Free-20%	25%-45%
Hardware and ironmongery, unspecified	20%	45%
Tinware and tin manufactures, unspecified	25%	50%
Wooden furniture and cabinetware, unspecified	25%	50%
Woodenware and turnery, unspecified	20%	45%
Veneers, plywood	20%	45%
Pianos and phonographs	20%	45%
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	25%	50%
Opticians' materials	Free	20%
Toilet preparations and perfumery, unspecified	35%	55%
Soap, all kinds	25%	50%
White lead, ground in oil	6s.	9s.
Paints, various, as defined	20%	35%
Preserved vegetables, except peas	20%	45%
Jams, jellies, marmalade and preserves	2d.	5d.
Jellies, concentrated	4d.	6d.
Pickles	3s.	6s.
Salt	Free	£1 5s.
Provisions, unspecified, in the tariff	20%	45%
Fruits, preserved in juice or syrup (non-alcoholic)	25%	50%
Confectionery	30%	55%
Macaroni and vermicelli	Free	25%

* Surtax is 5 per cent of duty.

UNITED KINGDOM BUDGET

HARRISON WATSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 20, 1932.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain delivered his eagerly awaited Budget statement in the House of Commons yesterday.

Until recently there was a general hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to announce a reduction of anything from 6d. to 1s. from the present crushing income tax rate. There was, moreover, talk of a lower tax on beer. During the past few days, however, the press has been gradually preparing the taxpayer for disappointment, although still holding out the hope, in some cases, that if a reduction in the amount of the tax were found impracticable, some relief would be granted in the shape of increased exemption allowances. These hopes have not materialized, and there is practically no change in taxation.

In the course of a frank and unvarnished statement, the Chancellor, while expressing the highest appreciation of the splendid manner in which taxpayers have responded in the hour of need, explained that if certain favourable

features have already developed, the general position, partly as a result of the grave situation prevailing in particular countries and troubles which are world-wide, remains serious and difficult. It was therefore impossible for him to grant any relief in taxation at the present time or in the immediate future. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain's statement might be aptly described as a "Safety First" budget.

There is no need to reproduce figures or details here. In estimating for the current year, the Chancellor referred to the heavy proportion of revenue which in the past has been supplied by direct taxation, and thus confirmed the opinion frequently expressed in our past reports that the limit obtainable from direct taxation, in the shape of income tax and surtax, supplemented by death duties, has been reached, if not passed.

In that connection he showed that it would have been impossible to have balanced the Budget without the increase in customs revenue which had resulted from the adoption of the new import duties, represented by the Abnormal Importations Act of last autumn and the 10 per cent general tariff which came into force on March 1. The availability of money from that source would be still more urgent during the coming year. For that reason he was budgeting for an estimated yield of £33,000,000 from new tariffs, estimating that £27,000,000 would be contributed by the 10 per cent tariff, and £5,000,000 by the proposals for higher duties on certain commodities which the newly formed Tariff Committee have recommended. The details were not quite completed. The Chancellor was therefore unable to include them in his Budget speech, but announced that full information would be given in the course of the next few days.

In spite of the magnificent response given to the Chancellor's appeal by the income and surtax payers, the receipts had fallen considerably below the sum anticipated. It is unfair to ask for a permanent continuation of these sacrifices, and moreover, as a result of the heavy fall in values and dividends owing to international difficulties, it seems certain that there will be a further shrinkage in the amount of income tax and death duties receivable during the present year. The combination of all these unfavourable circumstances therefore rendered it quite impossible to grant any relief in income and surtax, death duties and other existing forms of direct taxation, and necessary to adopt every precaution for safeguarding the interests and prosperity of the country.

There are consequently few alterations proposed in taxation, and none of the tariff changes announced directly affect Canada. It seems probable, however, that the additional duties already referred to, and which have not yet been announced, will include articles which enter into Canadian export trade.

Incidentally, the publication of the text of the Budget resolutions discloses the inclusion of a financial resolution amending the previous Import Duties Act, as a result of which the Treasury may be authorized, on receiving a recommendation from the Import Duties Advisory Committee, to issue an order directing that goods of all or any of the classes or descriptions specified in the recommendation shall be removed from the free list. It should be recalled that when the Chancellor proposed making this alteration during the passage of the Import Duties Bill through Parliament, it was ruled as being out of order, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain announced his intention of inserting the alteration when introducing his Budget.

NEW TAXATION FEATURES

New features of taxation announced are:—

Tea.—The restoration of the customs import duty of 4d. a pound, which was removed in 1929, but with the difference that the proportion of Empire preference is increased to 50 per cent, or 2d. a pound. An unusual point in this

connection is the application of this tax to all stocks of tea at present held in the United Kingdom exceeding individual holdings of 1,000 pounds—a procedure which must be disappointing to members of the trade who have been endeavouring to forestall the general impression that an import duty on tea was imminent.

Sugar.—There is to be an increase of 1s. per cwt. in the preference on all Colonial, as distinct from Dominion, sugar imported during the next five years, the duties on foreign and Dominion sugars remaining at the present rates. In addition, it is proposed to distribute among the sugar-producing Colonies, to the extent of 275,000 tons, a special supplementary preference equal to a further 1s. a cwt., allocation to be made by the Colonial Office among the Colonies in proportion to their total sugar exports. Both these preferences will be subject to adjustment if during the five years the sterling wholesale price of foreign full duty sugar rises beyond 7s. 6d. per cwt.

The reason for these special preferences is the plight of most of the West Indian sugar-growing islands and Mauritius, owing to the continuance of the present suicidal level of sugar selling prices.

Minor alterations include a change in the method of establishing the duty on motor cycles, and the cancellation of the concession made to individual travellers whereby they were able to pay duty by weight on silk and artificial silk articles, instead of by value.

EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT

The only other feature of the Budget which appears to be of interest to Canada, and it is one which must be indirectly of considerable importance to all parts of the Empire, is the decision of the Government to establish what is described as an "Exchange Equalization Account" in order to permit of some check upon the speculations in sterling exchange which have latterly been particularly rampant. The proposal is a somewhat complicated one. It is therefore thought best to reproduce Mr. Chamberlain's own explanation as reported in to-day's *London Times*:—

I propose to wind up the old Exchange Account and to use the assets as the nucleus of a new account to be called the Exchange Equalization Account. I propose to ask the Committee to give me powers to borrow up to £150,000,000 for this account. The details of assets in the account will not be published, but they may take various forms, either gold or sterling securities or foreign exchange. That will give us a very large, extended power of purchasing exchange. The new powers, combined with the powers already possessed by the Bank of England—on which, of course, the main responsibility for the management must continue to rest—will enable us to deal far more effectively than we have done hitherto either with an unwanted inflow of capital, or, if the alternative should again arise, with an outflow of capital from this country.

CANNED GOODS IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 21, 1932.—According to official statistics for the quarter ending March 31, 1932, canned salmon imports totalled 117,219 cwt. valued at £391,171. Of this total importation, Canada is credited with 51,252 cwt., Soviet Russia with 18,776 cwt., and the United States with 18,587 cwt., and other countries 28,604 cwt. Unofficial estimates for approximately the same period arrived at from figures given the London Customs Bill of Entry, indicate that Russia landed in London about 70,318 cases, Japan 70,581 cases, Canada 51,998 cases, and United States 25,607 cases. While Canadian shipments came forward steadily in moderately small lots throughout the quarter, Russian shipments consisted of about one cargo of 33,959 cases in the first week of January,

two shipments of 15,046 cases and 14,565 cases during the week ending February 20, 3,492 cases in the week ending February 27, and three smaller shipments in March of 1,774 cases, 426 cases and 1,156 cases. Imports from Japan included 10,182 cases in the week ending January 9, and 22,340 cases for week ending February 6. United States supplies came forward mostly in January—about 20,345 cases.

Spot prices ruling on the London market were reported to have been fairly quiet, and for the past month the following quotations have been circularized:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Sockeye $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound flat	55 0	to 58 0
Kamchatka red flat	54 0	to 60 0
Medium red flat	36 0	to 39 0
Pink flat	20 6	to 23 6
Kamchatka red 1-pound flat	48 0	to 52 6
Kamchatka silver 1-pound flat	35 0	to 36 0
Red Alaska 1-pound tall	49 0	to 52 6
Medium red 1-pound tall	35 0	to 38 0
Pink, 1-pound tall	15 0	to 16 0

During the past week it was reported that a test offer of resale red talls was made at 49s. 6d., but met with no response. Lack of activity is attributed to the continued cold weather which has been maintained for an unusual length of time into the spring months. It will be appreciated of course that the above prices afford no indication of prices originally paid for the various packs.

According to estimates compiled from statistics issued by the Empire Marketing Board, imports of canned apples for the approximated first quarter of 1932 totalled 114,996 cases, of which the United States supplied 88,464 cases, Canada 12,512 cases, and Australia 200 cases. Canned peaches totalled 226,462 cases, supplied as follows: United States 191,705 cases, Australia 34,228 cases, and Canada 239 cases. The outstanding feature in canned peach importations was the extra heavy shipments from United States in March, which totalled 110,579 cases. Total imports of canned pears for the quarter were about 311,890 cases, supplied from the following countries: United States 290,125 cases, Canada 16,853 cases, and Australia 4,541 cases. As in the importation of peaches, extra heavy shipments of pears totalling about 154,859 cases were received from United States during March. Canned loganberry imports totalled about 15,808 cases, of which the United States supplied 11,408 cases, Canada 2,950 cases, and Australia 1,550 cases.

In spite of a 10 per cent tariff and the difference in exchange, prices for American canned fruits have not shown any excessive increase. According to London brokers, gallon apples, solid pack, which a few months ago were offering at about 19s. 3d., are now being quoted at about 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per case c.i.f.—six tins to the case. Loganberries, which prior to the duty were being quoted at about 7s. 3d., subsequently went down to as low as 5s. 9d., but they are much firmer at present. Californian pears—2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s choice—are at present quoted at about 9s. 3d. c.i.f., standards at about 8s. 9d. and seconds about 8s. 3d. c.i.f. Prices for Californian peaches are standardized by the Peach Pool, but necessarily vary with changes in the rate of exchange. Present quotations on a basis of \$3.76 to the pound sterling place 2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s choice at 7s. 11d., standards 7s. 4d., and seconds at 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—all c.i.f. Market conditions are and will likely continue to be considerably influenced by the marked shortage in this season's Australian pack consisting of pears, peaches and apricots. According to reports on the market, the total pack will not exceed 300,000 cases, half of which are pears. This pack is from 40 to 48 per cent of the normal pack of other seasons.

LONDON RAW FUR MARKET

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 7, 1932.—In view of the number of small producers of raw furs who have approached this office from time to time with regard to marketing their supplies in the United Kingdom, the following brief survey of the raw fur market may be of interest.

Generally speaking, Canadian raw furs are highly regarded in the London market, and provided they are fresh and well handled usually meet with a good demand.

The varieties readily saleable at present include musquash (muskrat), marten, mink, otter, ermine, fisher, lynx, badger, blue fox, cross fox, silver fox, white fox, skunk, and wolf. Bear and wolverine skins are not in great demand at the moment, and the market for beaver skins is dull. The most popular fur at present is the silver fox, particularly the half-silvery, three-quarter silvery, and full-silvery types.

According to information supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, the highest and average prices realized for silver fox skins at the Hudson's Bay auction sale on February 29, 1932, were as follows:—

I and Best II (Exchange at \$3.95)		Grade A Selected \$	Grade B Good \$	Grade C Average \$	Grade D Inferior \$
Dark and slightly silvery.. . . .	Highest	35.55	27.65	20.75	19.75
	Average	24.70	18.75	17.80	15.80
Quarter silvery.. . . .	Highest	43.45	47.40	33.60	24.70
	Average	36.55	29.65	23.70	19.75
Half silvery	Highest	110.60	71.10	53.35	33.60
	Average	69.15	41.50	29.65	23.70
Three-quarter silvery.. . . .	Highest	106.65	54.30	34.55	27.65
	Average	55.30	37.55	31.60	23.70
Silvery	Highest	60.25	47.40	35.55	24.70
	Average	39.50	31.60	25.70	21.75
		II	III	IV	
		\$	\$	\$	
	Highest	17.80	9.90	2.00	
	Average	13.85	5.95	1.60	

At the company's sales on February 1 and 2 the better grades of brown musquash were quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 6d. and upwards, while the price of the intermediate grades was about 3s. 3d. and up. Large beaver skins were priced at about 110s.; medium skins at about 60s. to 80s. The best grade of skunk skins was quoted at about 12s.; medium grades at about 6s. to 8s.

Because of the wide range of qualities and the fact that each individual skin must sell on its own merits, it is difficult to give any exact figures relating to prices. The foregoing quotations therefore can only afford a rough estimate of the market values. Further details of prices as listed in Hudson's Bay auction catalogues may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DISTRIBUTION

It is possible to do business with the large fur dealers in London, but the prices offered by them will likely be somewhat lower than those obtaining on the Hudson's Bay auction market, the largest distribution channel available. Canadian firms contemplating the consignment of raw furs to this market for public auction should apply to the Hudson's Bay Company for terms on which they are prepared to receive shipments. A few of the more important terms are as follows:—

Consignments must consist of original parcels of fresh skins, excluding all culls and remainders.

A commission of 6 per cent will be charged on the sale of goods unsold or bought in. Should such goods be offered for sale by private treaty or be accepted for inclusion in the first and/or second succeeding auction, a further charge of 3 per cent will be made if sold. Thereafter they will be treated as a new consignment, and the conditions applicable at the first offering will again apply.

Such commission will cover all handling and selling charges including fire and burglary insurance (under the conditions of the company's insurance policies) from date of receipt of the goods in the company's warehouse until the time of sale or in the case of unsold goods, until Prompt Day. The insurance effected will cover the market value of the goods as established at the company's auction immediately preceding any loss.

If desired, an advance not exceeding 50 per cent of the company's valuation will be made after inspection of the goods in London, such advance to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND, SOUTH WALES, AND SOUTH MIDLANDS

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

SOUTH WALES COAL INDUSTRY

Bristol, April 19, 1932.—Conditions in the coal industry remain practically unaltered, although there has been a slight improvement in the South Wales district. Business with France has improved following the withdrawal of the 15 per cent surtax on imports of coal from the United Kingdom, but any great increase is precluded by the quota restrictions. Trade with Germany was further curtailed by import restrictions at the end of February.

The output of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfield declined from approximately 45,000,000 tons in 1930 to 38,000,000 tons in 1931. This compares with a production of 47,000,000 tons in 1906 and 52,000,000 tons in 1916. The output per person has slightly declined, from 268 tons in 1930 to 251 tons in 1931.

SOUTH MIDLANDS IRON AND STEEL TRADE

The first three months of 1932 has not done much to improve the situation in the depressed iron and steel trades. For thirteen years the industry, faced with overhead charges and production costs heavier than those carried by its continental competitors, has been struggling against great odds. Huge stocks of imported material have been accumulating in South Wales and other fabricating areas. Supplies are now being transported from ship's side at Newport to the Midlands by motor lorry.

Reports from the motor car manufacturers record an expansion in sales for export. General engineering is very slack, but there is some revival in the motor cycle and electrical trades. On the whole, it can be said with some certainty that there is an improvement.

BANK CLEARINGS

During 1931 West of England bank clearings reached almost the same total as those of 1930, although the total for the whole country showed a considerable drop. Bank clearings as at Bristol from January 1 to April 9 amounted to £16,688,000; the figure for the corresponding period in 1931 (£16,687,000) was almost the same.

Unemployment has slightly increased in Southwestern England and South Wales; on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the Midlands from 19.3 per cent to 18.4 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

The exchange advantage which is held over the United States, coupled with the imposition of tariffs in this country, has gone far to increase imports from Canada, and important merchant trading houses in England state that the market for their products in Canada is improving.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA: MONTH OF MARCH AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH, 1932

(Compiled by *External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Main Groups	Month of March, 1932				Twelve Months ending March, 1932			
	From United Kingdom		From United States		From United Kingdom		From United States	
	Total Imports	\$	Total Imports	\$	Total Imports	\$	Total Imports	\$
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	14,488,943		4,369,851		4,796,398		128,621,260	
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,204,356		9,224,609		1,261,877		24,563,246	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	9,401,328		3,657,474		3,144,837		30,548,539	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,659,502		280,618		2,121,677		32,008,168	
Iron and its Products.....	9,982,742		1,219,640		8,409,053		98,811,706	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	2,687,599		352,906		2,162,924		34,301,105	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	9,690,673		486,507		8,381,027		102,147,347	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,971,448		490,172		1,955,717		30,731,345	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,350,593		698,887		2,162,653		43,429,343	
Total Imports, 1932.....	57,437,184		11,780,664		34,396,163		578,492,882	
1931.....	75,380,878		12,076,402		50,676,226		906,612,695	
1930.....	113,025,526		16,310,686		78,760,996		1,248,273,582	
<i>Exports (Canadian Produce)</i>								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	12,291,344		5,776,380		611,438		204,398,365	
Animals and Animal Products.....	4,231,074		1,670,508		1,498,664		68,798,683	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	4,436,204		108,175		48,685		5,512,130	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,837,501		814,320		10,852,244		175,740,269	
Iron and its Products.....	1,172,612		63,171		204,281		15,462,977	
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	4,976,670		1,329,954		1,990,101		6,472,888	
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	1,822,620		67,421		555,223		13,456,701	
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,067,286		187,033		539,548		10,535,038	
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	910,996		298,362		447,008		13,367,251	
Totals, 1932.....	39,749,307		10,755,324		16,738,192		576,344,302	
1931.....	55,048,197		12,172,401		26,934,760		799,742,667	
1930.....	89,595,317		16,867,743		43,530,698		1,120,258,302	
<i>Exports (Foreign Produce)</i>								
Totals, 1932.....	1,269,450		94,194		1,090,173		11,221,215	
1931.....	1,247,323		89,865		1,030,017		17,285,381	
1930.....	2,097,074		104,710		1,861,255		24,679,768	
<i>Excess of Imports (i) or All Exports (e)</i>								
1932.....	(i) 16,418,427		(i) 931,146		(i) 16,567,798		(e) 9,072,635	
1931.....	(i) 19,085,358		(e) 185,864		(i) 22,711,449		(i) 89,584,647	
1930.....	(i) 21,333,135		(e) 661,767		(i) 33,569,043		(i) 103,335,512	
							(e) 88,469,923	
							(i) 71,189,912	
							(e) 93,918,586	
							(i) 107,203,978	
							(i) 220,483,994	
							(i) 310,753,856	
							(e) 21,638,418	
							(i) 9,164,190	
							(i) 14,262,461	
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REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Imports and Oversea Trade

Melbourne, March 30, 1932.—The statistics of the overseas trade of the Commonwealth of Australia covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, have recently been published. An opportunity is thus afforded for reviewing the trade of the period with particular reference to Canada.

The total value of the Commonwealth's overseas trade for the year 1930-31 was £149,863,775 as compared with a total of £256,208,468 for the year 1929-30, being a reduction in value of £106,344,693. Imports decreased by £70,121,687 and exports by £36,223,006 as compared with 1929-30.

Imports of merchandise in 1930-31 were valued at £60,560,787 as compared with imports of £130,758,534 for the previous year. Exports of merchandise in 1930-31 totalled £75,857,186, the corresponding figure for 1929-30 being £97,378,299. Imports of bullion and specie in 1930-31 amounted to £398,846, and exports for the same year were £13,046,956, while in 1929-30 exports of bullion and specie totalled £27,748,849 and imports £322,786.

A favourable balance of trade (exclusive of specie and bullion shipments) amounting to £15,296,399 was achieved in 1930-31 as compared with an unfavourable balance (excluding specie, etc.) of £33,380,235 in the previous year.

(NOTE.—The above figures are in British currency; the figures shown in the remainder of the report are the recorded values taken from the official statistics of *Australian Oversea Trade Bulletin* No. 28, 1930-31.)

Imports from British countries for the year 1930-31 totalled only £32,146,222 as compared with £70,174,643 for the previous year. Imports from foreign countries amounted to £27,018,446, the total for 1929-30 being £59,371,292. Thus the decrease in imports for the year 1930-31 compared with the previous year was for British countries £38,028,421, and for foreign countries £32,352,846.

The exports to British countries amounted to £61,718,627, and to foreign countries £40,384,709. Compared with 1929-30, exports to British countries showed a decrease of £20,272,502, and exports to foreign countries a decrease of £2,751,310.

Imports from the United Kingdom totalled only £23,291,013, a decrease of £30,963,689 compared with 1929-30, the imports for that year being £54,254,702. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1930-31 were £50,871,028, a decrease of £15,435,167 from the previous year.

The British Dominions and Colonies from which Australia imported relatively large quantities of merchandise during 1930-31 were: India, £3,778,492; Canada, £1,377,217; Ceylon, £1,061,478; New Zealand, £980,838; Pacific Islands, £732,873; and British Malaya, £274,894.

Australia imported merchandise from Canada to the extent of £3,502,421 in 1929-30.

The United States continued to be the leading foreign country from which merchandise was imported into Australia. Imports from the United States in 1930-31 amounted to £11,400,058 as compared with £30,316,208 for the preceding year. Other foreign countries from which Australia imported substantial amounts of goods were: Netherlands East Indies, £4,011,194; Japan, £2,379,558; Germany, £1,997,056; France, £1,498,306; Switzerland, £926,144; and Sweden, £882,563.

COMPARATIVE TABULATION OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1928-29 TO 1930-31

In recapitulating the total trade of the Commonwealth for the last three years, the figures in the appended schedule are self-explanatory:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Australian imports	£143,647,881	£131,081,320	£ 60,959,633*
Australian exports	141,632,589	125,127,148	88,904,142*
Total trade	£285,280,470	£256,208,468	£149,863,775*
Total trade per head	£45 0s. 4d.	£39 18s. 10d.	£23 2s. 10d.*

* British currency values.

Imports decrease, 1929-30 from 1928-29	£ 14,101,946
Imports decrease, 1930-31 from 1929-30	70,121,687
Exports decrease, 1929-30 from 1928-29	19,723,304
Exports decrease, 1930-31 from 1929-30	36,223,006
Total trade decrease, 1929-30 from 1928-29	33,825,250
Total trade decrease, 1930-31 from 1929-30	106,344,693

OVERSEA TRADE OF THE DIFFERENT STATES

The relative trading importance of each Australian State is illustrated in the appended schedule showing the values of imports and exports in 1929-30 and 1930-31. The principal ports at which imports were landed and the exports shipped were respectively Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Fremantle, Hobart, and Darwin.

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
New South Wales	£ 57,127,427	£ 35,761,807	£26,311,411	£ 31,390,862
Victoria	42,301,093	36,499,943	20,305,201	25,857,887
Queensland	11,540,083	18,821,824	5,556,434	16,756,413
South Australia	9,360,275	15,009,496	3,916,258	10,061,535
Western Australia	8,879,010	16,004,694	4,060,261	15,704,211
Tasmania	1,834,530	2,970,913	790,817	2,317,472
Northern Territory	38,902	58,471	19,251	14,956
	£131,081,320	£125,127,148	£60,959,633	£102,103,336

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS IN 1929-30 AND 1930-31

The appended comparative return illustrates the value of Australian importations of British and foreign goods and products during the last two fiscal years:—

	1929-30	1930-31	+ Increase — Decrease
United Kingdom	£ 54,254,702	£23,291,013	—£30,963,689
Canada	3,502,421	1,377,217	— 2,125,204
Other British countries	12,417,520	7,477,992	— 4,939,528
Total British countries	£ 70,174,643	£32,146,222	—£38,028,421
Total foreign countries	59,371,292	27,018,446	— 32,352,846
Outside packages	1,535,385	1,794,965	+ 259,580
Total imports	£131,081,320	£60,959,633	—£70,121,687

The decrease in total imports in 1930-31, amounting to more than half the total figures for 1929-30, clearly illustrates the difficulties encountered by exporters to Australia during the year under review. The total imports of motor cars, bodies and chassis, amounting to £6,794,769 in 1929-30, dwindled to £860,037 in 1930-31; silk piece goods, etc., in 1929-30 totalled £5,500,268, and in 1930-31 amounted to only £3,017,936; the imports of timber, undressed, decreased from a total of £2,521,724 in 1929-30 to £415,398 in 1930-31; news-print and printing paper was imported in 1929-30 to the extent of £3,129,705, and in 1930-31 the total was £1,651,410; imports of tobacco in 1929-30 were £2,422,648, and in 1930-31 were £1,565,636.

The above comparative figures are illustrative of the marked decrease in imports generally.

British countries supplied 54·33 per cent of the total imports into Australia during 1930-31, while foreign countries supplied 45·67 per cent.

COMPARISON OF FREE WITH DUTIABLE IMPORTS

The subjoined schedule gives the figures relating to the free and dutiable imports into Australia together with the customs duties collected thereon:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Inc. or Dec.
Free imports of merchandise into Australia	£ 53,971,857	£26,023,622	—£27,948,235
Dutiable imports of merchandise into Australia	76,786,677	34,537,165	— 42,249,512
Specie and bullion imports	322,786	398,846	+ 76,060
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Customs duties collected	£131,081,320	£60,959,633	—£70,121,687
	31,325,319	17,625,324	— 13,699,995

The total of free imports fell during 1930-31 to less than half the figure for the previous year. An even greater decrease is revealed in the imports of dutiable goods.

The revenue derived from customs declined substantially despite the greatly increased duties in effect during the period.

COMMONWEALTH CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED, 1930-31

Under Section 154 (A) of the Commonwealth Customs Act, it is provided that the value for duty shall be computed on the basis of "free on board steamer at port of export in the country of origin, and a further addition of 10 per cent added to invoice values." Thus the cost of transportation from factory point to the seaboard is dutiable at the same rate as the goods, hence the net duties are more than the rates expressed in the tariff. The tariff rates, net duties, and customs revenue are submitted as follows:—

Ad valorem Tariff Rates Per Cent	Net Duties Per Cent	Collections 1930-31		Total
		Under General Tariff	Under Preferential Tariff	
5	5½	£ 13,009	£ 40,369	£ 53,378
10	11	363,127	69,845	432,972
12½	13½ . . . . .	.....	1,662	1,662
15	16½	119,445	77,556	197,001
17½	19½	153	.....	153
20	22	87,697	90,194	177,891
22½	24½ . . . . .	.....	29,174	29,174
25	27½	273,534	272,576	546,110
27½	30½	111,074	37,408	148,482
30	33	672,535	187,537	860,072
32½	35½	19,481	.....	19,481
35	38½	345,325	234,624	579,949
40	44	172,659	98,875	271,534
45	49½	151,493	418,318	569,811
47½	52½ . . . . .	.....	141	141
50	55	121,965	85,706	207,671
55	60½	295,599	228,208	523,807
60	66	643,502	36,579	680,081
65	71½	116,173	80,197	196,370
70	77	37,004	.....	37,004
75	82½	392,033	.....	392,033
Composite duties		78,243	107,435	185,678
Fixed duties—				
Alcoholic liquors and spirits ..		162,921	827,672	990,593
Tobacco and preparations ..		3,447,160	9	3,447,169
Other fixed		5,837,064	495,105	6,332,169
Extra duty and duty transferred to revenue		744,938	.....	744,938
Grand total		£14,206,134	£3,419,190	£17,625,324

CLASSIFICATION OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS, 1930-31

The various classes under which the importations into Australia in 1930-31 are enumerated in the appended schedule:—

	1930-31
Foodstuffs of animal origin (including fish)	£ 911,076
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	3,372,099
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	530,166
Tobacco and preparations thereof	1,565,636
Live animals	67,628
Animal substances (including hides and skins)	914,821
Vegetable substances and fibres	1,405,258
Apparel, including boots and shoes	1,325,930
Textiles, piece goods, etc.	10,755,455
Yarns, cordage, bags, woolpacks, etc.	3,816,874
Oils, fats and waxes	6,927,042
Paints and varnishes	263,079
Stones, minerals and concentrates	401,293
Machines and machinery (agricultural, electrical, etc.)	6,112,823
Metals and metal manufactures	6,225,970
Rubber and manufactures	682,755
Leather and manufactures	87,204
Timber and manufactures of wood	1,113,854
China, glass and stoneware	818,987
Paper (newsprint, wrapping, etc.)	2,760,044
Stationery and paper manufactures	1,805,769
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods, etc.	895,532
Scientific, optical and surgical instruments	1,067,162
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	3,069,287
Miscellaneous (arms, musical instruments, etc.)	3,664,865
Gold, silver and bronze specie	399,024
	<hr/>
	£60,959,633

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM BRITISH COUNTRIES, 1929-30 AND 1930-31

In the introductory paragraphs of this review, particulars are given concerning the value of Australian importations from some British countries, but the appended tabulation conveys data relative to the value of the more important British possessions:—

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	£	Per Cent	£	Per Cent
United Kingdom	54,254,702	41.88	23,291,013	39.37
Canada	3,502,421	2.70	1,377,217	2.33
Ceylon	2,125,141	1.64	1,061,478	1.79
India	5,021,449	3.88	3,778,492	6.39
Malaya (British)	812,513	0.63	274,894	0.46
New Zealand	1,677,009	1.30	980,838	1.66
Pacific Islands	1,503,780	1.16	732,873	1.24
Papua	105,098	0.08	134,707	0.23
South African Union	302,879	0.23	89,823	0.15
Other British possessions	869,651	0.67	424,887	0.71
Total British countries	<hr/> 70,174,643	<hr/> 54.17	<hr/> 32,146,222	<hr/> 54.33

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1929-30 AND 1930-31

The value and percentage of imports into the Commonwealth from the principal foreign countries during the last two fiscal years are tabulated thus:—

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	£	Per Cent	£	Per Cent
Belgium	985,005	0.76	312,023	0.53
China	568,664	0.44	347,641	0.59
Egypt	54,108	0.04	24,050	0.04
France	3,070,645	2.37	1,498,306	2.53
Germany	4,341,678	3.35	1,997,056	3.38
Italy	1,350,849	1.04	658,308	1.11
Japan	4,181,643	2.23	2,379,558	4.02
Netherlands	1,134,921	0.88	631,634	1.07
Netherlands East Indies	6,282,653	4.85	4,011,194	6.78
Norway	655,523	0.51	214,440	0.36

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1929-30 AND 1930-31—*Concluded*

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	£	Per Cent	£	Per Cent
Pacific Islands	268,409	0.21	148,271	0.25
Philippine Islands	174,518	0.13	39,957	0.07
Spain	220,574	0.17	112,391	0.19
Sweden	1,671,786	1.29	822,563	1.39
Switzerland	1,566,721	1.21	926,144	1.57
United States	30,316,208	23.40	11,400,058	19.27
Other foreign countries	2,527,387	1.95	1,494,852	2.52
Total foreign countries	59,371,292	45.83	27,018,446	45.67

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS IN 1929-30 AND 1930-31

In the following schedule the total value of the exports from the Commonwealth during the last two fiscal years illustrate Australian trade within the Empire and with foreign countries:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Inc. or Dec.
United Kingdom	£ 66,306,195	£ 50,871,028	—£15,435,167
Canada	743,742	958,730	+ 214,988
Other British countries	14,941,192	9,888,869	— 5,052,323
Total British countries	£ 81,991,129	£ 61,718,627	—£20,272,502
Total foreign countries	43,136,019	40,384,709	— 2,751,310
Total exports	£125,127,148	£102,103,336	—£23,023,812

Wool, the leading export of the Commonwealth, suffered a further decline in market value; the 1930-31 exports amounting to £31,963,004 as compared with £36,600,510 in 1929-30. The volume, however, was slightly greater in 1930-31.

Wheat was exported in 1929-30 to a value of £10,036,535, and in 1930-31 to £14,744,468—a considerable increase in value. The volume exported, however, was about three times that of 1929-30.

Gold specie was exported in 1930-31 amounting to £11,131,293. Flour totalled £3,531,573, pig lead £2,418,710, beef frozen £2,235,526, sheepskins £1,962,660, raisins £1,606,735, lamb frozen £1,563,290, tallow £643,668, and preserved milk £610,705. The price of primary products generally suffered a further decline during the year under review from the already low level ruling at the end of 1929-30.

British countries took 60.45 per cent of the total exports from Australia in 1930-31, while foreign countries took 39.55 per cent.

EXPORTS OF SHIPS' STORES

The value of stores shipped on board oversea vessels in Australian ports is not included in the general exports. The exports during the last two fiscal years were £2,046,561 and £1,653,141.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTS COMPARED

The following schedule shows the relative position in the Commonwealth trade returns of the exports of merchandise and specie of Australian origin:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Australian merchandise	£ 94,868,045	£ 87,103,256
Other merchandise	2,510,254	1,953,124
Australian specie and bullion	27,748,839	12,817,079
Other specie and bullion	10	229,877
Total Australian produce	122,616,884	99,920,335
Total other produce	2,510,264	2,183,001
Grand total exports	125,127,148	102,103,336

EDIBLE OIL TO BE MADE IN JAMAICA

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, April 8, 1932.—Two laws passed by the Jamaica Legislative Council in June, 1931, have lately received royal assent. One, entitled "A Law in Aid of the Jamaica Coconut Producers' Association, Limited," authorizes that body, which is organized on co-operative lines, its members being growers of coconuts, to issue debentures up to £50,000, under government guarantee as to principal and interest, for the purpose of erecting a factory in Jamaica to make edible oil from coconuts. Provision is made in this law for the amortization of the debentures, and until this has been done in full the Government will have a lien on the property.

The other law, which has been brought partially into force (as will be explained below) by official proclamation as from February 13 last, is designed to aid and encourage the local manufacture of edible oils, which are used to a considerable extent in Jamaica, as is shown by the figures of imports into Jamaica of this product for the calendar years 1929, 1930, and 1931, which are 271,926, 311,964, and 351,714 gallons respectively. About nine-tenths of these imports consisted of soya bean oil for cooking, which was shipped almost exclusively from the United Kingdom; the bean is a product of Manchuria. There were relatively small importations of cottonseed oil, chiefly from Peru, and of olive oil, from the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, and Syria, but these varieties are not of much consequence in comparison with the large imports of soya bean oil from the United Kingdom.

As the prices obtainable in the world's markets for coconuts and copra (i.e. dried coconut meat) have been very poor for some time, and as it has been proved possible to produce from these raw materials a deodorized coconut oil of good keeping qualities, just as suitable for cooking as is soya bean oil, the Jamaica Coconut Producers' Association Limited, with the approval and aid of the Government, plans to erect a factory for the manufacture of oil for the local trade. Preliminary work of organization is now under way.

Exports of coconuts and copra during the calendar years 1929, 1930, and 1931 are given hereunder:—

	Coconuts Number	Copra Lbs.
1929	39,918,498	7,888,809
1930	31,129,740	10,188,129
1931	35,041,643	7,949,465

There is also a far from negligible local consumption of coconuts for domestic use and also for the making of various kinds of candies and cakes, and a crude sort of oil, prepared chiefly by peasant women. The proposed factory therefore is assured of an abundant and, if necessary, increasing supply of raw material.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

The second law, dealing with imported and also with locally manufactured edible oils, is divided into three parts, of which only the first, providing for the appointment of a special board to carry out the requirements of this part of the law, and generally for controlling the imports of edible oils, is now in force. The board, consisting of men prominent in business and public life, has been appointed, and is at present engaged in collecting from the various importers of edible oil particulars of quantities imported over stated periods, cost and selling prices, and so forth. The board is legally authorized to request importers to furnish this information. No edible oil may now be imported except under licence from the Governor, who is empowered, by this section of the law, to control or prohibit the export from the Island of copra and/or edible oil, and to fix

from time to time, by order to be published in the *Jamaica Gazette*, maximum retail prices for the various grades of oil sold in the colony; but the need for the exercise of these powers has not yet arisen, since the factory enterprise is still more or less in embryo, although much preliminary work, including experiments in producing various grades of deodorized coconut oil, has already been done.

The second part of the law (not yet in force) empowers the Governor in Privy Council, by proclamation to be published in the *Jamaica Gazette*, to revoke or repeal the then existing duties on edible oils imported into the Island, and to substitute therefor duties, per gallon, not higher than 4s. 9d. under the British preferential tariff, and 6s. 9d. under the general tariff. The present rates are 1s. and 1s. 4d. respectively. To offset the loss in import duty that will occur under this law, an excise duty of 9d. per gallon on the local product is provided by the third part of the law, which also is not yet in force.

PROBABLE EFFECTS

Many months must elapse before this law can be enforced in its entirety, but when it becomes effective the import trade in edible cooking oil will be greatly curtailed, and will probably be eliminated in time. Olive and other salad and fine oils will no doubt continue to be imported, since they will not compete with the locally manufactured article. It is understood that the Jamaica Coconut Producers' Association, Ltd., also has in view the manufacture of fertilizer and stock feed from the residue of the coconuts used for making oil.

It is probable also that the nascent local soap industry will in time be organized on a co-operative basis; laundry soap of good quality, for which coconuts provide very suitable raw material, has been made in Jamaica in a small way for some time past. The development of home industries is one of the avowed aims of the present administration of Jamaica.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

M. B. PALMER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

UNEMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

Hamburg, April 12, 1932.—Conditions in Germany remain critical, with little prospect of any immediate betterment. Unemployment reached a peak figure of 6,128,000 at the end of February as compared with 5,966,000 in January and 4,972,000 in February of last year. Of the six million unemployed more than half are living on unemployment and emergency benefit and the remainder, who are for the most part dependent on relief, constitute a lasting danger to the financial equilibrium of the communes.

By the end of March a total of 460 ships was lying idle in German ports, representing 1,357,152 gross tonnage, or 34.8 per cent of the German mercantile fleet. This was an increase from the previous months of 51 ships and 3.3 per cent of the total tonnage.

Contraction in industry continues and a report published early in March may be summarized as follows: industry on the whole is working at 40 per cent of capacity, industries manufacturing producers' goods are working at 36 per cent, and consumers' industries at 50 per cent of capacity. The most important consumers' industries, such as the textile industry, are about 30 per cent below the lowest level of the 1926 crisis, while the output of iron and steel is little more than one-third the 1926 monthly average.

TRADE

The active balance of German trade for 1931 amounted to 3,000 million marks as compared with 1,600 million marks in 1930. This was due to a decline in imports of 16 per cent as against a decline in exports of only 9 per cent, combined with the fact that the fall in prices of the imports was greater than in the case of the exports. The export surplus was greatest in October at 396 million marks, and thereafter has become less each month as follows: November, 264 million; December, 247 million; January, 102 million; and February, 97 million marks. While the sharp decline in the January surplus might be considered as seasonal, a failure of improvement in the February figures proves that a return to the large surpluses of last year cannot be expected. This is a matter of serious concern, for an export surplus is of vital importance to Germany on both economic and political grounds in that it constitutes Germany's ability to fulfil her financial obligations abroad. As a result, the control of imports becomes more strict and foreign exchange quotas allotted to importing firms have been further reduced. The original quotas were based on one-half of the individual firm's foreign exchange requirements for October, 1930. In December, January, and February firms were permitted to use 75 per cent of these quotas and in March 65 per cent; the April quotas have been reduced to 55 per cent. This percentage limits the firms to about 27 per cent of their foreign exchange requirements in October, 1930. A further proposal is now being considered to introduce quota restrictions on the amount of goods of particular classes imported by individual firms. Such a scheme was tried last summer, but was discontinued after a few days because of protests from foreign countries.

BANKING AND FINANCE

The reorganization of the German banks, which took place in February, leaves only one large private bank, the Deutsche Bank und Discontogesellschaft. All others have been brought under control of the Reichsbank or have disappeared. Germany has thus been the first country to purge her banking system of the effects of the crisis and set it in order. Every asset of the banks has been carefully examined, every loss written off, and every contingency provided for by reserves. This gigantic process of rationalization has restored the effectiveness of the German banks.

Since the beginning of the year there has been a noteworthy gain in liquidity of the Reichsbank illustrated by the fact that the bank's bill portfolio has decreased by 694 million marks, or 20 per cent. Their statement for the first week in April shows a note circulation of 4,086 million marks as compared with 4,400 millions at the end of January, and a total credit of 3,638 million marks. In gold and foreign exchange the nominal note cover improved slightly to 25 per cent. The discount rate is 6 per cent.

The "German Credit Agreement, 1932," of January 23 merely prolonged the "standstill" of the previous September covering only the short-term credits advanced by foreign banks to banking, commercial, and industrial concerns in Germany. On April 9 an "Agreement with German Public Debtors, 1932," was concluded covering foreign short-term credits extended to German states and municipalities to a total of 247 million marks. This second agreement provides for a "standstill" until March 15, 1933, with an immediate 10 per cent repayment, and interest at 6 per cent subject to a minimum of 2 per cent above current bank rate in the respective creditor countries.

SUPER TARIFF

Of special interest to Canada was the introduction on April 1 of a German super tariff applicable in varying degrees to non-treaty countries. These rates

on twenty items of the tariff were imposed against Canadian goods and are sufficient to make further business in the products affected prohibitive, many of which have in the past enjoyed a substantial trade. The products affected are: barley, including feeding barley; fresh and dried fruits; canned foods of all kinds in air-tight containers, including fruits, vegetables, fish and lobsters; fish of all kinds, live, fresh, frozen or in any way cured, except salted herring; cream; butter of all kinds; flours; logs in the rough, logs, timbers and lumber unplaned (of a sort Canada supplies); mechanical and chemical cellulose pulp; raw and waste aluminium; raw zinc; certain shoes, such as canvas shoes with rubber soles and rubber shoes; ploughs and mowing machines and certain other machines, such as threshing machines.

WHEAT AND FLOUR SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 metric ton equals 2,205 pounds; 1 florin equals \$0.402 Canadian at par]

Rotterdam, April 18, 1932.—Both the quantity and the value of the wheat imported into the Netherlands during the first three months of the current year fell in comparison with the last quarter in 1931. The respective figures are 199,168 metric tons with a value of \$4,036,400 and 193,125 metric tons valued at \$4,416,400. The average price per ton went up from \$19.03 in the October-December period to \$20.28 in the period under review. The average price was \$22.81 in the first three months of 1931.

A feature of the period has been the attractiveness of the offerings from Argentina; the top grades were of exceptionally good quality. As a result, imports from that country amounted to 48,951 metric tons valued at \$1,013,600 in comparison with 80,404 metric tons valued at \$1,806,000 in the whole of 1931. Apart from their better than usual quality, imports from Argentina have been stimulated by the low value of the paper peso.

Imports from Russia, while still heavy enough to put that country in first place among the sources of supply, have fallen from 105,344 metric tons during the last three months of 1931 to 61,729 metric tons. Most of the quarter's imports have been from stocks held in Rotterdam. Imports from Germany, the United States, and Roumania fell off, while those from Australia increased. Australian trade has also been helped by the low value of the Australian pound.

Imports from Canada continue to contract in both volume and value—10,206 tons (\$239,200) during the period under review, 19,513 metric tons (\$445,200) in the last quarter of 1931, and 18,554 metric tons (\$501,600) in the first quarter of that year.

Details as to imports during the first quarter of 1932, together with the figures for the first and fourth quarters of 1931, are as follows:—

Country of Origin	Jan.-Mar., 1931		Oct.-Dec., 1931		Jan.-Mar., 1932	
	M. Tons	\$	M. Tons	\$	M. Tons	\$
Germany	5,427	132,000	30,659	574,400	11,829	227,600
Belgium	2,804	74,800	2,599	60,400	6,462	132,400
Russia	133,983	2,858,400	104,344	1,983,600	61,729	1,197,200
Bulgaria . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,017	60,000
Roumania . . . . .	.....	.....	43,697	696,000	20,105	359,200
Argentina	11,397	272,800	2,555	48,000	48,951	1,013,600
United States . . .	12,671	358,000	26,991	581,600	20,034	466,400
Australia	6,362	168,000	2,820	64,400	14,935	333,200
Canada	18,554	501,600	19,513	445,200	10,206	239,200
Poland	1,642	43,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	193,125	4,416,400	235,174	4,475,600	199,168	4,036,400

TRANSIT TRADE IN WHEAT

The transit and entrepôt trade in wheat through the port of Rotterdam decreased during the first two months of the year in comparison with the same

period of 1931, from 264,294 metric tons to 239,342 metric tons. No information is available regarding the destination of entrepôt and transit wheat, only the countries of origin being given.

Comparative figures for the two years are as follows:—

Country of Origin	Jan.-Feb., 1931		Jan.-Feb., 1932	
	Entrepôt	Transit	Entrepôt	Transit
	Figures in Metric Tons			
Russia	72,218	30,499	57,275	17,407
Germany	3,486	68,594	.....	36,954
United States	7,267	31,098	10,592	26,394
Poland	927	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	730	8,119	11,848	5,123
Canada	12,500	23,330	7,825	27,180
Australia	3,732	.....	.....	.....
Roumania . . . . .	.....	907	16,268	9,857
Totals	100,041	164,253	116,027	123,315
Joint total—Jan.-Feb., 1931, 264,294 met. tons; Jan.-Feb., 1932, 239,342 met. tons.				

WHEAT HELD IN STORAGE

Stocks of spot wheat held in Rotterdam have fallen from 131,040 metric tons, where they stood on January 4, to 30,255 tons on April 2. On the former date, of the total, 75,960 tons were of Russian origin, 19,340 tons were from the Danube, 17,300 tons from Canada, 12,120 tons from the Argentine, and most of the balance from the United States. On February 6 the total had fallen to 59,910 tons, of which 26,315 were Russian. On March 5 the respective figures were 51,534 tons and 9,960 tons. On April 2 the total stocks were 30,255 metric tons, of which 2,200 tons were from Russia, 12,080 from Canada, 8,550 from the Argentine, 3,400 from Australia, 2,350 from the Danube, and 1,773 from the United States.

The decline in stocks during the three months has been steady, punctuated by small temporary increases due to new arrivals. As has been noted, the heavy withdrawals of Russian wheat account for the large imports from that country during a period when few direct cargoes were being received.

WHEAT MIXING LAW

Particulars regarding the Netherlands Wheat Mixing Law were published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1435 (August 1, 1931). This legislation, which became effective on July 4, 1931, made it necessary for Dutch mills to use a specified quantity of domestic wheat. At the beginning this was fixed at 20 per cent of the total, but on September 7, 1931, it was increased to 22½ per cent. The prices paid to the growers were above the world level, which, coupled with the distress in other branches of agriculture, has caused a heavy increase in production.

During the past thirty years the area sown with wheat in Holland has fluctuated but slightly; the figures for the three ten-year periods were: 1901-10, 139,033 acres; 1911-20, 146,913 acres; and 1921-30, 142,248 acres.

The actual wheat production on this basis has on the average been slightly less than 150,000 tons a year, whereas 25 per cent of all the wheat milled in the country—which is the maximum allowed by the present Act—calls for about 187,000 tons.

Spring wheat is of minor importance in Holland and accounts for only from 5 to 10 per cent of the total. Notwithstanding this, the wheat law had the effect of increasing the acreage sown in the summer of 1931 to 173,385 acres. Winter wheat is the more important crop, and it is reported that over 264,891 acres have now been sown with this variety. Under normal circumstances, this will mean that the 1932 harvest will amount to 318,460 tons. Out of this quantity approximately 21,440 tons will be required for seed, leaving a balance for con-

sumption of 297,020 tons, which is approximately twice as much as is normally produced and much more than the present maximum percentage of domestic wheat as required by the mixing law. Under the circumstances, it is stated that it is the intention to amend the law so as to raise the percentage of home-grown wheat to at least 40 per cent of the total. This proposal is, however, meeting with some opposition from both bakers and millers, who contend that if the maximum is raised above 25 per cent it will adversely affect the quality of the bread.

FLOUR IMPORTS

The first quarter of 1931 was the last period of normal unrestricted flour importation into the Netherlands. During the second quarter of that year the inflow was stimulated owing to the impending legislation designed to curb flour imports, with the exception of limited quantities intended for specific purposes. How effective this measure has been is shown by a comparison of the flour imports for the first three months of 1932 with the same period of 1931, the quantity shrinking from 36,610 metric tons to 6,256 metric tons and the value from \$1,678,000 to \$196,800.

All the countries which formerly supplied flour to this market have suffered heavily, although France has been in a relatively better position than any of the others.

Imports of flour from the principal supplying countries during the quarter, together with the corresponding figures for the first and last three months of 1931, are appended:—

Country of Origin	Jan.-Mar., 1931		Oct.-Dec., 1931		Jan.-Mar., 1932	
	M. Tons	\$	M. Tons	\$	M. Tons	\$
Germany	364	10,400	224	5,600	.....	.....
Belgium	1,472	60,400	424	12,800	363	10,800
United Kingdom	900	38,400	201	8,800	239	8,800
France	4,759	160,400	4,087	97,200	2,340	68,800
United States	26,426	1,293,600	4,579	168,000	2,722	100,000
Canada	2,112	93,600	132	4,800	131	4,400
Australia	409	16,400	51	2,000	375	12,000
Total	36,610	1,678,000	9,926	305,600	6,256	196,800

FLOUR MARKET

When it was first mooted, the Dutch millers were inclined to regard the passing of a mixing law as likely to be beneficial to their industry. During the nine months that have elapsed since the passing of the Act, however, it has not brought them any material benefits, and they now openly admit that they over-estimated its advantages: increased competition has been brought about by the expansion of plant which began as soon as it became evident that the importation of foreign flour would be restricted through the operation of the Act. Because of this domestic millers have never been able to arrange a price agreement in spite of the fact that they now have an almost complete monopoly of the market, and as a result business has been in an unsettled state.

The market has been extremely dull during the greater part of the first quarter of the year, and because of the price war millers have been unable to take advantage of rises in wheat prices. Consumers have also become used to the situation and are tending to buy from hand to mouth.

At the beginning of March domestic flour was quoted at roughly 10 fl. (\$4) per 100 kilos (220 pounds). This quotation includes the cost of milling 22½ per cent home-grown wheat, which is sold at a fixed price of 12 fl. (\$4.80) per 100 kilos. At the same time the price of American flour was approximately equal, although an additional sum of 2.25 fl. (\$0.90) per 100 kilos would have to be added, which represents the premium importers must pay for bringing in foreign flour.

MEELFABRIEKEN DER NEDERLANDSCHE BAKKERIJ

The report for the year 1931 of the "N. V. Meelfabrieken der Nederlandsche Bakkerij" of Rotterdam, which is the largest flour mill in the Netherlands, has recently been published. Reference is made to the sharp competition that exists in the industry, and disappointment is expressed regarding the operation of the wheat law. It also states that the capacity of the plant has been extended in view of the hopes of better conditions which were held a year ago.

Comment is also made on the decreasing use of bread, which the report estimates to have been from 5 to 10 per cent below normal during the course of the year. Apart from the unfavourable position of the milling industry owing to competition, apprehension is expressed regarding the general financial position of flour buyers.

Despite the foregoing difficulties, however, the concern showed a net profit of 452,516 fl. in comparison with 509,997 fl. in 1930, and a dividend of 7 per cent was paid.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The future of the flour industry in this country is obscure. A production of 100 per cent above normal is imminent, and this output can be absorbed for bread making only with difficulty owing to its low quality. The wheat law has also caused considerable bitterness among the farmers. Wheat growing is now profitable, but the same cannot be said of the cultivation of coarse grains, which may, however, receive some similar measure of help from the Government. The dairying and meat industries, which depend on export markets, are in a different position, however, and demands are being made for subsidization or some such form of State aid.

CROP CONDITIONS

Although no official report on crop conditions has as yet been issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, the condition of the wheat crop is regarded as fairly satisfactory. The first two months of the year were exceptionally dry, and growth was retarded. The drought was broken late in March, although vegetation is still below normal on account of cold nights and lack of sunshine. Given normal weather conditions, however, the prospects might be regarded as favourable.

ITALIAN WHEAT SITUATION

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One quintal = 220 pounds]

Milan, April 16, 1932.—Conditions for the successful harvesting of the next crop of wheat are proving fair on the whole. Towards the northern part of Italy some damage has been caused by an unexpected spell of cold weather accompanied by light snowfalls; on the other hand, the southern regions are in need of rain.

In Central and Southern Italy only limited stocks of the 1931 harvest are available; much larger quantities remain in the north, principally in the region of Lombardy. It is stated that 794,980 quintals of domestic wheat are held in stock, in addition to a fair volume of imported grain. Some 484,437 quintals are held in Lombardy, 93,480 in Emilia, and the remainder is distributed between Piedmont, Venetia, and Liguria. At Genoa there are some 498,510 quintals of wheat available, composed of both domestic and imported stocks. It will thus be seen why the recent change in the grain milling regulations provides for a

larger percentage of domestic grain to be used in the northern and central regions than in the south, where stocks are much smaller.

The grain arrivals into Italy by the sea route in the month of March totalled 164,715 tons, the following being the principal sources of supply: North America, 17,627 tons; Plata, 90,445; Australia, 51,047; and the Danube district, 569 tons.

It will be noted that during the month the imported grain for which most offers were received was of Plata origin, but it is to be stated that the Bahia Blanca wheat has not proved very satisfactory to the millers. During the first fortnight in April strong interest was shown in Manitoba grains for nearby destinations. On the other hand, hard wheat was not much sought after during this period. It would seem that Canadian hard wheat is not in demand on account of the high price in comparison with hard grain derivative products.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NORWAY IN 1931

FREDERICK H. PALMER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, April 9, 1932.—At the close of 1930 the general depression was already seriously affecting the great carrying trade of Norway, 572,400 tons of shipping being laid up, and conditions in her basic industries were equally grave. There was considerable uncertainty in the pulp and paper industry—which generally operates on contracts established for long periods ahead—due to the inability of firms to secure orders for future delivery. This uncertainty was reflected in weaknesses which appeared in certain sections of this important industry, those responsible for the maintenance of price agreements, for example, experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping their organizations intact.

As it was not found possible to dispose of the whale oil production of 1930, no general whaling expeditions were undertaken in 1931. This aggravated the unemployment situation, which was further intensified on account of the fact that the usual repairs and outfitting were not required.

The lumber industry continued to experience great difficulties, principally in export markets.

As the majority of the minor industries enjoy a fair measure of protection, they were conducted on a more or less profitable basis in 1931. Agriculture was not as fortunate as in 1930, due principally to lower prices in 1931 coupled with decreased yields, the result of unfavourable climatic conditions in the late summer and autumn.

EFFECT OF CONDITIONS

During 1930 it was realized that profitable competition in the export trades, in view of the steadily declining prices, would necessitate wage reductions. The impossibility of arranging satisfactory agreements between groups of employers and the various unions to replace those due to expire early in 1931, resulted in many lengthy disputes and the closing of a large number of plants for several months in the summer, thus throwing thousands of men out of employment.

This cessation of production, which occurred principally in the exporting industries, had a marked effect on the foreign trade of the country. Export totals were practically halved during the important summer months. Imports, though not immediately affected, had not been curtailed to a proportionate extent when the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain was announced.

The international crisis had a severe influence on the economic system of Norway, especially upon the credit and monetary systems. Norway's principal industries, such as shipping, pulp and paper, whaling, and timber, are usually financed in sterling. A pound depreciated in terms of the Norwegian crown was obviously not desired, so the crown was allowed to follow the pound in order

that exporters should continue to receive about 18 crowns for a pound. At the same time it was found equally necessary to alter the official discount rate of the Bank of Norway, practically but not entirely, to coincide with the changes made in London. Unfortunately for the exporters of North America, the crown has depreciated with respect to the dollar, thus presenting another difficulty in the way of trade development. As in England, the departure from the gold standard has not yet brought about any marked increases in domestic prices.

Adverse conditions within the country, together with the continued world-wide depression in trade, seriously affected Norway's private banking institutions, the climax being reached early in December when two of the leading private banks were granted a three-months' moratorium.

BANKING AND FINANCE

At the end of 1930, as a result of the release of funds from the New York market, the official bank rate in Norway had declined to 4 per cent. On the exchange markets of the world, the Norwegian crown maintained its position and moved closely with the pound sterling, and, notwithstanding the weak condition of foreign markets, Norwegian money market conditions were but slightly affected. Despite the comparatively low bank rate, the commercial banks were very conservative in granting credits, especially for export. The note circulation, as might have been expected, declined somewhat, but the favourable situation with respect to interest rates was utilized by the public authorities for the conversion of bonds.

Towards the end of the first quarter, when it was realized that serious labour disputes were inevitable, shares in industrial undertakings began to decline in value. Bond prices also fell, but the number of successful conversions increased. The labour disputes in many industries involved over 100,000 men, and in some groups extended through the summer until September 11, when the last agreement was signed.

The primary result of the disputes was a serious and maintained loss of wages and a consequent decline in the purchasing power of the country. Still the effect was not as bad as might have been expected: the paper and the wood-using trades would have found it extremely difficult to maintain full schedules of production during the period of the disputes. Factories which were not affected by disputes had a larger production than ever before—a matter of considerable local interest—but in the main there was a great decline in trade. Exports during this period declined to very low levels, while there was only a partial compensating reduction in the imports.

This increasing difference between imports and exports had the effect of reducing somewhat the balances of the Bank of Norway which were held abroad, but otherwise had little effect, at least statistically, on the position of the central bank of issue. The labour disputes generally were ended on September 11, and on September 12 the official bank rate was advanced to 5 per cent, perhaps to prevent abnormal demands for credit when work was resumed, or to encourage savings.

On September 20 Great Britain suspended the gold standard, and a situation of extreme gravity was created in Norway. The stock exchange was closed and remained closed until October 5. On September 26 the bank rate was advanced to 6 per cent. To prevent a draining of gold, and while the gold position was still strong, Norway on September 27 relieved temporarily the obligation of the Norges Bank, the central bank of issue, to redeem its notes in gold. On September 28 the bank rate advanced to 8 per cent. By October 8 it was found possible to reduce the rate to 7 per cent, and again on October 19 to 6 per cent. It remained at this level until after the new year.

As may be realized, serious difficulties arose regarding exchange requirements for importers, and immediate steps were taken by the bankers themselves to prevent disturbing movements in quotations. In other countries it was found necessary to introduce government action, but so far similar steps in Norway have not been found necessary to protect exchange rates.

At the turn of the year the statistical position of the central bank of Norway was as follows, compared with the position at the end of 1930:—

	Dec. 31, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
	In 1,000 Kroner	
Gold in vaults	118,074	146,425
Gold deposits abroad	35,665	.....
Notes in circulation	334,435	311,567
Deposits—		
Current account total	66,619	63,897
Treasury	8,830	16,230
Foreign banks	2,211	1,295
Others	55,578	46,372
Advances and rediscounts	255,799	199,955
Balance abroad	15,762	40,153
Securities total	39,613	47,194
In foreign currency	7,898	31,040

DIFFICULTIES OF PRIVATE BANKS

The Joint Stock Bank Law of Norway provides that the position of any bank must receive immediate and special consideration if it is found that 25 per cent of its capital has been lost. Special regulations and controlling bodies are also provided for the purpose of facilitating the supervision of risks. Two important private banks in Norway sustained losses, and the provisions which had to be made to meet these losses involved the rebuilding of the capital structure of each. In order that these banks might carry out the work of reconstruction undisturbed, both banks suspended payments as from December 15. Ordinarily this condition permits creditors to file a petition for bankruptcy, but a clause in the banking law permitted a postponement of such action for three months. A royal decree was therefore issued on December 15, which permitted the banks to function as usual, and they carried on their ordinary business except that accounts which had been operating prior to December 15 were "frozen," as it were, and could not be drawn out, while new deposits and claims were entitled to priority.

At the end of the year some progress had been made towards reconstruction. One bank decided to write its capital down from 30,000,000 kroner to about 12,000,000, the reduction to be applied to the writing off of losses or transferred to the reserve fund. The other bank wrote its capital down from 33,000,000 to 22,000,000 kroner. In both cases the public were to be invited to subscribe to new issues of stock.

The position of all the joint stock banks at the end of 1931 was as follows:—

	<i>Assets</i>	
	Dec., 1931	Dec., 1930
	In Million Kroner	
Cash on hand	27.5	22.4
Balances with the Norges bank	16.8	31.6
Balances with other Norwegian banks	79.6	90.7
Balances with foreign banks	22.3	42.7
Liabilities in foreign currency	35.2	31.5
Bonds and shares	243.7	283.5
Bills, cheques and bills of exchange discounted	319.8	333.2
Other advances to customers	654.0	648.9
Other assets	176.9	158.7
Total	1,575.8	1,643.2

Liabilities

	Dec., 1931 In Million Kroner	Dec., 1930
Capital paid up	179.1	186.9
Preferred capital	5.0	5.0
Funds	57.6	68.6
Current deposits	105.3	111.4
Deposits on time or on notice	805.8	854.7
Balances due to Norwegian banks	280.4	259.5
Balances due to foreign banks	18.8	36.9
Creditors in foreign currency	23.4	13.3
Other creditors	43.3	46.9
Rediscounts (bills of exchange, etc.)	10.3	3.0
Other liabilities	46.8	57.0
Total	1,575.8	1,643.2

EXCHANGE RATES

From January to the end of August the rate of exchange of the crown with the pound varied but slightly within very narrow limits. As the crown did not leave the gold standard as soon as the pound, there was a short period during September when the pound was at a discount. After the crown was allowed to leave the gold standard, its value in sterling approached that of the gold standard era. The pound fluctuated fairly widely after September, hence it was not found possible to keep the crown as closely controlled as before.

STATE FINANCE

During the fiscal year 1929-30 there was a budget surplus of 14.7 million kroner. In the year 1930-31 the expenditure amounted to 389.7 million, and receipts to 380.1 million kroner. This resulted in a budget deficit of 9.6 millions, but in the course of the year a reduction was effected in the national debt of 18 million kroner, reducing it to 1,527 millions.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

It has been estimated by the Central Bureau of Statistics that the total municipal debt of Norway on June 30, 1931, had declined 10 million kroner during the fiscal year to a total of 1,438.8 millions. During the year most of the municipalities were able to retire maturing debts without having to resort to new issues. The difficult situation confronting many of the municipalities was reflected in a number of arrangements made with creditors to reduce capital debt, while others were able to secure reductions in interest rates. The debts of 533 communes were reduced, while the debts of 163 were increased.

By the end of June, 1931, the loans to communes by Norges Kommunal Bank amounted to 120.2 millions compared with 84 millions at the same time in 1930, and with 36.4 millions in 1929.

GENERAL FINANCE

The effect of low discount rates during the early months of 1931 has already been noted as tending to stimulate conversion loans. At the same time advantage was taken of the prevailing low rates to make new issues. Bonds amounting to 299.7 million kroner were offered to the public during 1931, compared with 145.1 millions in 1930.

Shares amounting to the extraordinary low total of 17.7 millions only were offered to the investor, but of this sum only 9.4 millions were actually issued. These totals compare with 111.7 and 86.7 millions for 1930 and with 46.3 and 36.2 millions for 1929. Of the new stock issues, 4,095,000 kroner was for shipping companies (25.1 millions in 1930), 198,000 kroner for fur farms (14.1

millions in 1930), and 400,000 kroner for whaling companies (13·5 millions in 1930).

The following table shows the index prices of leading groups of shares at various months in the year:—

	Bonds	Shipping	Wood Using	Whaling
January 2, 1931	100	100	100	100
March	101.11	88.12	88.76	77.79
June	104.61	78.10	85.55	64.17
September	97.33	69.62	75.12	51.48
December	90.54	73.16	84.82	62.42

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in Norway declined only slightly during 1930 despite the widening depression. In 1931 the continued unfavourable conditions began to exercise some influence, and in the first nine months the general wholesale index dropped from 128 to 117, but during the past year and a half the fall has not been so great in Norway as in the majority of other countries. With the departure from the gold standard the wholesale index rose slightly from 117 to 122 at the end of the year. Naturally the most important increase during this period occurred in the index of imported goods, which advanced from 105 in September to 117 in December. Changes in other important indices were as follows: domestic goods, 124 to 126; manufactured goods, 125 to 130; farm products, 116 to 119; and groceries, 93 to 114.

UNEMPLOYMENT

During both 1929 and 1930 industrial production in Norway continued at a new high level, higher than ever before. The index of production in all industries for the four years from 1927 to 1930 rose steadily from 100 to 124·3 in 1930. In the beginning of 1931 the world depression was exerting a stronger influence than before, particularly on the exporting industries. From April to September there was a series of important labour disputes which resulted in over 100,000 men being out of work for long periods of time. When production generally was resumed, there was in some industries an acceleration of output, due to the fact that warehouses were empty. The departure from the gold standard also helped some industries, but in the main there was no general recovery of purchasing power. Wages generally were reduced 6 per cent and, as production did not advance, unemployment began to increase. The situation at the end of 1931 was more serious than it had been for years, the total number of unemployed in Norway being 34,789 as compared with 26,277 in December, 1930, and 21,265 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

CURRENCY AND FINANCE OF MEXICO

C. NOEL WILDE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mexico City, April 23, 1932.—The theoretical unit of currency in Mexico has been for many years the gold peso, which is the equivalent of 75 centigrams of pure gold. This gives the Mexican peso a value of 49·85 cents Canadian currency, or in the alternative 2·006 pesos to a dollar.

The gold peso, however, has circulated as currency to only a limited extent in recent years. Before the Revolution, the coin in most frequent use was the silver peso, which had a circulation far beyond the borders of Mexico itself; indeed in China and other parts of the Far East the Mexican peso was nearly as well known as in Mexico itself. There were also in circulation bills of various state and private banks which had the right of issue.

With the coming of the Revolution in 1911, many of the banks lost a large part of their deposits; these bills then depreciated in value and gradually ceased

to circulate. At the same time unsecured issues of paper money were made by revolutionary generals, and even by the Government itself; the value of this currency fluctuated with the fortunes of the parties responsible for its issue.

At the same time the increase in the value of silver caused the bullion value of the silver peso to rise above its value as coinage, and as a result it rapidly disappeared from circulation.

The chaotic condition caused by these various events led, in 1916, to a complete revision of policy. Metallic gold and silver coinage was introduced at a day's notice, and all paper money withdrawn. This action was followed by a renewal of confidence throughout the country, as financial contracts could be made with a clear idea as to the result. Prices reached a reasonable level, and business became no more of a gamble than is inherent in its nature. It may be said that at this time the currency of Mexico was on the soundest possible basis.

One unforeseen result, however, emerged. The silver peso, although convenient for the payment of wages and small purchases, is bulky, and awkward to handle in large amounts. For these and other reasons the value of the silver coinage depreciated with regard to gold, and fluctuated within wide limits.

It was at this time (August, 1925) that the Bank of Mexico was formed, as the sole bank of issue, with a share capital of one hundred million pesos, of which 51 per cent was to be purchased by the Government; the remainder was to be subscribed for by either the Government or the public. One of the terms of the enabling act was to the effect that bank notes could be issued up to double the value of the gold in reserve.

Bank notes, however, did not come into general use to more than a limited extent. Gold was in fairly general circulation, but the real circulation of the country consisted of silver pesos.

In 1931, the financial crisis, combined with a critical exchange situation, led to a depreciation of Mexican currency, and on July 25 of that year a new monetary law was passed. This provided among other things that gold should cease to be legal tender, and its coinage was suspended. The currency of the country was to consist of bank notes, silver pesos, and fractional currency; the silver peso was to be legal tender to unlimited amounts, but the bank note of "voluntary acceptance."

A further provision of this monetary law was that bank deposits which had been made in gold should be repayable as to 30 per cent in gold and 70 per cent in silver. As silver had depreciated officially by 25 per cent (and in the open market by as much as 34 per cent) as compared with gold, this involved depositors in heavy losses, and precipitated a crisis. Gold disappeared, and the run on the banks took place. Many firms were forced into bankruptcy, and imports, except for necessities, almost ceased.

It was confidently prophesied that the Mexican silver peso would depreciate until it reached its bullion value—about eleven to the dollar, instead of its present value of two. This, however, did not occur—the peso, after sinking to four to one, gradually rose until about the end of September it stood at 2.90; from that date it has fluctuated between 2.50 and 3.

But a fear of a further depreciation led to the hoarding of silver currency. Sufficient bills had not been issued to compensate for this, and a shortage of circulating medium followed. A new law was then passed, providing for the issue of further paper money by the Bank of Mexico against rediscounted first-class commercial paper. This relieved the situation for the time being, and paper money is now circulating freely. There are no obvious signs of further depreciation, the peso remaining at an exchange value of about 3 to 1.

At the present time there is estimated to be from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 of pesos paper money in circulation.

EXTERIOR DEBT

For fifty years after independence, the finances of Mexico were in a state of constant confusion. When borrowings were made abroad, they went to default with depressing regularity. It was only during the long presidency of General Porfirio Diaz that the national credit was put on a sound basis, under the able control of José Limentour as Minister of Finance.

Shortly after the revolutionary outbreaks of 1911, the finances of the country again fell into a state of chaos, and the service of the public debt was suspended in 1914. It was only in 1920, under the presidency of General Alvaro Obregon, that the condition of Mexico's finances seemed to warrant a settlement of the public debt. A commission was formed consisting of representatives of the Government on the one hand and members of the International Committee of Bankers on the other, to effect a compromise. On September 29, 1922, the famous Lamont-De la Huerta plan was approved; this fixed the schedule of obligations of the Mexican Government as follows:—

Mexican Government 5s, 1899	\$ 48,635,000
Mexican Government 4s, 1910	50,949,000
(£6,000,000) Mexican Government 6s, 1913	29,100,000
Total secured debt	\$128,684,000
5% Municipal Loan	6,769,000
Mexican Government 4s, 1904	37,037,000
Caja de Prestamos 4½s.	25,000,000
Total unsecured debt	\$ 68,806,000
Mexican Government 3s, 1886	21,151,000
Mexican Government 5s, 1894	46,455,000
Total interior debt	\$ 67,606,000
National Railways Guaranteed 4s.	50,748,575
Vera Cruz and Pacific 4½s.	7,000,000
National Railways Prior Lien 4½s.	84,804,115
National Railroad Prior Lien 4½s.	23,000,000
National Railroad 4s, 1951	24,740,000
Mexican International Prior Lien 4½s.	5,850,000
Mexican International Prior Lien 4s, 1977	4,206,500
Pan American 5s, 1934	2,003,000
Pan American 5s, 1937	1,484,000
Mexican Central Priority 5%	1,374,000
National Railways Equipment 5s.	1,112,456
National Railways Notes	33,662,131
Tehuantepec Second Mortgage 4½s.	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,750,000
Total railroad debt	\$243,734,777
Total of debt	\$508,830,777

The terms of the agreement were that all claims for interest on the part of bondholders were to be waived up to January 2, 1923. From that date to 1928, interest coupons were to be deposited with a trustee, and were to be paid over a period of forty years. Sinking funds were also to be postponed. Current interest payments were to begin in 1928. Payment was to be guaranteed by oil export taxes, plus 10 per cent of the gross revenue of the railways.

One year's payments were made in 1924, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, after which the Government again defaulted. In 1925 a new agreement was made, under which payments were to be resumed in 1926. The payments were properly provided for from January, 1926, to February, 1928, but were applied to meet certain of the liabilities of 1924 and 1925. No further payment was made.

In July, 1930, a further agreement was entered into, based upon the "capacity to pay." This reduced the principal amount of the direct debt to \$267,000,000 and that of the railways to \$225,000,000. Reductions were also

made in claims for arrears of interest, and the terms of payment extended to forty-five years. Arrangements were made for consolidation of the debts, and guarantees of customs revenue were provided as security.

At the present time, however, the matter remains in abeyance, and the various securities have sunk to merely nominal values.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue of the Mexican Government is derived principally from taxes on imports and exports, excise taxes, and a federal income tax. There are also stamp taxes, all commercial invoices having to bear stamps in proportion to their value. The petroleum and mining industries contribute substantially to the revenue, and 10 per cent of the gross railway revenues are allocated to the National Government for the payment of the service on the exterior debt. The balance is made up of revenue from public services, national properties, and a number of other items of minor importance.

The total of these taxes has increased considerably during the past few years, and now approximates 300,000,000 pesos per annum—about \$150,000,000 Canadian currency. This represents a burden of a little under \$10 per head of the population, and may be compared with about \$30 per head in Canada. The average earning capacity of the Mexican is, however, much below that of the Canadian, and it is probable that the Mexican pays, in proportion to his resources, as much as the nationals of other countries.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the Mexican Government have been as follows for the years shown:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Pesos	
1901-2	66,774	63,081
1905-6	102,753	79,467
1910-11	111,142	100,914
1918	111,182	109,717
1920	238,243	237,054
1924	268,674	251,121
1926	312,018	324,938
1928	310,738	287,244
1929	322,324	275,541
1930	288,863	279,122

The receipts for the year 1930 together with the estimated revenue for 1932 follow:—

	1930	1932
	Thousands of Pesos	
Import taxes	101,853	53,150
Export taxes	9,480	3,600
Taxes on industry	44,981	54,850
Income tax	16,422	13,500
Taxes on capital	2,711	900
Stamp tax	35,374	29,500
Migration	191	125
Natural resources	15,779	13,090
10 per cent on railway earnings	6,864	4,750
Public services	26,108	22,462
Sundries	29,100	17,147
Total	288,863	213,074

The estimated expenditure in 1932 is 222,485,000 pesos. A decrease in revenue of 26 per cent is anticipated as compared with 1930, and of 34 per cent as compared with 1929. In this respect it appears that Mexico is closely paralleling the experience of the rest of the world so far as the present depressed conditions of industry and foreign trade are concerned. The estimated decrease in customs revenue, as compared with 1930, is particularly noticeable.

MARKET FOR USED SILK STOCKINGS IN JAPAN

A. KEITH DOULL, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, April 7, 1932.—There is a steady demand in Japan for used pure silk stockings, and buyers will take all that they can get, provided of course that specifications are complied with and that the prices quoted are in fair proportion to the price of raw pure silk. Although no statistics are available of the imports of used silk stockings, it is estimated that about 500 tons are imported annually, although in good years the amount might be double this figure. The principal source of supply is the United States, although small quantities have been imported from the United Kingdom and France. Supplies from the United States have been limited of late, due principally to the lack of better-quality stockings coincident with the move for economy in that country.

These discarded stockings are manufactured by the Japanese mills into silk thread, which is fabricated into a silk crepe used for making ladies' cheap kimonos. The crepes thus manufactured are known as "Omeshi" and "Kabeori," and various other names differing according to the weave. Inasmuch as these used stockings are imported for their real silk content, cotton toes, heels and tops are useless. Artificial silk stockings are equally useless and should not be included in shipments. However, the whole stocking is always shipped and artificial silk stockings naturally get mixed in with the lot. Prices that buyers are willing to pay are therefore relative to the stated percentage of real silk content. Many claims have been made by Japanese purchasers from their suppliers, but insubstantially founded claims can be avoided by dealing with first-class firms with whom this office can put the Canadian exporter in touch.

Most of the Japanese importers of old stockings are located in Kobe, but one or two firms in Tokyo and Yokohama also handle this line.

PRICES

Kobe and Yokohama buyers are at present paying \$50 gold c.i.f. Japanese ports for one-ton (2,000 pounds) lots which are guaranteed to contain between 80 and 90 per cent pure silk. For shipments of not less than 65 per cent pure-silk content, the price paid is approximately \$40 per ton. Prices asked and paid have varied greatly during the last six months due to fluctuations in the yen/dollar exchange. For instance, in February last Japanese firms were paying \$56 and \$45 gold for the two types of shipments mentioned above. Inasmuch as Canadian firms have shipped used stockings to the United States which have eventually been re-exported to Japan, an opportunity would therefore seem to present itself for Canadian firms to deal direct. Of course it is not anticipated that the Canadian supply will be very large. Used stockings are admitted free of duty, and they are usually packed in gunny sacks in varying weights.

METHOD OF RECLAMATION

The following information with regard to reclaiming yarn from used silk stockings may be of interest. The first step is to separate the real silk stockings from those of rayon. The heels, toes and tops which contain cotton are then cut off and the connecting threads of the hose are taken out and the flat pieces are washed and pressed. The pieces are then chemically bleached. The next procedure is to sort the threads according to their weights, pull them out and wind them on spools. They are then rewound and, after hanking, the last stage has been completed.

The cost of following out the above procedure is calculated at between 7.25 yen and 9.50 per kwan, which is between 45 and 65 cents per pound of pure

silk yarn, depending on labour costs. The latter mentioned figure is based on the estimate that one ton of old stockings will produce a minimum of 40 kwan (1 kwan = 8.26733 pounds) in various deniers. One kwan being equal to approximately $8\frac{1}{3}$ pounds, one ton of 50 per cent silk content stockings will produce a minimum of about 333 pounds, which is roughly 15 per cent of the bulk. Twenty per cent of the bulk, or 400 pounds, may be said to be average for a good shipment.

The left-overs from the process of reclaiming pure silk, which are rayon, cotton and mixed pieces, are collected and sold at the following prices:—

Rayon Stockings (less tops, heels, toes).—\$10 per ton.

Cotton.—All cotton pieces are turned into waste and sold at \$30 per ton. The cotton waste is reconditioned and used for many purposes.

Balance.—This consists of rubbish which sometimes has a value of \$1 per ton.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1932

A. KEITH DOULL, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, April 6, 1932.—According to figures just issued by the Ministry of Finance, Japan's visible foreign trade for the first three months of the present year resulted in an unfavourable trade balance of 159,002,000 yen, a gain of 122,080,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Exports for the period amounted to 251,688,000 yen as against 293,428,000 yen in 1931, and imports to 410,690,000 yen as against 330,350,000 yen for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total volume of trade amounted to 662,378,000 yen in contrast to 623,778,000 yen for the year previously.

The excess of imports for the month of March amounted to 65,529,000 yen, an increase of 33,779,000 yen over March, 1931. Exports were valued at 100,974,000 yen, an increase of 4,759,000 yen, and imports at 166,503,000 yen, a gain of 38,538,000 yen. The increase in the March exports was thus wiped out by the heavy increase in imports.

Chief among the imports into Japan which account for such a large increase during the period under review was raw cotton, which increased by 58,075,000 yen over last year. Large orders for cotton were placed by Japanese buyers shortly before and immediately after the gold embargo became effective; further declines in the value of the yen were anticipated, and imports amounting to almost 45 per cent of the yearly consumption brought in. Rumours of a threatened American boycott also stimulated purchases. Oil, wheat, iron—in fact all principal imports—showed substantial increases.

Practically all the chief exports of Japan showed decreases for the first quarter of 1932 as compared with that of 1931. Cotton yarn and canned provisions were the only exports to show a fair increase; flour and rayon textiles showed a slight increase. Despite the fall in exchange, raw silk exports declined by 2 per cent in quantity and by 7,304,000 yen in value as compared with the three-month period of 1931. This is not alone due to the depression in the United States silk industry, but also to American purchasers awaiting further declines in exchange before placing their orders.

A summary of Japan's exports and imports for the first quarter of 1932 and for the month of March follows:—

Exports of Japan, January to March

	Mar., 1932	Jan.-Mar., 1932	Compared with Jan.-Mar., 1931
	Figures in 1,000 Yen		
Rice and bran	49	138	— 4,207
Wheat flour	1,640	3,159	+ 87
Tea	250	1,204	— 8
Marine products	520	1,156	— 1,500
Refined sugar	1,691	3,109	— 1,627
Canned provisions	520	1,156	+ 1,500
Cotton yarn	1,503	3,443	+ 1,776
Waste silk and floss silk	110	291	— 1,049
Raw silk	24,686	77,979	— 7,304
Silk textiles	3,705	8,691	— 2,194
Cotton textiles	20,442	45,071	— 11,488
Rayon textiles	4,163	9,799	+ 278
Hosiery	1,821	4,049	— 1,923
Hats	936	2,728	— 165
Paper	1,273	2,513	— 2,890
Coal	930	2,700	— 963
Porcelain	1,593	3,485	— 935
Glass and ware	737	1,565	— 412
Metal ware	747	1,651	— 841
Machinery	647	1,651	— 841
Lumber	692	1,915	— 545
Strawbraid	258	699	+ 98
Toys	912	2,107	— 115
Others	29,218	67,288	— 6,386

Imports

	Mar., 1932	Jan.-Mar., 1932	Compared with Jan.-Mar., 1931
	Figures in 1,000 Yen		
Rice and bran	1,087	2,664	+ 1,348
Wheat	6,221	14,620	+ 4,066
Beans	5,182	15,231	+ 3,771
Sugar	272	1,338	— 3,826
Heavy oil and crude oil	3,763	15,936	+ 6,867
Gutta percha	1,432	4,713	+ 1,317
Ammonium sulphate	838	4,728	+ 2,256
Raw cotton	72,154	152,650	+ 58,075
Hemp	1,590	3,384	+ 595
Wool	9,512	25,785	+ 2,303
Woollen yarn	407	1,586	— 652
Woollen textiles	694	4,153	+ 228
Coal	2,842	7,507	— 685
Ores	752	2,423	— 1,006
Iron	6,081	15,284	+ 4,234
Automobiles and parts	1,486	4,392	+ 896
Machinery	4,959	12,182	— 2,121
Lumber	2,360	7,433	+ 660
Bean cake	5,622	16,185	+ 2,760
Others	37,106	96,488	— 851

Complete figures showing countries of origin of imports and countries to which goods were exported will not be available until next month.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT**SPORTS REQUISITES AND TOYS**

With reference to the notice published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1454 (December 12, 1931), the Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act have now issued a report recommending that certain imported requisites for sports and games, and also toys of a kind which are ordinarily sold to be used by children as playthings, whether or not they may also be capable of other uses, shall bear an indication of origin on exposure for sale in the United Kingdom.

LUMBER TRADE IN ARGENTINA: ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

HARRIS W. BRIGHTON, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, March 21, 1932.—The forests of Argentina are a valuable natural resource, but they are chiefly of hardwoods. Roughly eight times the quantity of lumber produced from the native forests is imported into the country to meet domestic requirements. The forests are located in the vicinity of the borders of Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia and are locally referred to as the "Chaco." Besides this area, there is another district in the south, situated in the western part of Patagonia along the Chilean border. Here there are considerable quantities of beech and oak; cedar and larch are also available in smaller quantities.

Logging in the northwestern or hardwood districts of the Chaco is costly and difficult, and transportation rates are high; these are all reflected in the selling price of the timber. The southern woods, due to the lack of transportation facilities, are only utilized locally, and are not a factor in the principal markets of Argentina, which are, in order of importance, Buenos Aires (principally), Rosario, La Plata, Bahia Blanca, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Parana, Zarate, Concordia, and Campana.

As stated above, Buenos Aires is the principal market for lumber in Argentina, and boats arrive daily from South, Central, and North America, Europe, Australia, and Japan to discharge their cargoes. Paraguay is the leading South American exporter to Argentina, followed by Brazil and Chile. The United States supplies the bulk of the lumber received from North America, while Yugoslavia, Russia, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia furnish the major cargoes from the Continent.

In the past Argentina has purchased some of her requirements of lumber from Canada, but in recent years the quantities have never been important and the trade has been spasmodic. One of the primary reasons has been, and still is, lack of shipping facilities. Except for white pine, the varieties which Argentina is particularly interested in—spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and plywood—are obtainable on the West Coast, and regular services are not available. It is true that some lines operate from the West Coast of Canada to Buenos Aires, but these steamers sail from United States ports and call only at Vancouver or other British Columbian ports on an assurance of a definite amount of tonnage. The boats that are suitable for the lumber trade are as a rule not interested in Canadian shipments, as they are contracted for by Oregon or Washington shippers. As the trade seldom warrants cargo lots, special chartering is not feasible. Another difficulty has been the sizes in demand. These are in many instances of such a nature that the Canadian mills have not been interested—for example, the preponderance of 1 by 3, 2 by 3, and 3 by 3 which is contained in all specifications—as they have found markets waiting elsewhere for the dimensions they are accustomed to cutting, and the prevailing prices have not been sufficiently attractive for the mills to change or attempt seriously to cater to Argentina requirements. Subject to these qualifications, there is an opening in Argentina for Canadian lumber, and one to which Canadian mills who are interested in export trade should devote some attention.

VARIETIES

Pitch pine has for years been very popular in this market, but it is the opinion of the trade that as the supply is steadily diminishing other woods will be more and more employed to replace it.

Douglas fir especially has an opening here, as it is fairly well known and is gaining in favour. Care should be taken to see that it is accurately manu-

factured, properly seasoned, and correctly measured. The demand is for cheap wood. With the increase in the use of reinforced concrete construction, a great amount of cheap lumber is necessary for use as cement forms, scaffolding, etc. Light, strong lumber of about 10 inches in width and in lengths up to from 25 to 30 feet would find a ready market, and in this connection possibly western hemlock might be utilized. Due advantage should be taken now of this position and efforts made to gain a real footing.

IMPORTS

The following table gives the principal varieties imported, as well as the quantities supplied by the leading exporting countries to Argentina and the total amount imported for the year 1930. It should be pointed out, however, that the imports for 1930 were less than for 1929, and it is expected that when the figures for 1931 are issued a decided reduction in imports will be apparent, as, especially during the last six months of the year, construction work other than what was absolutely essential was discontinued. This is very noticeable in Buenos Aires at the present time; many large buildings had only the skeletons completed when operations were suspended:—

Variety	Leading Country	Quantity Sq. Metres	Total Imports Sq. Metres
Cedar logs	Paraguay	956,538	1,417,126
South American white pine unplanned ..	Brazil	4,611,221	4,894,006
Spruce pine unplanned	United States	4,243,178	12,546,527
Pitch pine unplanned	United States	13,226,469	13,271,487
White pine unplanned	Russia	413,196	666,217
Oak, ash or beech unplanned	Yugoslavia	104,965	127,931
Oak, ash or beech timber	United States	845,195	1,227,251

The principal imports of lumber at present are of scantlings and inch boards. Owing to the very strict fire regulations governing the construction of buildings in Buenos Aires particularly, the use of large timber is rapidly diminishing, as this type of construction is now being largely replaced by reinforced concrete. The following are the more important items as listed in the Argentine Government import figures for 1930 (the latest year figures available). (The figures are in Argentine gold pesos: one Argentine gold peso equals 96 cents Canadian at par rate of exchange.) It will be noted that the lumber is undressed. Sales of planed boards would be almost impossible on account of the higher rate of duty which would become effective.

Planks and boards, unplanned, \$4,391,285, of which the United States was the largest shipper and is credited with \$1,485,113; Canada with \$25,358. Duty: 27 per cent (including surtaxes) on official value of 56 centavos gold per square metre.

Pitch pine, unplanned, \$5,308,595. The United States is credited with \$5,290,588 and Canada with \$5,223. The duty is 27 per cent (including surtaxes) on an official value of 64 centavos gold per square metre.

White pine, unplanned, was received to the value of \$333,108, of which Russia shipped \$206,598. For duty purposes it is valued at 80 centavos gold per square metre on which a duty of 27 per cent (including surtaxes) is levied.

Plywood.—Russia again was the chief source of supply to the extent of \$168,094 out of a total from all countries of \$610,463. For duty purposes it is valued at from 8 to 30 centavos per square metre and is assessed 42 per cent (including surtaxes).

During recent years imports of lumber from the Balkans and Northern Continental countries have been steadily increasing. They are, however, hampered as compared to Canada in that they have practically only short lengths, but they have a great advantage in freight rates. A "standard" measurement of 1,980 feet from this region is assessed only about one-third of what a shipper is levied on for 1,000 feet from the West Coast. This provides an advantage in price which alone is difficult to compete with.

SUPPLIES FROM RUSSIA

Russian shipments have during the last two and a half years upset this market considerably. Though they did not maintain deliveries as promised at

the time orders were taken, the fact that they unloaded a cargo of 3,000,000 feet in February of this year and another cargo of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet in June shows that they are a factor to be reckoned with in this market in the future. Their prices for spruce and what they term "redwood" (a spruce pine with a reddish tinge) are consistently less than northern continental countries. Central European countries like Yugoslavia have met these prices, but the others have not attempted it. Russia cannot, however, deliver 12-inch lumber, so that those who can need not fear Russian competition for this size.

COMMISSION

The usual commission allowed in this market is 4 per cent of the f.o.b. value, except in plywood, in which it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Terms usually requested are ninety days' sight, though some shipments arrive cash against documents.

SPECIFICATIONS

Shipments are composed, on the average, of the following percentages of the sizes specified. These naturally vary according to special requirements, but are a fair average of the shipments arriving in Buenos Aires:—

Douglas Fir.—10 per cent, 1 by 3; 10 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 3; 15 per cent, 1 by 6; 5 per cent, 1 by 12; 2 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; 3 per cent, 2 by 12; 20 per cent, 2 by 3; 20 per cent, 3 by 3; 10 per cent, 3 by 4; 5 per cent, 3 by 6.

Spruce.—20 per cent, 1 by 6; 10 per cent, 1 by 12; 2 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; 3 per cent, 2 by 12. Other sizes as for fir.

White Pine.—One-third each of 1 by 12, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, 2 by 12. Lengths in this class are from 12 to 16 feet and grades specified usually are 5, 7, and 8.

Western Hemlock: No. 2 Clear and Better.—65 per cent, 1 by 3 to 1 by 10, equal proportions in width; 25 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 10, equal proportions in width; 10 per cent, 1 by 12, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, 2 by 12, equal proportions in thickness.

Plywood: Quality "B".—Mostly sizes 48 by 84 inches, in thicknesses of $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and 1 inch.

TELEPHONE POLES

Telephone poles imported for 1930 amounted to 229,671. Of these, 173,688, mostly creosoted, were brought in from Germany, and 39,272 from the United States.

The railways are importing few poles now, using old steel rails in their stead. The principal users are the telephone and electric companies, but as they are foreign-controlled their requirements in this line, as in other items, are purchased through their head offices abroad.

INSPECTION

An inspection certificate is necessary on all shipments—that furnished by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

MEASUREMENTS

The metric system is the standard basis of measurement in Argentina. The square metre (10.76 square feet), 25 millimetres (practically 1 inch) thick, is the common unit.

Imported lumber, however, is usually invoiced according to the system of measurement common in the country of origin. Shipments from Canada and the United States are billed in board feet; those from the northern part of Europe usually as "standards" (1,980 board feet).

PROSPECTS IN URUGUAY

Although this report deals with the lumber trade of Argentina, Uruguay is also important; the per capita consumption is greater than in Argentina. Montevideo, Paysandu, and Salto, the principal markets, are all situated on water routes affording discharge direct. The forests of Uruguay are unimportant. There are a few mills in the northeastern part near the Brazilian

border, but the cost of production is very high. For the most part the country is a rolling plain with few trees except those planted by settlers, who are in the main Spanish, German, and Italian.

TRADE SITUATION

Importers at the present time are not greatly interested except for definite commitments, and these are limited. The decline in construction, coupled with the increase in customs duties, has reduced trading to a minimum. These factors have also given a stimulus to the use of larger quantities of the native woods in many cases for purposes for which they are totally unsuited; and again, they have led to an increased consumption of South American pine, which comes largely from Brazil and enjoys a lower rate of duty. However, this situation should change very quickly with an improvement in general world conditions, and as stocks are low due to the fact that no replacements are being made, buying should be brisk when the peso improves.

In order to take full advantage of the opportunity when it presents itself some spade work should be done now. If Canadian lumber exporters could come to an arrangement between themselves with a view to sending an expert to Argentina, the ground would be prepared in advance. This representative would require to have complete data as to what Canadian mills are prepared to do in order effectively to enter this market, and he must know how Canadian woods compare with woods of other countries for certain specified purposes. In a word, it is essential that he have a complete technical knowledge of his subject and at the same time be in a position to close contracts. Such an expert making the trip to Argentina could complete the circuit by either coming down or returning via the West Coast. This office, and the others located in South America, could materially assist him by introducing him to the trade and could facilitate his covering the territory speedily and effectively.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

United Kingdom Tariff on Rough Lumber

With reference to the notice in last week's issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, page 725, concerning tariff changes in Great Britain, particularly the new rate on builders' woodwork and other wood manufactures, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's office in London cables that the duty on rough sawn lumber of foreign origin is 10 per cent ad valorem as established by the Import Duties Act, which went into force on March 1. It is to be noted, however, that this Act under Section 11 provides for duty-free entry of goods used for the building, repairing, or refitting of ships when consigned direct to a registered shipbuilding yard, and also that wooden pit-props are included in the list of goods exempt from duty under the Act.

Restriction of Importation of Muskrats into the United Kingdom

Under the Destructive Imported Animals Act an order has just been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture prohibiting as from May 1 the importation of muskrats into Great Britain, except under licence. Such licence may be granted by the Ministries of Agriculture of England or Scotland, upon application. Prominent features of these regulations are insistence in all cases that muskrats can only be imported in metal cages of an approved type, and subsequently housed in specially constructed pens, according to specification given, which will effectually prevent the escape of the muskrats. The holder of the licence is also compelled to keep a statistical record of births and deaths of muskrats to be available at all times to the Ministries of Agriculture of England and Scotland, and moreover permit their officials entry into his land and premises for purposes of inspection.

Jamaican Package Tax Law

Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, writes under date April 19, 1932, that a law to impose a tax on packages imported into Jamaica was assented to by the Governor of Jamaica on April 7, 1932. This law provides for a tax of 1s. on every package brought into the island for island use, with certain exceptions, as set forth in the following schedule. This law is to remain in operation until and including March 31, 1933.

On every package	1s. 0d.
Kerosene oil	Free
Condensed milk	Free
Flour, per 98 pounds	0s. 6d.
Lumber, on every 1,000 feet, or less quantity, superficial measurement	2s. 0d.
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number	1s. 0d.
Iron, unmanufactured	Free
Coal	Free
Bricks, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	2s. 0d.
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description (per cwt.)	1s. 0d.
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow-ware, not being packed in pack- ages (per cwt.)	1s. 0d.
Oars and hand spikes (per dozen)	1s. 0d.
Paint for every 112 pounds or part thereof	1s. 0d.
Gasolene in containers, per 50 gallons or less	0s. 6d.
Gasolene in bulk, per 50 gallons	0s. 6d.
Salt	Free
Spades, shovels and forks	Free
Cutlasses	Free
Factory and also agricultural machinery which, in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving, economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free

British Guiana Increased Import Tax

Mr. W. F. Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, writes under date April 19, 1932, that on April 14 the Government of British Guiana increased the temporary import tax on the c.i.f. value of all imported goods, with the exception of goods imported by the Civil and Colonial Governments and goods dutiable under the third schedule of the British Guiana Tariff: i.e., containers of all kinds, fertilizers, insecticides, printing paper, etc., from 1½ per cent to 3 per cent. This ordinance is to continue in force up to and including December 31, 1932.

Potatoes Not Accepted in United States Customs Bonded Warehouses

Attention is directed to United States Treasury Decision No. 45210 of October 24, 1931, the operation of which was deferred for some time, but made effective as from February 5, 1932. The decision states that an investigation disclosed that at some ports potatoes were treated as non-perishable articles and that entries for the warehousing and deposit of such merchandise in a customs bonded warehouse were accepted. The Treasury Department has ruled that potatoes should be treated as perishable merchandise and therefore not entitled to entry for warehousing and deposit in a customs bonded warehouse, as section 557 of the Tariff Act prohibits the storage of perishable articles in such warehouse.

Netherlands Import Restriction on Butter

Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, writes that on April 19 a decree of the Netherlands Government was published putting a quota on the quantity of butter which may be imported into the country for a three-month period from April 1, 1932, to June 30, 1932. During this period 100 per cent of the average quantity which was imported during the same three months in the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 may enter the country.

In 1931 imports of butter were 4,031 metric tons in comparison with exports of 32,958 metric tons. As regards the former figure, 2,547 metric tons were credited to the United Kingdom, 687 metric tons to Germany, and 625 metric tons to Russia.

Peruvian Consular Invoice Fee

Mr. E. J. Leveson, Vice-Consul for Peru in Vancouver, has advised that, effective May 1, 1932, the fee collected by Peruvian consuls for certifying consular invoices is to be 5 per cent ad valorem on shipments by freight and 3 per cent ad valorem for parcel post shipments. Previously the fees were 3 per cent and 1 per cent ad valorem respectively. In addition to the fee collected by the consul, there was a further consular invoice fee of 2 per cent ad valorem plus 20 per cent of this amount collected at the Peruvian port of entry. No advice has been received that this portion of the fee has been changed.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 2

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending May 2, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending April 25, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending April 25	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 2	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1571	\$.1577	7
Belgium	Belga	.1559	.1566	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0081	.0081	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0329	.0331	5
Denmark	Krone	.2269	.2245	5
Finland	Markka	.0200	.0201	6½
France	Franc	.0438	.0440	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2645	.2657	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.0884	4.0896	3
Greece	Drachma	.0143	.0100	12
Holland	Guilder	.4507	.4523	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.1946	.1954	6
Italy	Lira	.0573	.0576	6
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0199	.0200	7½
Norway	Krone	.2047	.2076	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0389	.0390	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0066	7
Spain	Peseta	.0869	.0882	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2041	.2053	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2162	.2168	2
United States	Dollar	1.1150	1.1162	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2802	.2902	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0778	.0809	—
Chile	Peso	.1346	.1350	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0680	1.0716	6
Mexico	Peso	.3729	.3520	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3122	.3125	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1784	.1953	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5156	.5162	—
Cuba	Peso	1.11412	1.1153	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2676	.2612	—
India	Ruppee	.3149	.3181	5
Japan	Yen	.3607	.3650	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4499	.4504	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3512	.3415	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4933	.4799	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8752	.7981	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1979	4.1412	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8752	.7981	—
Martinique	Franc	.0439	.0440	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0439	.0440	—
Australia	Pound	3.2797	3.2732	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.2026	4.1944	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHTAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Foodstuffs

278. **FOODSTUFFS; RAW MATERIALS.**—A firm of agents in Tallinn (Reval), Esthonia, desire to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of foodstuffs and raw products suitable for sale in the Esthonian market.

279. **APPLE WASTE.**—A Bristol house would be glad to receive offers of dried apple waste and/or dried apple pomace from Canadian exporters. Quotations c.i.f. Bristol (Avonmouth).

280. **CANNED FISH.**—A firm of agents in Antwerp, Belgium, would like to represent Canadian exporters of low-grade canned salmon, crab and pilchards, etc.

281. **CEREALS, FEEDING STUFFS, ETC.**—A London firm wish to secure the representation of Canadian exporters of the following: barley, middlings, pollards, and bran.

282. **ALFALFA MEAL.**—A London firm are open to represent Canadian exporters of alfalfa meal and, in this connection, would like to receive samples and lowest prices c.i.f. London and other United Kingdom ports.

Miscellaneous

283. **FISH MEAL.**—An agent in Hamburg, Germany, wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of fish meal.

284 and 285. **CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.**—Two firms of agents in Copenhagen wish to represent Canadian exporters of chemicals and drugs.

286. **ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPARATUS.**—An agent in Budapest, Hungary, wishes to receive quotations f.o.b. Hamburg, Germany, and Trieste, Italy, and c.i.f. Zurich, Switzerland, on electric washing machines and electric household articles in general.

287. **TENNIS EQUIPMENT.**—A firm in Budapest, Hungary, desire to receive quotations on tennis equipment such as shoes, rackets, balls, etc.

288. **ASH HANDLES.**—A Midland firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of hay fork, hoe, manure fork and rake handles, stems, etc. Particulars desired of Canadian offerings with prices c.i.f. United Kingdom port, preferably in sterling.

289. **AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.**—An automobile accessory house in Brisbane would like to purchase electrical automotive accessories, including cutouts, ammeters, distributor parts, etc.

290. **LEATHER.**—Representative in Milan is desirous of importing direct, patent leather, cow leather, black and coloured kid.

291. **HOGSKINS.**—A firm of leather importers in Copenhagen wish to establish connection with Canadian exporter of peccary and carpinchio hogskins, tanned and coloured, for gloves.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Bedford, May 13 and June 11; Duchess of York, May 20 and June 17; Duchess of Richmond, May 27; Duchess of Atholl, June 3—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, May 28; Doric, June 11—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, May 12 and June 13.

To London.—Beaverford, May 13 and June 17; Beaverburn, May 20; Beaverdale, May 27; Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverhill, June 10—all Canadian Pacific; Port Curtis, May 13; Ausonia, May 20 and June 17; Alaunia, May 27; Aurania, June 3; Ascania, June 10—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, May 12 and June 16; Manchester Citizen, May 19; Manchester Producer, May 26; Manchester Division, June 2; Manchester Brigade, June 9—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, May 21; Salacia, June 4—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, June 18.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, May 12 and June 8; Montclare, May 26—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Letitia, May 20 and June 17; Athenia, June 3—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairndhu (calls at Leith only), May 14; Cairnross, May 20; Cairnesk, June 3; Cairnglen, June 17—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnross, May 20; Cairnglen, June 17—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairndhu, Cairn-Thomson Line, May 14.

To Belfast.—Melmore Head, May 14; Torr Head, May 29—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Melmore Head, May 14; Kenbane Head, May 27—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, May 13 and June 17; Beaverburn, May 20; Beaverdale, May 27; Beaverhill, June 10—all Canadian Pacific; Brant County, May 14; Lista, May 26; Grey County, June 10—all County Line.

To Havre.—Lista, May 20; Grey County, June 10—both County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Kings County, May 14; Evanger, May 27; Hada County, June 11—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montcalm, May 12; Montclare, May 26; Beaverbrae, June 3—all Canadian Pacific; Bochum, May 11; Murla, May 25; Remscheid, June 8—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valleluca, May 10; Valfiorita, May 17; Vallarsa, June 12—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Ivar, May 12; Svanhild, May 21; Gorm, June 5—all Scandinavian-American Line; Korsholm, May 21; Vasaholm, June 3—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Reinunga, Newfoundland-Canada SS., May 13 and 27; Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 21 and June 4.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, May 9 and 23; New Northland, May 18 and June 1—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, May 20; Chomedy, June 3; Colborne, June 17—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda, Nassau, Bahamas, Kingston, Jamaica, and Belize, British Honduras.—Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), May 13 and June 10; Lady Rodney, May 19 and June 16; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 27; Lady Somers, June 2—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, May 13; Marie Horn, May 28; a steamer, June 12—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Maud, May 12; Childar, June 18—both Canadian-South American Line; Clan Grant, May 14; a steamer, June 16—both Houston Line.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Grangepark, Elder Dempster Line, May 25.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander, Canadian National, May 28.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Leader, May 17; Canadian Highlander, May 28 (also calls at Bluff); Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25—all Canadian National.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Adriatic, White Star Line, May 16; Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line.

To London.—Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16; London Corporation, Furness Line, May 31.

To Antwerp.—Pennland, May 22; Westernland, June 5—both White Star Line.

To Gothenburg.—Kungsholm, May 12; Drottningholm, May 24; Gripsholm, May 30—all Swedish-American Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Nerissa, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 17 and 31 and June 14 and 28; Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, May 13 and 27.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, May 10 and June 12; Lady Hawkins, May 17; Lady Drake, May 31—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, May 11 and June 8; Andalusia, (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), May 25 and June 22—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, May 18; Marie Horn, June 2—both Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart, May 16 and June 13; Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 30—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, May 10 and June 21; Cornwallis, May 24; Chomedy, June 7—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Christiania, May 18; Kabinga, June 28 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports)—both American and Indian SS.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, May 18; Lady Nelson, June 12—both Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 14 (also calls at Belize) and 28; Harboe Jensen, May 21 and June 4 (also calls at Belize)—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, May 14 and June 11; Empress of Britain, May 29 and June 16—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—Neptunian, Canadian Transport Co., May 12; Cape Verde, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 20.

To Chatham, England.—Silkworth, Canadian Transport Co., May 10.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, Fred Olson Line, about May 17.

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, B. W. Greer & Son, May 18.

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Gracia, May 10; Cortona, May 25—both Balfour, Guthrie & Co..

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Papeete, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Waikawa, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, May 5.

To Japanese Ports.—Ryoyo Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., May 13.

To Shanghai.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., May 15.

To South American Ports.—Cuzco, C. Gardner Johnston, May 18.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, May 24; Protesilaus, June 21—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, June 2 (also calls at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia, May 21; Empress of Japan, June 5; Empress of Asia, June 18—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, May 25; Niagara, June 22—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Baroe, Silver-Java Pacific Line, June 7.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 1; Golden Cloud, May 17; Golden Coast, June 18—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co. (also call at Lyttelton and Dunedin).

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Tolken, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., May 20.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, May 21; Delftdyk, June 4—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, May 27; George Washington, June 11—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Grove, May 14; Pacific President, June 11—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Washington, May 11; Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Rialto, May 19; Cellina, June 16—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Canada, May 25; Annie Johnson, June 7—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain and Bridgetown.—Silkworth, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., May 14.

To Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos.—Brandanger (also calls at Rio de Janeiro), Westfal-Larsen Co. Line, May 12.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorvet 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

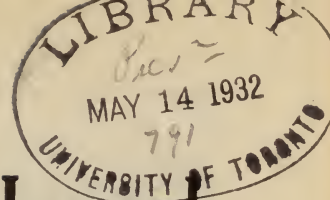
Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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MR. BARRÉ'S ITINERARY IN CANADA

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has arrived in Canada, and will go on tour in the interests of Canadian trade with France.

The following is the first part of his itinerary:—

Montreal May 16 to 19	Calgary June 2
Quebec May 20 and 21	Vancouver June 6 to 15
Montreal May 23 to 26	New Westminster June 16
Ottawa May 27 and 28 (special work)	Victoria June 17 and 18

Canadian firms who wish to be brought in touch with Mr. Barré should communicate, for Montreal, with the Montreal Board of Trade; for Vancouver, with the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; and for the other cities, with the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

GEO. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Netherlands India

Batavia, Java, April 4, 1932.—There is no indication that the first quarter of 1932 was any better commercially than that period of 1931. In Netherlands India a great deficit still faces the Government, and considerably increased taxation faces the public. The price of produce remains low with no signs of improvement. The sugar and rubber industries and the tea estates are the chief sufferers.

SUGAR

In recent weeks there has been considerable misgiving on the part of some signatories to the Chadbourne sugar restriction scheme, each one believing that the other would not do its share. An agreement that has been reached with Cuba restricting the tonnage assigned to that country gives assurance that the sugar restriction scheme will be carried through.

Sugar growers in Java under the Chadbourne restriction scheme have scheduled for a restriction for 1933 from the normal crop of 2,981,047 tons to 1,496,035 tons. As the planting season is approaching, this figure is not likely to be altered.

Of the 179 sugar mills operating last year, at least 79 will not plant any sugar during 1932, or else planting will be restricted to the barest minimum in order to have sufficient to help out affiliated factories. The effect on the country as the result of the closing of nearly 35 per cent of Java's sugar factories can hardly be overestimated. Hundreds of thousands of natives with their families who are dependent on the sugar plantations will either be out of work or have to revert to the growing of rice for their own use. East Java will be the most seriously affected. Soerabaya and Semarang are the two great shipping ports for sugar. As a result of sugar restriction and the closing down of these factories, many engineering import firms are in difficulties.

To add to these troubles China, which is a large market for Java sugar, is involved with Japan. The customs tariff in that country has been doubled—a measure that will undoubtedly restrict importations.

RUBBER

The rubber situation for the first three months of 1932 was extremely unsettled owing to the constantly recurring rumours of restriction. Since the end of the year rubber has gradually fallen in price until it is now quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents (Canadian) per pound; at one time it reached a high of \$1 per pound. Many small estates have endeavoured to keep going, hoping against hope that if restrictions were enforced the higher price obtained would enable them to survive. With all hope of restriction abandoned, estates throughout British Malaya and Netherlands India are closing daily. Only the largest and the strongest financially can survive, and reap the benefit, if any, that may accrue in years to come. With rubber at its present price, there is no question of any estate, no matter how favourably situated, being able to produce at anything but a loss. It is stated that rubber has reached a price where it is impossible for even the native to collect sufficient latex to supply him with a living. Many estates will endeavour to turn to other crops, but as the price of all local produce is at an extremely low level, and furthermore because many estates have already used up their reserves, even this will be difficult. There is probably at the present time sufficient rubber stocks on hand to supply world consumption for a year even if no more latex is produced within that period.

Rubber restriction fell through chiefly because the industry itself could not agree on the means of restriction. Over a hundred restriction schemes have been proposed at one time or another but none has proved feasible. In the last conversations, the governments of Netherlands India and Great Britain were willing to consider a scheme of restriction if the industry could agree among themselves as to the best means to be adopted. This proved impossible. The great stumbling block, and one which has so far proved insurmountable, is the native production in Sumatra, where no one has been able to estimate the acreage devoted to rubber. It is even more impossible to tell what the future output would likely be if the price of rubber were substantially increased; there are no means of controlling the vast latent supply.

Up to the middle of March it was reported that 169 rubber estates in the whole of Netherlands India had entirely stopped tapping. In addition, there are 114 estates which have partially stopped. This means a decrease of

approximately 100,000 acres, which is 10 per cent of the tapable area as at December 31, 1931. To counteract this reduction of output, however, at least 70 estates have followed since 1929 a much heavier tapping policy in an effort to make up for lower prices. Since it was officially announced that all hope of rubber restriction had been abandoned, the number of estates actually closed will probably have increased by 50 per cent.

TEA

The tea situation in Java, like that of sugar and rubber, is serious. In conjunction with Ceylon, restriction was abandoned some time ago, but further rumours of restriction are heard. Ceylon tea, due to depreciated currency, is in a very favourable position. Netherlands India tea circles are also awaiting the outcome of the United Kingdom budget in anticipation of a preferential tariff on British Indian teas, and are advocating the placing of tea on the free list by Holland.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The drop in Netherlands India's exports and imports is alarming. The following figures give an indication of the steady decline since 1928 in the five main export commodities upon which the prosperity of the country depends:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
	In Millions of Guilders			
Sugar	375.6	311.6	254.0	129.3
Rubber	278.7	233.8	172.5	82.9
Coffee	81.4	69.5	35.6	24.0
Tea	98.2	86.0	69.6	59.9
Tobacco	89.5	85.8	90.0	88.0
Total	923.4	786.7	621.7	284.1

In the short period of three years the total proceeds from the five most important industries in Netherlands India have dropped by roughly \$255,000,000 or 70 per cent.

Figures available for Java for the first quarter of 1932 indicate a further decline in imports and exports. Imports fell from 108,488,000 florins for the first three months of 1931 to 74,689,000 florins for the corresponding period of 1932. Exports declined from 106,234,000 florins for the same period in 1931 to 77,129,199 florins for the first quarter of 1932. These are preliminary figures, but are sufficiently accurate to indicate the trend.

A feature of the heavy decline in imports and exports over the past three years is that the ratio of one to the other is well maintained. In 1931 imports for the first three months fell by 39 per cent compared with 1929, while exports fell by 44 per cent for the same period. For the first three months of 1932, however, imports declined 58 per cent from 1929, while exports showed an almost similar decline of 59 per cent from the same period in 1929.

Imports from all countries and all commodities are affected by the decline, but imports from Japan especially and in piece goods fell very considerably. The Japanese boycott, although unofficial, is serious, as the following figures prove. Total imports of yarns and piece goods from all countries into Netherlands India fell in January 15 per cent as compared with January, 1931, in quantity, and 42 per cent in value. The decline in value is attributable to the depreciated currencies of various countries as well as to a decline in imports. Imports of piece goods from Japan in January declined 46 per cent in quantity and nearly 60 per cent in value. Imports of piece goods from Holland declined 41 per cent in value and from Great Britain 45 per cent in value. During past years Japan has usually shown an increase even when imports from other countries declined. Imports of all commodities from Japan for the month of January declined 47 per cent in quantity and 59 per cent in value. There is no indication that the present boycott will be relaxed during 1932, and it is stated that it will exist for the whole of 1933 even assuming that present troubles in China

are settled at once. Considerable stocks of Japanese goods intended for Netherlands India are heaped up in Shanghai. What imports of Japanese goods are brought in are handled almost exclusively by Japanese firms. Several importers are carrying large stocks of Japanese piece goods and other articles which were imported in the early part of 1931.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Netherlands India is on the gold standard, and the import trade is passing to countries with a depreciated currency. At the same time, local industry is being gravely affected. The budget remains unbalanced, and more recent estimates of expenditure and receipts place the deficit for 1932 at approximately 150,000,000 florins. It is proposed to reduce this deficit to approximately 110,000,000 florins by means of a 20 per cent excise tax on tobacco and other emergency imposts. Additional measures are being studied by the Economic Commission with a view to still further reducing this deficit.

In addition to the increased customs duties and excise taxes, very considerable increases have taken place in the income tax. This increase is anywhere from 2 to 6 per cent. The gasoline tax has been increased, so that at the present time in Netherlands India it is approximately 18 cents (Canadian) per gallon. The consumption of gasoline has fallen off very considerably during the last eighteen months.

Government construction during 1932 will be reduced to a minimum. It will be confined almost entirely to buildings which have already been started and to the building of a new wireless station. The road-building program has also been drastically curtailed. Only those roads that are practically completed will be finished and one or two roads of primary, political or economic importance will be constructed in Northern and Southern Sumatra and in Borneo.

Railway transportation in Netherlands India, as in other countries of the world, is in a serious position. Receipts for 1931 fell by nearly 20,000,000 guilders compared with the 1930 receipts, and these were considerably lower than those of 1929. This fall in revenue represents a decline in the State railways receipts in Java of 18 per cent and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the revenues of twelve private companies. There is a possibility that several of the private railways will be forced out of business entirely. The economic depression is only partly responsible for this state of affairs. The enormous growth in bus and truck traffic has cut seriously into the receipts of the railways. In an effort to protect the capital investments of these companies, the Government has imposed taxation on the various bus and truck lines to such an extent that in some districts they have stopped operating.

In shipping, dozens of steamers are laid up for want of cargo and the regular round-the-world lines of steamships are also leaving comparatively empty. Furthermore, there is every possibility that the rest of this year will see conditions even worse than they are at present.

The Royal Netherlands India Airways have recently inaugurated a weekly air mail service to Holland in place of the previous fortnightly service. On the other hand, one of the shorter services between Java and Sumatra has been abandoned.

In wireless telephone communication, Java has for some time been in regular contact with countries thousands of miles away. It was not until recently, however, that it was possible to speak to Singapore, which is only thirty hours distant by boat. A regular telephone service between Java and Singapore is now expected, and this will bring the Trade Commissioner's office into much closer touch with importers in Malaya.

There have probably been more factories and industries established in Java within the last three or four years than in the previous ten years. A Japanese

firm now propose to erect the first cotton mill in Java with machinery imported from Japan. Another Japanese company have been incorporated in this country for the working of copper deposits in Central Java. Production is expected to start in October of this year, and the estimated output of copper ore is 300 tons per month, which will be increased eventually to 1,000 tons. Three new breweries are under construction, one of which is almost completed. This will make a total of four new breweries established in Java within the last two years. An aerated water company from Singapore with a factory in East Java have now opened a branch factory in West Java. A well-known drink, which is internationally advertised on the North American Continent, will now be manufactured in West Java.

The Post Office Savings Bank returns present a striking feature in the face of existing circumstances. There has been a favourable balance over withdrawals, and deposits have continued to rise steadily since 1929. The main reason is probably the same as in other countries—that instead of investing money in various enterprises, it is put in the bank.

British Malaya

In British Malaya the finances of the Government are in a better position than those of Netherlands India, but there too it is hard to see how increased taxation can be avoided. With the price of rubber now having touched the lowest figure in history, hundreds of estates are closing. The situation of the tin industry is only slightly better. Meanwhile part of the Malay Peninsula has inaugurated for the first time a British preferential tariff. An Empire Shopping Week is also taking place for the first time in May. A great wave of feeling in favour of Empire preference is sweeping over British Malaya. This is an opportune time for Canadian exporters to secure representation in that country.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports into British Malaya continue to decline. Figures are not available for the first quarter of 1932, but it is estimated that exports will show a decline of 26 per cent compared with the first three months of 1931, and those for that period declined 38 per cent compared with the same period in 1930. The decline in imports for the first quarter of 1932 is estimated at 33 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1931, and for that period there was a decline of 35 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1930. The remainder of 1932 will probably show an even greater decline. Rubber restriction, as mentioned under the section concerning Netherlands India, has been abandoned, and with the closing down of large numbers of estates which is bound to follow, the need for imports will be less than it has been. Thousands of Indian and Chinese coolies have been returned to their native countries. The European personnels on the estates have been disbanded and returned home, so that for the balance of 1932 at least the outlook is dark.

In the struggle for existence the rubber estates in British Malaya will have a decided advantage over those of Netherlands India. So long as the latter country remains on a gold standard basis, Malayan producers will have the advantage of the depreciated currency. This means that for every pound of rubber sold at the present time, everything else being equal, the Java producer will suffer a greater loss than the estate in Malaya. Furthermore, there is no income tax in British Malaya as against a high one in Netherlands India. The estates in the latter country have therefore this additional burden. Moreover, most estate supplies in Netherlands India are now subject to a heavy duty; in British Malaya practically no duty exists. Everything points to the fact that in the present depression British Malayan rubber producers will be able to

withstand the struggle more successfully and to recover more quickly than their competitors in Netherlands India.

Tin, which is the other commodity of primary importance to British Malaya, is making what is generally believed to be a successful struggle under the present restriction scheme. The latest reports are that a further reduction in the tin quota is proposed for 1932. It has been estimated that world stocks at the end of 1932 will be approximately 24,000 tons compared with visible stocks at the end of 1931 of 59,000 tons. However, as in the case of most other industries producing a raw product, no real improvement in price can be looked for until general world conditions are better.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1931

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

Shanghai, April 2, 1932.—The degree to which the value of China's foreign trade was maintained in 1931 is surprising in view of the general world depression existing during the year, plus the grave political and economic disturbances within the country itself.

The following table shows the trade values as compared with 1930. They are given in both Haikwan taels and gold dollars because, while the official customs statistics are given in the former, the latter are necessary to an appreciation of their relation to the returns of western countries. The Haikwan tael figures have been converted to gold dollars at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year between Haikwan taels and U.S. gold dollars. This average was 1 Haikwan tael equals U.S. gold \$0.34.

China's Foreign Trade in 1931 Compared with That in 1930

	Million Haikwan Taels		Inc. or Dec.	
	1930	1931		
Imports	1,310	1,428	+8	per cent
Exports	894	887	-0.06	per cent
Total trade	2,204	2,315	+7	per cent
	Million Gold Dollars		Decrease	
	1930	1931		
Imports	602	485	20	per cent
Exports	411	302	27	per cent
Total trade	1,013	787	22	per cent

Taking the Haikwan tael values first, the amazing fact that both imports and total trade increased and exports but slightly decreased illustrates the extraordinary resiliency of commerce in this territory against adverse conditions. It is true that the increase prevails only because of the decline in silver values (the average value of the Haikwan tael in 1930 was U.S. gold \$0.46 as compared with U.S. gold \$0.34 in 1931), but at the same time its significance should not be overlooked. Silver is the monetary medium of China, and in 1931 the value of the imports, in Maikwan taels, was 1,428 millions, and that for a smaller volume of goods than was represented in the 1,310 millions credited in the previous year.

The gold dollar values give, of course, a very different picture, but even here the decreases are not as large as might have been expected. This will be realized more clearly by reference to the percentage declines of foreign trade in 1931 experienced by Canada and by the other chief trading countries of the world as shown by the following table:—

Percentage Decrease of Trade in Gold Dollars in 1931 from 1930

	Exports	Imports	Average Decline of Imports and Exports
Canada.. . . .	32.7	37.7	35.0
Great Britain.. . . .	31.9	16.6	29.0
United States.. . . .	36.9	31.8	34.0
Germany.. . . .	18.8	35.3	27.0
France	29.0	19.4	24.2
Italy	8.3	33.0	20.6
China	27.0	20.0	23.5

The following table shows the course of China's foreign trade for the past eleven years, in both Haikwan taels and gold dollars, the former being converted to the latter at the average rate of exchange between the gold dollar and Haikwan taels prevailing in each year. It will be noted that in gold dollars both imports and exports and total trade are less than in any of the preceding ten years. On a tael basis imports and total trade are larger than in any previous year, but the export figure is the smallest since 1926. This great disparity is due of course to the widening divergence of the silver and gold currencies.

Total Trade of China (not including Treasure)

In Millions of Haikwan Taels and Millions of Gold Dollars						Adverse Trade Balance
Year	Average Value in Gold \$ of Hk. tael		Imports	Exports	Total	
1921.. . . . .	.76	Hk. taels	906	601	1,507	205
		Gold \$	688	\$457	\$1,145	\$231
1922.. . . . .	.85	Hk. taels	945	655	1,600	290
		Gold \$	784	\$544	\$1,328	\$240
1923.. . . . .	.80	Hk. taels	923	753	1,676	170
		Gold \$	738	\$602	\$1,340	\$136
1924.. . . . .	.81	Hk. taels	1,018	772	1,790	246
		Gold \$	824	\$625	\$1,449	\$199
1925.. . . . .	.84	Hk. taels	948	776	1,724	172
		Gold \$	796	\$651	\$1,447	\$145
1926.. . . . .	.76	Hk. taels	1,124	860	1,988	260
		Gold \$	854	\$657	\$1,571	\$197
1927.. . . . .	.69	Hk. taels	1,013	920	1,933	93
		Gold \$	699	\$635	\$1,334	\$ 64
1928.. . . . .	.74	Hk. taels	1,106	991	2,187	205
		Gold \$	849	\$704	\$1,553	\$145
1929.. . . . .	.64	Hk. taels	1,266	1,015	2,281	251
		Gold \$	810	\$650	\$1,460	\$160
1930.. . . . .	.46	Hk. taels	1,310	894	2,204	416
		Gold \$	602	\$411	\$1,013	\$191
1931.. . . . .	.34	Hk. taels	1,428	887	2,315	541
		Gold \$	485	\$302	\$787	\$183

Imports

General.—The depreciated value of silver and the extremely disturbed political and economic conditions prevailing in China in the year under review might have been expected to discourage imports greatly. The fact that the decrease was only 22 per cent in gold value and that an increase of 7 per cent was actually shown in silver values, was due to the continued decline in world commodity prices and the continued lack of domestic transportation facilities, Chinese consuming industries finding it cheaper a great part of the time to buy foreign commodities such as wheat, cotton, tobacco leaf, etc., than to use domestic supplies whose delivered cost was often greater than that of imported supplies. The *volume* of imports undoubtedly decreased materially, but it is impossible to know to what extent until the more detailed customs statistics are available.

POSITION OF LEADING COUNTRIES

The following table shows in Haikwan taels and gold dollars the position in 1931 of the most important countries exporting to China as compared with their position in the two previous years.

Imports into China from the Principal Countries, 1929-1931

Nearest Million Haikwan Taels and nearest Million Gold Dollars

Country	1929		1930		1931		%
	Hk Tls.	Gold \$	Hk. Tls.	Gold \$	Hk. Tls.	Gold. \$	
Total imports	1,266	810.0	1,310.0	602.0	1,428.0	485.0	....
United States	230	147.0	231.0	106.0	321.0	109.0	22.40
Japan	319	206.0	322.0	148.0	297.0	101.0	20.40
Hongkong	210	134.0	211.0	97.0	193.0	66.0	13.30
Great Britain	119	76.0	107.0	49.0	124.0	42.0	8.60
Germany	67	43.0	68.0	31.0	87.0	30.0	6.00
British India (including Burma)	54	34.0	132.0	60.0	84.0	29.0	5.80
Australia and N. Zealand	6	1.5	7.6	3.5	60.0	20.0	4.10
Netherlands East Indies..	54	34.0	47.0	21.0	58.0	20.0	4.00
Belgium	25	17.0	27.0	12.0	28.0	10.0	1.90
Russia (including Pacific ports and land fron- tiers)	18	12.0	18.0	8.0	23.0	8.0	1.57
France	18	12.0	17.0	8.0	22.6	7.7	1.56
Canada	38	24.0	14.0	6.0	22.3	7.6	1.54
Italy	20	13.0	15.0	7.0	19.5	6.6	1.36
Total	1,172	752.0	1,209.0	553.0	1,340.0	456.0	92.80

There are forty countries whose imports are given separately by the Chinese Maritime Customs but, as shown above, the thirteen listed accounted in 1931 for 93 per cent of the total imports. Japan yielded first place to the United States largely due to the anti-Japanese boycott, which after September seriously curtailed imports of Japanese goods, the importation of which amounted in November, 1931, to only a third the total in July of that year. The increase over 1930 of imports on a silver basis from the United States is striking, amounting to nearly 50 per cent.

The most notable increase, however, is that of Australia, amounting to 800 per cent, giving that country seventh place, whereas in no other year has she ranked within the first thirteen countries exporting to China. This great change is due of course to the discount on Australian funds which set in during 1930 and remained at between 25 and 30 per cent during 1931. Australia in 1931, as in 1930, was Canada's chief competitor in China. This competition was particularly severe in wheat and in sole leather, but had a seriously adverse effect on many other agricultural products, such as butter and canned fruits, as well.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Imports from Canada increased from 14,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1930 to over 22,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1931, or on a gold basis from \$6,000,000 to \$7,600,000, or roughly 50 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. The Dominion's share of the total imports of China rose from 1 per cent in 1930 to 1.54 per cent in 1931. The following table shows the imports from Canada into China during 1931 and the ten preceding years, together with Canada's proportion of the total in each year, and the eleven-year average.

There is considerable discrepancy between the statistics covering Sino-Canadian trade as given by the Chinese Maritime Customs and as given by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. The difficulties causing this are many, but the most important is the fact that much of the trade passes indirectly via the United States, Japan, and Hongkong.

To bring this out clearly, both statistical sources are given in the following table. These are for the fiscal year in one case and for the calendar year in the other, but over an eleven-year period they may be taken as comparable.

It will be noted that the Canadian values are for most years considerably higher, and that they yield an average annual of gold \$12,200,000, or nearly 50 per cent greater than the average of gold \$8,800,000 yielded by the official China figures.

Value of Goods Passing from Canada to China

In Millions of Haikwan Taels and Millions of Gold Dollars

(a) According to Chinese Maritime Customs

Calendar Year	China's Total Imports		China's Imports from Canada		Canada's Percentage
	Hk. Taels	Gold \$	Hk. Taels	Gold \$	
1921..	906	688	12.0	9.0	1.3
1922..	945	784	8.4	7.0	0.9
1923..	923	738	10.3	8.2	1.1
1924..	1,018	824	15.6	12.6	1.5
1925..	948	796	5.2	4.3	0.7
1926..	1,124	854	5.3	4.0	0.5
1927..	1,013	699	4.5	3.1	0.4
1928..	1,196	849	16.0	11.3	1.3
1929..	1,266	810	38.0	24.2	3.0
1930..	1,310	602	13.0	6.0	1.0
1931..	1,428	485	22.3	7.6	1.5
11-year average	1,098	739	13.7	8.8	1.2

(b) According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Fiscal Year	Canada's Total Exports Millions of Gold \$	Canada's Exports to China Millions of Gold \$	China's Percentage
1921	1,210	4.9	0.40
1922	754	1.9	0.30
1923	945	5.1	0.50
1924	1,059	13.0	1.20
1925	1,081	7.8	0.70
1926	1,329	24.4	1.80
1927	1,268	13.5	1.10
1928	1,251	13.4	1.10
1929	1,389	24.2	1.80
1930	1,145	16.5	1.40
1931	817	9.1	1.10
11-year average	1,110	12.2	1.03

(c) Comparison Calendar Years 1930 and 1931

Year	According to Chinese Maritime Customs	According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics
1930..	6.0	8.5
1931..	7.6	7.2

Section (c) above makes possible a comparison of the official Canadian figures for the *calendar* years 1930 and 1931 with the official Chinese customs figures. It will be noted that, according to the latter, Canadian shipments to China increased from 6,000,000 gold dollars in 1930 to 7,600,000 in 1931, or roughly 27 per cent. According to Canadian official figures for the same period, however, shipments decreased from a value of 8,500,000 gold dollars to 7,200,000 gold dollars. The causes of this difference have already been suggested. The two figures are nearly in agreement for the year under review, however.

The total of slightly over 7,000,000 gold dollars is just below the eleven-year average of 8,800,000, and compares not unfavourably with all years except the peak years of 1924, 1928, and 1929, when unusually large shipments of wheat and flour helped to swell the figures.

In section (b) it is worthy of note that, in spite of the small percentage of Canada's total exports represented by shipments to China, there were only nine countries to which the Dominion's exports were greater during the calendar year 1931. Two of these were Empire countries, the United Kingdom and South Africa, and seven were foreign countries.

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, March 31, 1932.—The following is a consolidation of reports on the market for unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom received from Canadian Trade Commissioners in that country and the Irish Free State, and from importers of tobacco.

INCREASING DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The British preference for Empire-grown tobaccos granted in 1919, and amounting to one-sixth of the gross duty, was the first real step in the development of Empire sources of supply for tobacco. This preference was later increased to 2s. 0½d. per pound, and stabilized for a period of ten years.

The immediate result of the preference was a large and rather haphazard growth in production in many of the Dominions and British Protectorates—Canada, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, India, and Cyprus. A proportion of these supplies were unsuitable for use in the United Kingdom, and were not even of the types in demand on that market. In late years, however, there has been a gratifying change, and recent reports from importers were encouraging both as to the quality and the types of tobacco imported from Empire sources of supply.

Clearances of Empire-produced tobaccos for United Kingdom consumption from 1919 to date are as follows:—

	Lbs.	Percentage		Lbs.	Percentage
1919	1,546,278	1.01	1926	19,850,045	13.10
1920	4,756,991	3.20	1927	22,799,081	14.71
1921	6,402,805	4.27	1928	26,633,496	16.62
1922	8,412,028	5.82	1929	28,598,949	17.10
1923	9,788,627	6.95	1930	29,818,163	17.29
1924	11,904,776	8.42	1931	32,781,599	19.15
1925	14,580,807	9.82			

In January, 1932, the clearances of Empire tobaccos totalled 2,660,926 pounds, or 21.45 per cent of the total.

The above figures do not harmonize with the details of the importations of leaf tobacco into the United Kingdom from Empire countries. For example, these give the 1927 imports from Empire sources as amounting to 40,942,102 pounds. The differences noted are, of course, due to the quantities of tobacco in bond and not cleared for consumption.

In order that Canadian exporters may have a clear idea as to the comparative growth or decrease, as the case may be, of receipts from Empire sources of supply, the following figures of imports into the United Kingdom for the years 1927, 1929, and 1931 are given. (In all cases the figures are for leaf tobacco.)

	1927 Lbs.	1929 Lbs.	1931 Lbs.
Cyprus	93,366	398,535	256,214
Union of South Africa	249,064	230,174	114,457
Northern Rhodesia	1,697,214	1,155,883	403,706
Southern Rhodesia	9,250,644	4,020,098	5,826,727
Nyasaland	14,033,665	10,739,171	11,168,288
British India	8,555,211	9,253,028	9,379,852
British North Borneo	1,348,501	735,719	685,185
Canada	5,619,923	5,031,908	6,294,420
Kenya, British West Indian Islands ..	94,514	37,272	121,849
	40,942,102	31,601,788	34,250,698

In the intervening years, 1928 and 1930, imports were 44,230,817 pounds and 35,538,626 pounds respectively.

The above condensed figures were obtained through the courtesy of Messrs. Frank Watson & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool and London.

TOTAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The Statistical Office of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have furnished returns showing the quantities and value of stripped and unstripped unmanufactured tobacco imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1931 (1930 figures from Empire sources of supply in parentheses):—

Stripped

Principal Countries from whence consigned	1931 Lbs.	1930 Lbs.	1931 £	1930 £
Estonia	6,500	.....	840	.....
Netherlands	131,547	(296,321)	13,071	(34,225)
Java	7,341	.....	611	.....
Greece	915	.....	150	.....
United States	39,018,566	(41,980,111)	2,273,869	(3,117,339)
Philippine Islands and Guano	2,574	.....	195	.....
Cuba	44,313	.....	4,165	.....
Brazil	14,618	.....	1,389	.....
Irish Free State	1,157	.....	63	.....
Malta and Gozo	5,450	.....	264	.....
Northern Rhodesia	67,152	(119,504)	3,143	(5,891)
Southern Rhodesia	390,150	(254,751)	20,445	(14,652)
Uganda Protectorate	27,658	.....	1,898	.....
Nyasaland Protectorate	2,098,845	(2,346,054)	113,879	(147,624)
British India	8,261,336	(11,654,807)	273,953	(410,766)
Straits Settlements	7	.....	.....	.....
Australia	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada	741,797	(529,729)	41,560	(31,732)
Jamaica and dependencies	1,447	.....	70	.....
Total from all countries	50,821,426	.....	2,749,566	.....

The 1930 total from all sources amounted to 57,465,526 pounds, with a value of £3,784,458.

Unstripped

Principal Countries from whence consigned	1931 Lbs.	1930 Lbs.	1931 £	1930 £
Soviet Union	28,353	(11,302)	1,350	(900)
Germany	114,521	(167,659)	6,737	(11,190)
Netherlands	525,544	(456,289)	43,616	(47,188)
Sumatra	60,119	.....	9,004	.....
Java	23,156	.....	1,893	.....
Other Dutch possessions in Indian Seas	1,790	.....	270	.....
Belgium	113,078	(246,505)	11,379	(19,956)
Syria	367,961	(400,843)	12,231	(11,682)
Portuguese East Africa	13,319	.....	760	.....
Italy	8,310	.....	841	.....
Austria	33,529	.....	1,345	.....
Greece	394,858	(429,785)	47,884	(65,288)
Turkey European	48,100	.....	2,756	.....
Turkey Asiatic	163,535	(556,710)	13,823	(55,596)
Siberia	12,116	.....	2,798	.....
China	30,431	.....	822	.....
United States	117,683,521	(154,853,645)	6,058,884	(9,242,181)
Philippine Islands and Guano	26,042	.....	1,035	.....
Cuba	60,588	.....	7,716	.....
Brazil	76,441	.....	3,038	.....
Irish Free State	94,697	.....	3,155	.....
Cyprus	251,066	(325,226)	15,784	(18,447)
Union of South Africa	112,655	(41,571)	8,985	(855)
Northern Rhodesia	335,226	(558,990)	18,225	(27,668)
Southern Rhodesia	5,379,890	(3,324,289)	291,767	(215,598)
Kenya	1,034	.....	70	.....
Uganda Protectorate	80,422	.....	4,296	.....
Nyasaland Protectorate	8,963,981	(10,435,886)	514,561	(616,450)
British India	1,078,150	(1,328,567)	30,443	(45,187)
Ceylon and dependencies	8,969	.....	690	.....
State of North Borneo	669,054	(516,630)	83,785	(92,328)
Canada	5,465,447	(3,488,635)	419,026	(246,024)
Jamaica and dependencies	8,386	.....	519	.....
Bulgaria	81,854	.....	6,664	.....
Total from all countries	142,321,943	.....	7,626,699	.....

The 1930 total from all sources amounted to 178,370,187, with a value of £10,828,423.

Some fifty countries contribute to the tobacco market of the United Kingdom, but only the principal sources of supply are shown in the above tables.

As a source of supply for stripped tobacco Canada occupies fourth place, and third place for unstripped, but if the figures for Northern and Southern Rhodesia were combined, the Dominion would be the fourth instead of third source of supply for unstripped. In declared value Canada stands high. For example, the Nyasaland Protectorate's export total of close on 9,000,000 pounds unstripped was valued at just over \$2,100,000; that of Canada, with approximately 5,500,000 pounds, was valued at \$1,760,000 (calculating exchange at \$4.20 to the £).

INDIA

One of the steadiest sources of supply for Empire tobaccos is British India, imports from which average 10,000,000 pounds.

There are over 1,000,000 acres under cultivation, and the production is estimated at approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds. The bulk of the leaf is absorbed on the domestic market, this consisting mainly of dark reddish leaf used for pipe mixtures. There was a drop from 13,051,101 pounds in 1930 to 9,379,852 pounds in 1931.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

During the past year there has been an increased export of stripped leaf from Southern Rhodesia, and a decreased export from Northern Rhodesia. The actual figures in pounds weight are:—

	1930 Lbs.	1931 Lbs.
Southern Rhodesia..	254,751	390,150
Northern Rhodesia..	119,504	67,152

This is the more remarkable as in 1929 they were on an equality as producers with a production of 330,000 pounds each.

The same is true of unstripped leaf, Southern Rhodesia increasing her exports from approximately 3,300,000 pounds in 1930 to 5,379,890 pounds in 1931, Northern Rhodesia shipments falling from 558,000 pounds to 335,000 pounds. It is understood that Southern Rhodesia has steadily improved the quality of her crop, which is superior to that of Northern Rhodesia, the product from the latter approximating that from Nyasaland.

At present Rhodesian bright tobaccos are not equal in quality to those of Canada and the United States. Although the Rhodesian product has a very fine colour, it has not yet been found possible to eliminate a certain peculiarity of flavour. There is a possibility, however, that this difficulty may be overcome. In the meanwhile the Canadian growers have an excellent opportunity to establish their product in a firm position on the British market.

NYASALAND

Dark-fired tobaccos from Nyasaland are doing extremely well; the production and strength are now standardized. On the other hand, production of bright tobaccos is steadily decreasing.

Imports of stripped leaf from Nyasaland into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,591,000 pounds in 1929, 2,346,000 pounds in 1930, and 2,098,000 pounds in 1931. In unstripped, there was also a falling off in the past year. In 1929 imports amounted to just over 8,000,000 pounds, in 1930 the total was 10,435,000 pounds, which decreased in 1931 to 8,963,000 pounds.

CANADA

Bright Flue-cured.—The largest firm of importers of tobacco in the United Kingdom state that "the 1931 crop of Canadian Virginia tobacco is regarded

as the best that has been produced up to now. The crop totalled over 20,000,000 pounds, which left a surplus above domestic requirements and available for export. Owing to the large crop and the general low level of commodity values, prices fell appreciably below those of the 1930 crop, and British manufacturers are definitely taking an increased interest in this growth. Importers claim, however, that prices are still high compared with those for equivalent types of Southern Rhodesian tobacco and state that the question of whether Canadian leaf will play an increasingly important part in the trade of this country must depend to some extent on the ability of Canadian growers to produce their crops at world prices."

Reports from Scotland are very satisfactory for Canadian flue-cured, and it is stated that its smoking qualities are now to be compared with tobacco imported from the United States, large quantities being used amongst some of the large manufacturers for cigarettes, for blending purposes, and for pipe packers. It is to the higher grades that manufacturers look, although in the case of some of the larger producers the medium and lower grades are being used freely as well.

Dark-fired.—The dark-fired market has been greatly reduced on account of this tobacco not being in large demand among English buyers. Nyasaland tobacco has to a certain extent taken its place; the latter has a better colour and retains it better after manufacture, and it is also cheaper.

Canadian dark-fired cannot be relied upon to make good roll wrapper. The quality is very dependent on weather conditions during the growing season, and it meets very low price competition from Nyasaland, and in a lesser degree from Southern Rhodesia. In the South of England sales have fallen off considerably.

Burley.—The Burley market in the United Kingdom has become much smaller and, outside one important combine who do their buying in Canada direct, large sales are not anticipated despite the fact that the crop in Canada in 1931 was excellent and much cheaper than in the past. Every effort is being made to find a market for this tobacco and to induce English manufacturers to again use this type.

Canadian Burley does not compete with tobacco from Nyasaland or Southern Rhodesia, as it is not used in cigarettes. Wrapper quality is not essential as in the case of dark-fired tobacco, and for this reason the standard is not quite so high as in the case of flue-cured and dark-fired types.

ORIGIN OF CANADIAN SUPPLIES

Imports from Canada are almost entirely from the tobacco areas in Western Ontario. Quebec was the first province to send merchantable quantities of tobacco to this market, composed chiefly of cigar and pipe tobaccos, but this trade has almost died out. Efforts to build up a market for cigar binders are being made.

The supply of British Columbia tobacco of export quality is still too small to warrant any extensive test on the English market. Considerable improvement has been made in recent years, however, and both the bright flue-cured and Burley are finding a ready sale on the local market.

PRICES

It is not easy to give the ruling prices of tobacco from the leading sources of supply; so much depends on quality that there must of necessity be a wide price range for each class. American old crop tobaccos actually in warehouse

in Liverpool are much higher in price than the new crop from the States. The range is as follows:—

American Virginia type	6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. (10½c. to 31½c.)
Nyasaland Virginia type	6d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. (10½c. to 28c.)
Rhodesian Bright Virginia type	6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. (10½c. to 33½c.)
Canadian Virginia type	10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. (17½c. to 52½c.)
American Western type	6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. (10½c. to 31½c.)
Nyasaland Western type	10d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. (17½c. to 33½c.)
Rhodesian Western type	10d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. (17½c. to 33½c.)
Canadian Western type	10d. to 2s. 0d. per lb. (17½c. to 42c.)

Exchange calculated at \$4.20 to the £.

Some remarkably low offers have been received this year for Georgia stripped, the average price for American bright tobaccos being around 1s. (21 cents) per pound, and semi-bright 9d. (15½ cents) to 11d. (19½ cents).

In the Western or dark-fired types it is found that Canadian has greatly improved in quality and that prices are more competitive. What used to be offered at around 1s. 10d. (38½ cents) per pound is now available at 1s. 4d. (28 cents); this grade, which is commonly known in England as "Old Shag," is gradually dying out.

Rhodesian prices are fallen considerably owing to over-production.

It is generally agreed that the consumption of Canadian tobacco in Great Britain will increase, but the price is still considered to be high.

PACKING AND MOISTURE

It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the greatest possible care should be taken in the handling and packing of Canadian supplies. One important Scottish firm stress the point that moisture content should be standard, from 11 to 12 per cent moisture for fillers and from 13 to 14 per cent for wrappers.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURED SMOKING MIXTURES AND CIGARETTES

For the first time brands of all-Canadian tobacco for smoking purposes and cigarettes have been introduced on the United Kingdom market and are meeting with a fair measure of success.

The building up of sales of any brand of pipe tobacco is necessarily slow, even with a successful line—slower than in the case of a cigarette which catches the public fancy. Once a brand is established, however, sales are steady, provided the standard is fully maintained.

One all-Canadian brand of tobacco, referred to above, is sold at 11d. per ounce retail, and attractive flat tins of 50 cigarettes are sold at 2s. 3d. (the normal price here for a medium quality cigarette is 2s. 6d. for 50).

IRISH FREE STATE TOBACCO IMPORTS

The figures for the Irish Free State are not contained in the foregoing figures and must of necessity be dealt with separately.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the Irish Free State declined during 1931 by over 1,100,000 pounds from the preceding year, but were greater than in any year since 1922 when the Irish Free State came into being.

Imports during the past year were 11,401,244 pounds valued at £572,461 as compared with 12,563,857 pounds having a value of £770,489 in 1930. During the past few years the imports have remained comparatively steady, averaging approximately 9,000,000 pounds per annum as is shown in the following table:—

	Stemmed Lbs.	Unstemmed Lbs.
1924	2,989,972	7,328,121
1926	1,866,073	6,217,033
1928	2,224,436	6,052,837
1929	2,491,814	6,930,076
1930	3,032,583	9,531,274
1931	2,375,999	9,025,245

Imports of manufactured tobacco of all kinds have shown a substantial decrease, from 80,456 pounds in 1926 to 49,360 pounds in 1931.

The trade returns for 1931, not being complete, do not show countries of origin, but it may be assumed that the sources of supply were much the same as in 1930. In that year the trade returns show that of the 12,563,857 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco imported, the United States supplied 5,316,433 pounds, the balance coming from stocks carried in the United Kingdom. Possibly the greater part of the portion indicated as being imported from the United Kingdom was in reality of United States growth.

Little if any Canadian tobacco is shipped to the Irish Free State. It is, however, probable that small quantities are used for blending purposes. The import duty is the same irrespective of country of origin.

CONCLUSION

The two chief events affecting the tobacco industry in 1931 were:—

- (1) The depreciation of sterling following the suspension of the gold standard, and
- (2) The raising of the duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom by 8d. per pound, taking effect from September 11, 1931.

The effect of the above events has been to increase the cost of raw material to the manufacturers. Retail prices for pipe tobaccos have, generally speaking, been raised to meet the increased duty, but cigarette prices have remained unaltered.

The increased prices of pipe tobaccos have probably done something to hasten the turn-over in trade to the cheaper lines, i.e., Empire brands. In other words, the duty increase on tobaccos has reacted to the benefit of Empire growers, and this, combined with the strong Empire sentiment prevailing throughout the United Kingdom, leads to the conclusion that, provided the quality is maintained or improved, coupled with a rigid standardization of what is offered, an increasing percentage of Empire-grown tobaccos will be used. In the case of Canada, the exporters are proceeding on right lines—concentrating upon the production for export of bright Virginia flue-cured rather than upon dark-fired and Burley types.

WOODENWARE IN SCOTLAND

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, April 19, 1932.—Canadian exports of woodenware to Scotland, such as clothes pegs, etc., up to the present have not been in large volume, as a result chiefly of cheaper continental competition. Factors are now in operation, however, which make Canadian competition much less difficult. The best continental clothes pin, for example, is German, which more closely approximates the quality produced in Canada. As against German competition, the cheaper cost of production and transport from that country is offset by the more favourable exchange rate with the Dominion and the 10 per cent British tariff against foreign importations.

In the case of Swedish clothes pins, Canada is at a disadvantage in the exchange value of sterling, but has the advantage of a superior article and free entry to the British market.

Canadian woodenware manufacturers, however, still appear to be under the impression that wholesale ironmongery firms here will send orders to Canada on receipt of favourable prices and samples. Orders, often substantial, may be

placed direct from time to time, but, if so, they are a mere fraction of the business which might be obtained if they set about the business in the same way as their foreign competitors. These firms always employ agents who quote landed prices in sterling. With regard to the latter point, it can hardly be expected, owing to wide exchange fluctuations, that Canadian firms will quote in sterling, and buyers here are quite reasonable in that respect. But the employment of an agent is necessary in order to obtain a real share in this large business, and is more than ever necessary now that trade, if imbued with sufficient enterprise, is moving into Empire channels.

It is not difficult to appreciate the psychology of the matter, and requires only the simple mental exercise of putting oneself in the place of the buyer overseas. When an agent, well and favourably known, goes into the office of the buyer of a wholesale ironmongery firm, he is almost certain to come out with an order if his price is right and the stock needs replenishment. An offer by letter from Canada stands little chance of attention in comparison with such personal contact. In short, it is easy to ignore a letter, but more difficult to refuse an offer face to face. Furthermore, such letters are received at irregular intervals, more or less long, while agents make regular and frequent calls at times when they have reason to know that new stocks may be necessary. The manufacturer may contend that the margin of profit is too small to admit of the inclusion of an agent's commission. If that is so, there does not seem to be any choice in the matter. But on the assumption that an agent's commission would not wipe out all the profit, the employment of an energetic man to make sales at competitive prices would undoubtedly greatly increase the turnover in business with this country. But there is one qualification to make regarding trade with Scotland, and that is that an agent from England, on his infrequent trips to Scottish centres, is quite certain to fail to do anything like the business that would be turned in by a Scottish agent well known to all Scottish buyers.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTS INTO SCOTLAND

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, April 19, 1932.—The following figures for the quarter ended March, 1932, have been arrived at from the weekly returns of the Clyde and Forth Bill of Entry, which account for almost the whole of the imports of these commodities into Scotland. The quantities imported at other ports are too small to affect the result, and can be safely disregarded. For comparative purposes, corresponding figures are shown for the same period in 1931 in the case of wheat, and for 1931 and 1929 in the case of flour.

Wheat Imports into Scotland

From	Jan.-Mar., 1932	Jan.-Mar., 1931
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	1,051,233	1,017,623
Australia	364,345	504,912
Argentina	87,470	36,660
Russia	106,568	168,534
United States	30,000	134,564
Germany	33,600	26,991
Totals	1,673,216	1,889,284

It will be observed that, despite a fall from last year of 216,068 cwts. in the total imports, shipments from Canada improved in volume by over 33,000 cwts. Putting it in another way, the Dominion's share of the total trade increased from 53 per cent to nearly 63 per cent. A striking feature of the

situation is the heavy decline in imports from Russia, Australia, and the United States.

Flour Imports into Scotland

From	Jan.-Mar., 1932	Jan.-Mar., 1931	Jan.-Mar., 1929
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	214,031	244,435	329,405
Australia	350,022	86,322	139,484
United States	94,012	205,059	216,903
France	16,874	10,057	3,200
Hungary	2,725	1,623	3,550
Germany	590	....	6,210
Argentina	1,250	....	378
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	....	520	....
Holland	200	2,500	25
Totals	679,504	550,516	699,155

Flour shipments from Australia have been extremely heavy during the past three months, and accounted for 350,000 cwts., just over half of the total quantity of flour imported into Scotland during the first quarter of 1932. This has been a matter entirely of price due to the favourable rate of exchange with Australia, as Australian funds are at a discount of 25 per cent *vis-à-vis* sterling. The present crop, it is reported, is now pretty well sold out, so shipments from this country will be greatly reduced during the next six months.

The latest prices of "export patent" are as follows:—

Canadian (hard spring), 22s. to 23s. c.i.f. as against 21s. in November, 1931.

United States milled, 25s.; same price in November, 1931.

Australian, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. as against 16s. 6d. in November, 1931.

All the above prices are for the sack of 280 pounds.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SCOTLAND

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, April 20, 1932.—Employment has markedly increased in Britain generally in recent months, in keeping with the better trend in business, but the heavy industries of the West of Scotland show little if any improvement.

Shipbuilding is such a dominating industry in Scotland that the acute depression in this trade drags at its heels to a great extent a number of others, such as iron and steel, coal, and engineering. The position in shipbuilding has not improved in any way during the first quarter of the year. During that time few orders of importance have been placed on the Clyde. Furthermore, there has been no resumption of work on the construction of the giant Cunarder, now lying half-built on the stocks at Clydebank. No real improvement in shipbuilding is anticipated until international commerce gets back to normal and the sea-carrying trade requires new ships to move freight.

The organization formed for that purpose by the shipbuilders has just shut down two or three shipbuilding yards on the Clyde in continuation of its policy to buy out and dismantle redundant yards.

STEEL AND ENGINEERING

Steel producers in the West of Scotland are short of orders, production being considerably below plant capacity. With the opening of the St. Lawrence better business with Canada is looked for. So far the iron and steel imports affected by the recent tariff are generally highly finished products, and accordingly little help has been afforded to the Scottish iron and steel trade. Assuming that the pound sterling is stabilized somewhere round its present level, there is no doubt

that British iron and steel products could compete favourably with any other source of supply. World demand is, of course, at a low ebb, and the Scottish iron and steel trade will not reap the full advantages of the lowered sterling value till world trade as a whole begins to pick up again. Prospects are encouraging in the light castings industry, due to the ample protection that is now afforded against dumping. The sheet trade is also a little busier than it was a few months ago. The tube industry, however, is passing through a very difficult time.

No improvement is yet noticeable in the engineering trade except in certain cases where specialties are produced. Business is dull in the marine branch, which continues to suffer from lack of orders from the shipbuilders.

COAL

It is confidently anticipated that if the existing exchange advantages are maintained, the Scottish coal export business should begin to expand during the first half of 1932. France continues to be the best customer for British coal on the Continent, despite the fact that in July last a decree was issued restricting the imports of coal by quota and licence to 80 per cent of the average imports during 1928, 1929, and 1930. Home business is quiet, and supplies plentiful owing to a lack of demand during the mild winter.

TEXTILES

The textile industry of Scotland is reported to have benefited most from the new import duties, and conditions are brighter than for many years past. The carpet branch is doing well. Scottish carpets have always been able to compete easily with foreign products, and now that the home market is protected, the carpet makers are hopeful of obtaining the whole of the better-class home trade. With mills running near to capacity, and consequent reductions in overhead, the outlook for this industry is very good.

The tweed manufacturers in the Border district have not improved their position during the last quarter. The majority of the factories are on short time. One or two are moderately well placed with spring and summer orders and are working full time. The hosiery and underwear trade shows some signs of improvement.

SUGAR

Normal activity has prevailed in the Greenock refineries during the last quarter; the weekly output was 4,000 tons. Prices have been fairly steady, with latterly a declining tendency, fine granulated being quoted at 18s. 6d. per cwt., ex refinery. The raw sugar market has shown weakness, quotations having fallen to 5s. 8d. per cwt. c.i.f. against 6s. 11d. in the last quarter.

HOUSE BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

In different parts of Scotland, and particularly in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Ayr, new housing schemes have been decided upon, some of them of considerable magnitude. These schemes are under the auspices of the local authorities and subsidized by the Government, and are exclusive of the house building being done by private builders. Orders have just been placed by Glasgow Corporation for 904 additional houses at Carntyne, and tenders have been received by the corporation for 1,054 houses for a new scheme on the East Kerpoch estate. It is also proposed to build 423 tenement houses at Kelvinside, Glasgow. In these subsidized schemes the Government policy is to use British materials as far as possible. It is hoped that British Columbia Douglas fir will be employed instead of timber from foreign sources of supply. It is also

expected that the insulating board will be Canadian. In the case of materials produced in Great Britain, these will always receive the preference, but the authorities will not object to the use of other Empire materials where these are preferred on account of quality or price.

Several important bridge proposals in various parts of Scotland have been postponed as the expected Government grant has not been forthcoming. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work in the structural steel branch of the contracting industry, and prices of material in many cases are below the cost of production.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Trade of Canada and Australia Compared

A comparison of the oversea trade of the Commonwealth with that of the Dominion for the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, is appended:—

To June 30, 1931	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
Canada	\$819,277,358	\$755,358,864	\$1,574,636,222
Australia	296,263,816	496,222,213	792,486,029

(Australian figures converted at \$4.86 to the £)

CANADIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Importations from Canada during the fiscal year 1930-31 were valued at £1,377,217, showing a decrease of £2,125,204 from the total of the previous year.

Australian exports to Canada in 1930-31 amounted to £958,730, an increase of £214,988 over the trade for 1929-30.

The following table shows figures of Australian imports from Canada and exports to Canada in the last three fiscal years:—

Australian Trade	Imports from Canada	Exports to Canada	Total Trade
1928-29	£4,871,643	£813,992	£5,685,635
1929-30	3,502,421	743,742	4,246,163
1930-31	1,377,217	958,730	2,335,947

During the whole of the fiscal year 1930-31, the prohibition of imports (from all countries) on the principal lines of Canadian manufactures (which formerly entered largely in exports to Australia) was operative, while many other items of goods and commodities were subject to a special surtax of 50 per cent on the tariff rates of duty, which—combined with the general trading depression—caused the marked decline in the values of importations as indicated in the above schedule.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA, 1929-30 AND 1930-31

The appended comparative statement of Australian imports from Canada during the fiscal years under review is submitted for the information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters:—

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Fish:		
Frozen and smoked	£ 2,824	£ 1,798
Preserved in tins	544,789	236,474
Other	555	1,283
Sausage casings . . . . .	.....	142
Other animal foodstuffs	680	19
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	10,992	3,716
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	657	246
Fibres	5,943	1,082

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA, 1929-30 AND 1930-31—*Concluded*

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Woodpulp for paper-making . . . . .	.....	1,028
Other vegetable substances	2,844	884
Boots and shoes, rubber, etc.	26,335	1,671
Corsets	2,851	39
Gloves, textile	29,946	13,957
Socks and stockings	4,847	2,719
Other apparel and attire	2,782	611
Piece goods	14,850	236
Sewing silks, etc.	316	.....
Other textiles	10,626	11,571
Yarns and manufactured fibres	115	9
Oils, fats and waxes	277	297
Paints and varnishes	4,865	2,024
Machines and machinery:		
Electrical appliances and machinery	50,661	14,953
Agricultural implements and machinery	143,570	50,930
Motive power (except electric)	30,138	7,637
Spark plugs imported separately	31,035	2,812
Other	15,855	12,996
Iron and steel:		
Bars, rods, angles and tees.	216	151
Pipes and tubes.	75,564	11,735
Wire.	9,481	2,337
Lamps and lampware	9,941	2,454
Motor car bodies	3,948	594
Chassis and chassis parts	656,269	134,915
Other vehicles and parts	108,414	35,438
Other metal manufactures.	102,904	87,561
Rubber and manufactures of	27,786	5,868
Leather and manufactures of	4,235	130
Furniture	1,958	577
Timber, dressed	104,367	38,346
Timber, undressed	307,228	94,306
Wood and wicker manufactures	4,746	2,722
Earthenware, china, glass, etc.	6,024	5,764
Paper—		
Printing	894,435	438,807
Wrapping	27,087	892
Writing and typewriting	22,193	13,779
Other	14,600	9,979
Wallpapers, etc.	11,565	5,932
Other stationery and paper manufactures.	10,999	3,892
Jewellery and fancy goods	4,620	3,057
Surgical and scientific instruments, etc.	11,743	49,997
Calcium carbide	1,622	368
Cyanides of potassium and sodium	8,068	7,870
Medicines, proprietary	5,710	4,742
Other drugs, etc.	15,608	12,598
Arms and explosives	33	18
Musical instruments and parts	29,038	8,855
All other articles	83,666	24,399
Total imports from Canada	£3,502,421	£1,377,217

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO CANADA, 1929-30 AND 1930-31

The following schedule compares the principal Australian exports to Canada (mainly primary products) during the last two fiscal years:—

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Butter	£ 72,997	£139,747
Meats—		
Mutton and lamb	106,999	27,412
Sausage casings	373	344
Other	22,989	6,097
Other foodstuffs of animal origin	2,899	2
Fruits—		
Dried	139,513	353,556
Preserved and pulped	65,857	114,581
Fresh	6,396	23,348
Sugar	81,250	48,281
Other foodstuffs of vegetable origin	292	4,477

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO CANADA, 1929-30 AND 1930-31—*Concluded*

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	7,709	10,335
Gelatine and glue	22,122	31,308
Hides and skins—		
Cattle	65,455	31,972
Rabbit and hare	272	527
Sheepskins	17	2,544
Other . . . . .	.....	552
Wool—		
Greasy	16,746	1,120
Scoured and washed	16,000	17,226
Tops	50,104	91,058
Apparel, textiles, fibres, yarns, etc.	767	3,484
Timber, undressed	5,087	4,305
Agricultural implements and machinery	42,695	9,923
All other articles	17,203	36,531
Total exports to Canada	£743,742	£958,730

COMPARATIVE FIGURES, CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

The following schedules indicate the values of exports from Canada to Australia, and exports from Australia to Canada, under the former Trade Agreement for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1929-30 and 1930-31, under Agreement items only:—

Imports into Australia from Canada

Fish—	1929-30		1930-31	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
In tins lbs.	12,050,610	£ 544,789	6,860,863	£236,474
Fresh lbs.	86,286	2,824	59,731	1,798
N.e.i. cwt.	85	315	394	1,240
Gloves, textile . . . . .	.....	29,796	.....	13,814
Newsprint tons	50,179	857,926	28,394	424,555
Printing paper, n.e.i. tons	1,827	36,509	846	14,252
Writing and typewriting paper . cwt.	.....	22,193	5,650	13,779
Corsets . . . . .	.....	2,851	.....	39
Iron and steel pipes and tubes, boiler tubes cwt.	68,186	70,345	11,374	11,642
Rubber footwear pairs	59,501	13,831	6,150	1,550
Motor car chassis number	9,436	621,943	2,378	118,782
Vehicle parts . . . . .	.....	109,100	.....	40,759
		£2,312,422		£878,684

Exports from Australia to Canada

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Beef, frozen lbs.	1,109,442	£ 22,857	124,300	£ 2,261
Lamb, frozen lbs.	3,280,792	92,873	848,288	20,286
Mutton, frozen lbs.	714,475	14,126	429,065	7,126
Rabbits and hares pairs	21,930	1,539	13,631	1,024
Meats, other fresh lbs.	5,179	172	40,493	727
Canned meats lbs.	28,075	1,071	58,763	2,075
Tallow cwt.	786	1,323	304	505
Butter lbs.	1,069,600	72,997	2,799,440	139,747
Fruit, fresh lbs.	490,300	6,035	2,212,900	23,134
Fruit, dried—				
Currants lbs.	2,250,500	40,994	4,488,886	79,869
Raisins lbs.	4,834,300	90,776	17,938,123	264,371
Peaches and apricots . . . lbs.	224,420	7,592	302,326	8,935
Fruits, canned lbs.	3,051,919	56,199	5,305,124	103,149
Fruit pulp lbs.	513,467	9,658	661,624	11,432
Sugar cwt.	130,007	81,250	110,073	48,281
Gelatine and glue . . . . .	.....	22,122	.....	31,308
Eucalyptus oil gal.	1,963	1,399	1,737	1,374
Essential oils . . . . .	.....	693	.....	.....
Wines gal.	24,145	7,709	24,347	10,330
		£ 531,385		£755,934

The new Canadian-Australian Trade Agreement, effective on August 3, 1931, is a much more comprehensive agreement than the previous one which came into operation on October 1, 1925, and—particularly when trade revives—it will undoubtedly substantially increase the interchange between the Dominion and the Commonwealth.

Australian Trade with the United States, 1929-30 and 1930-31

During the period under review the total trade with the United States suffered a substantial decrease. Imports from the United States fell from £30,316,208 to £11,400,058, and exports to that country fell from £5,233,772 to £2,930,896.

A very considerable portion of the total imports from the United States consists of lubricating and petroleum oils, waxes, and tobacco leaf. The bulk of the remainder of the imports from the United States consists largely of manufactured products, including lumber.

Many similar products are manufactured in Canada and exported to Australia, hence Canadian manufacturers and exporters are interested in the business transacted by their chief competitor in the oversea trade. Much of the trade is secured by branch offices and sample rooms maintained—under expert management—by leading New York commission houses in the principal Australian importing centres. In addition to these facilities, quite a number of manufacturers' agents in Australia hold important agencies for manufacturers in the United States (though this also applies to the representation of some Canadian manufacturers). Through these mediums comprehensive sample collections are displayed and thousands of catalogues and price lists, embracing almost every class of manufacture, are readily accessible for reference. Further, important United States factories have their own travelling representatives calling upon importers at regular intervals.

The unfavourable trading conditions prevailing throughout Australia are reflected in the marked contraction in importations from the United States in comparison with those of previous years. As an illustration, imports of metal manufactures and machinery fell from £12,591,938 in 1929-30 to £2,967,405 in 1930-31, a decrease of approximately 75 per cent. Wood, raw and manufactured, declined from a total of £2,227,696 to £389,736, a decrease of more than 75 per cent.

Exports to the United States show that the principal items, hides and wool, fell from £3,185,993 in 1929-30 to £2,166,645 in 1930-31.

Following is a comparative summary of the value of imports and exports and total trade for the last two fiscal years:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Imports from the United States ..	£30,316,208	£11,400,058	£18,916,150
Exports to the United States	5,233,772	2,930,896	2,302,876
Total trade	£35,549,980	£14,330,954	£21,219,026

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO AUSTRALIA

The following table gives the general classifications and values of merchandise of United States origin imported into the Commonwealth in 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Foodstuffs of animal origin	£ 399,159	£ 131,767
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	295,041	30,685
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	65	159
Tobacco and preparations thereof	1,870,480	1,430,841
Live animals	4,334	204
Animal substances, not foodstuffs	56,137	35,435
Vegetable substances and fibres	149,264	80,322

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO AUSTRALIA—*Concluded*

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Apparel, textiles, footwear, etc.	2,093,022	744,615
Oils, fats and waxes	6,228,692	3,552,089
Paints and varnishes	214,628	62,358
Stones and minerals, ores, etc.	288,348	104,846
Metal manufactures and machinery	12,591,938	2,967,405
Rubber and leather and manufactures	408,702	121,190
Wood, raw and manufactured	2,227,696	389,736
Earthenware, china, glass, etc.	140,907	61,844
Paper and stationery	733,526	384,099
Jewellery and fancy goods	207,541	74,640
Surgical and scientific instruments	664,168	573,257
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	1,053,804	452,695
Miscellaneous	686,080	200,350
Gold, silver and bronze specie	2,676	1,521
Total imports from United States	£30,316,208	£11,400,058

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED STATES

Particulars of Australian exports to the United States in 1930-31, compared with 1929-30, are shown in the appended table:—

Articles	1929-30	1930-31
Foodstuffs of animal origin	£ 404,946	£ 243,201
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	6,191	12,524
Animal substances—hides, wool, etc.	3,185,993	2,166,645
Vegetable substances and fibres	65,556	24,906
Apparel, textiles, etc.	23,646	22,025
Oils, fats and waxes	9,670	9,536
Stones and minerals, ores, etc.	161,703	59,774
Metal manufactures and machinery	182,485	263,886
Rubber and leather and manufactures	32,525	8,928
Wood, raw and manufactured	87,329	25,708
Paper and stationery	11,262	18,717
Jewellery and fancy goods	4,515	4,197
Surgical and scientific instruments	14,434	39,025
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	28,210	16,399
Miscellaneous	15,307	14,314
Gold, silver and bronze specie	1,000,000	1,111
Total exports to the United States	£5,233,772	£2,930,896

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Opening of Sydney Harbour Bridge

Sydney, March 31, 1932.—The great Sydney Harbour Bridge, the largest arch bridge in the world, was opened on March 19. Construction was begun in 1925, and its cost, together with the cost of the land resumed and the widening and deviation of the approaches, will cost nearly £10,000,000. A special tax has been imposed on landowners within a certain radius to help defray the cost of construction, and tolls will be charged for vehicles and passengers. There are four tracks of electric railways, a main roadway 57 feet wide, and two footways. It is estimated that the opening ceremony was witnessed by 750,000 people. The ribbon was cut by the Premier of the State.

Butter Production in Australia

In most of the dairying States of the Commonwealth very dry weather continues and already the decline in production is becoming marked. In Victoria, on the other hand, good rains have fallen and supplies are now slightly in excess of last season. Butter production in Australia over a period of years has shown a remarkable increase: 1901, 103,747,000 pounds; 1911, 212,073,000 pounds; 1921, 267,071,000 pounds; and 1931, 300,472,000 pounds.

Australian Cotton Production

Some months ago it was estimated that the production of cotton in Australia would be 18,000 bales, but owing to the lack of rain the position has materially changed. It is now estimated that the total will not exceed 10,000 bales, the bulk of which will be used in the Commonwealth.

Tasmanian Apple Crop

It is anticipated that the production of apples for the current season will be a record at 4,750,000 bushels, which compares with an average for the six years 1925 to 1931 of 3,659,000 bushels.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDIA IN 1931

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, April 5, 1932.—India during the year 1931, like all other countries, felt the general depression to such an extent that it became necessary for Government and private enterprises to institute measures of drastic economy which affected all classes of the population, and as a consequence reduced Government revenues so that it became necessary to resort to increased taxation in an endeavour to make ends meet. The low world prices prevailing for those commodities which the country exports, and the reduced demand for them, made their effects felt in the reduced purchasing power of the population, which were reflected in a decline in imports. In addition to these purely economic conditions, political unrest and communal trouble placed an additional burden on the country which severely affected trade. To some extent this situation was eased by an agreement entered into between those concerned which tended to make times less troublesome than in the previous year, but in the last few weeks of the year trouble broke out afresh. In spite of tariff and tax increases which were imposed in the first and last quarter of the year all Government revenues, both central and provincial, showed a severe decline of approximately Rs.96,000,000, bringing the combined income to a total of Rs.1,381,400,000.

With Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard in September, the hoarded treasure in India naturally increased in price, while at the same time rupee sterling exchange was considerably improved, and due to this improvement the Government was enabled in the early days of the current year to repay £15,000,000 5½ per cent loan without borrowing, and also take care of other current expenses. Money rates throughout the year remained high, but towards the end the Imperial Bank of India was able to reduce these rates, which maintained an average rate of 7 per cent throughout the year.

During the year a total of 5,170,000 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs.374,800,000 was exported, while imports totalled 539,000 fine ounces valued at Rs.31,760,000. The price for silver was weak throughout the year, but when the question of debt moratoriums was broached the price improved correspondingly. The railways in India were hard hit by the severe industrial depression, and earnings from January 1, 1931, to December 25 were approximately Rs.861,000,000, or a decrease of Rs.99,000,000 from the amount for the corresponding period of the previous year. Both passenger and other traffic was affected, and drastic economies were put into force, while all new construction and development was brought to a standstill.

INDUSTRY

The one industry in the country which showed any sign of activity was perhaps cotton, due no doubt to the boycott of foreign cotton goods, and while profits were not great the effects of the boycott assisted the local industry and dealers in moving stocks. On the other hand, the jute industry found itself in even a more precarious position than in 1930. Prices for manufactured goods were still lower and exports the same, and while the year closed with raw jute prices showing a slight increase, this was perhaps largely accounted for by speculation. Working hours in the jute mills were cut during the year, and the number of spindles and looms in operation likewise, and there does not appear to be any sign of immediate improvement.

TRADE OF INDIA

The total trade of India amounted to Rs.3,002,500,000 compared with Rs.4,365,900,000 in the preceding year and almost 50 per cent below that of 1929. Imports fell off by Rs.490,700,000 to a total of Rs.1,357,100,000, and exports by Rs.872,700,000 to Rs.1,654,400,000, so that the favourable balance of trade of 1930 was reduced from Rs.670,300,000 to Rs.288,300,000. The direction of trade shows that 27 per cent of the exports were to the United Kingdom, 16 per cent to other British Empire countries, 9 per cent to the United States, 11 per cent to Japan, and 6 per cent to Germany. Of the imports, 34 per cent originated in the United Kingdom, 9 per cent in other parts of the Empire, 10.5 per cent in the United States, 10 per cent in Japan, and 8.5 per cent in Germany.

IMPORT SITUATION

All classes of imports showed declines which were very serious in cotton manufactures, yarn, food, drink and tobacco, machinery, iron and steel, metals, oils, electrical goods, and automobiles; on the other hand, raw cotton imports increased by about 30 per cent. The heaviest decrease among exports was in grains and flour, raw and waste cotton, jute manufactures, tea, gums and lacs, raw and tanned hides and skins, raw jute, metals, and rubber. As a consequence of the general depression, the automobile market was depressed and imports declined by approximately 23 per cent in value and 17 per cent in number. Imports of cars made in the United Kingdom, however, showed an improvement.

Automobile tires showed a slight increase in volume, but due to keen competition among distributors the value of sales was reduced notwithstanding a 10 per cent increase in duties and the depreciation of the pound sterling. Mechanical rubber goods, due to the decreased industrial activity, showed a corresponding falling off, but the sale of sundry rubber lines showed a slight improvement. Importation of provisions throughout the year remained more or less steady, but owing to the exchange situation those countries which had formerly held a large part of the trade and which remained on the gold standard lost a considerable portion of their market to other sources of supply. Imports of cotton goods, especially from the United Kingdom because of the boycott, were reduced. Iron and steel, metals, machinery, and electrical goods, because of the lack of industrial expansion and drastic retrenchment in Government, industrial, and railway construction, were considerably decreased. The hide market also felt the effects of conditions, and it is reported that goat skin prices were the lowest in thirty years, while exports of jute manufactures declined from 842,000 tons (2,240 pounds) in 1930 to 658,000 in 1931. Shellac exports dropped by 50 per cent in 1930.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF NORWAY IN 1931

FREDERICK H. PALMER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, April 22, 1932.—The past year in the pulp and paper industry of Norway was one of declining prices, of labour disputes, and of shrinking and closing markets. The base price for spruce pulpwood declined from 13·50 kroner per cubic metre to 10·50 kroner; that of pine pulpwood to 7 kroner, but as practically all mills had large stocks on hand no benefit accrued to the industry. The effect of the carry over of pulpwood was aggravated by the cessation of production in most of the mills during the summer through labour disputes.

PULP

The uncertainties in the general situation have made it preferable for pulp and paper customers to adopt a short-term buying policy, a condition to which the pulp industry of Scandinavia is not accustomed. Mechanical pulpwood producers continued to experience grave difficulties in 1931, and fears were constantly entertained for the continuance of the producers' cartel. During the year prices declined from about \$31 in January to \$27·50 in October. The members of the cartel contributed a great deal to maintaining the situation by decreasing production to 50 per cent of capacity.

The year was also a poor one for the chemical pulp producers of Europe. The agreement of December, 1930, to cut production has been faithfully adhered to. Prices could not, however, be maintained, and for sulphite pulp the price has declined as much as 10 per cent. Prices of sulphate pulp improved with a better demand for this kind of pulp in the closing months of the year and a net increase of 20 kroner per ton for the year was reported. This price increase has been attributed to the placing of a heavy duty on kraft paper imported into Great Britain.

The labour disputes held up production in most of the pulp mills during the summer, but for the producers of sulphite pulp the shut-down was an advantage. The International Agreement permitted the Norwegian mills to count the loss of production during that period as their contribution to the curtailing of output of all producers subscribing to the agreement. The Norwegian mills are now in the fortunate position, since the labour disputes were ended, of being able to operate at full production "provided they can secure the necessary orders." When the production curtailment agreement was concluded, no one could foresee the departure from the gold standard, which in effect granted to Scandinavian producers a 30 per cent quotation advantage. This has made it more than possible for Scandinavian mills to compete, and recently some countries still on the gold standard were contemplating taking steps to protect their own pulp producers from this competition through quotas and other restrictive measures.

PAPER

In the paper industry during the earlier months of the year there was considerable doubt as to the future. No great contracts were forthcoming for future delivery, spot demand sales were steadily declining, and labour difficulties were imminent. It was found necessary to decrease production in some mills in some of the slower-moving lines even before the strikes developed, so that the closing down of production pending the final settlement of the labour discussions was in fact welcomed by many mills.

In that branch of the industry which specializes in kraft paper there was a slight quickening of production in the spring when the British Government removed the duty of 16½ per cent which had been placed on wrapping paper in 1926.

An important event in the paper trade in 1931 was the departure of several countries from the gold standard. This fact placed Scandinavia in a particularly fortunate position, but the position was not occupied for long without action being taken by some of the consuming countries to prevent increasing imports from Scandinavia. In Great Britain a duty of 50 per cent was placed on wrapping paper, to continue for six months. In France a decision was taken on November 14 to increase by 8 per cent the duties levied on goods from countries which had left the gold standard, and later the supplementary duties were increased to 15 per cent. On November 22 the French Chamber of Deputies decided to place further duties on imports of 2 per cent on raw materials, of 4 per cent on semi-manufactured goods, and of 6 per cent on fully manufactured lines. On many lines of paper imported into France the duties amount to almost 60 per cent of the value of the merchandise.

The Far East has always provided an important outlet for special lines of Norwegian paper, but the great declines in the price of silver presented great difficulties to manufacturers of these special papers, such as China cap. The continuance of unsettled conditions also added materially to the marketing difficulties, but as the year progressed and the Sino-Japanese difficulties developed to a warlike situation, the resultant boycott of Japanese merchandise by the Chinese greatly improved the demand for Norwegian products. In fact, exports to China increased during 1931 to 17,620 tons compared with 15,413 tons in the previous calendar year.

Paper sales to South America are hampered by unusual credit risks, while import restrictions are affecting distribution to Australia. The South African market remains about normal.

During 1931 some additions were made to productive capacity, and a number of mills were able to replace obsolete equipment. In the present year pulpwood is cheaper, prices are advancing for thin papers such as are demanded in the Far East, orders for these grades are in considerable volume, and the newsprint section of the industry confidently anticipates that the United Kingdom will continue to be a free market for its product.

Production for sale of pulp of various types during the past three years was as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
	Metric Tons		
Bleached sulphite	150,740	157,275	75,000
Unbleached sulphite	133,000	124,394	55,000
Unbleached sulphate	24,870	21,537	7,300

The production of pulp for consumption in plants of the producers was estimated to have been about 62,000 tons in 1931 as compared with 122,737 tons in 1930.

SWITZERLAND'S TRADE WITH CANADA IN 1931

R. P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One metric ton equals 2,205 pounds; one Swiss franc equals 19.5 Canadian cents at par]

Rotterdam, April 21, 1932.—The total external trade of Switzerland which was valued at 4,431,704,000 francs in 1930, declined by almost 20 per cent to 3,600,002,000 francs in 1931. Exports were valued at 1,348,798,000 francs—a decline of about 24 per cent, and imports at 2,251,204,000 francs, a decline of about 15 per cent.

IMPORTS

Canada's participation in the import trade—valued at 46,811,000 francs—declined by 33½ per cent, considerably more than the average. Imports from

Russia, the Ukraine and Argentina declined less than the average, and in the case of Roumania an increase was recorded.

Swiss exports to Canada, 17,482,000 francs, also declined by more than the average, being less by 38 per cent. Russia, on the other hand, increased her purchases from Switzerland, and unlike the year before, proved a more valuable customer than Canada. The price of wheat, which is Canada's chief item of export to Switzerland, has fallen relatively more than the price of most other commodities.

The Dominion's share of Swiss wheat imports has shrunk not only in value, but in volume as well, in a year when total imports increased by 78,191 metric tons. Russia and Roumania obtained the greater part of this increased trade, as the following table covering imports for 1930 and 1931 indicates:—

Country of Origin	1930	1931
	Met. Tons	Met. Tons
Germany	1,209	2,884
France	24,773	35
Hungary	14,245	28,499
Jugoslavia	922	344
Bulgaria . . . . .	....	3,143
Roumania	4,025	47,199
Russia	24,749	68,923
Canada	246,516	236,199
United States	115,305	117,681
Argentina	47,580	51,226
Total	479,843	558,034

In 1930 over half of the wheat consumed in Switzerland was of Canadian origin; in 1931, the proportion was 42 per cent. The average price was 88 cents per bushel, or 6 cents per bushel above the average paid for all imports. United States wheat averaged 80 cents per bushel and Russian 79.9 cents. The cheapest wheat was Hungarian, averaging 67 cents a bushel.

Canadian rye did not figure in the Swiss statistics in 1930; a little over 89 metric tons was imported in 1931. For oats the figures were 1,266 and 9,405 metric tons respectively, and for barley 1,778 and 8,739 metric tons. Although Canada is of minor importance as a source of supply for these grains, gratifying increases over 1930 were recorded. Of the 5,424 metric tons of rye imported into Switzerland in 1931, over 75 per cent came from Russia; in 1930 less than one per cent was of Russian origin. Less than 5 per cent of the Swiss requirements of oats in 1930 were credited to Russia; in 1931 the figure increased to 16 per cent. Canada with 9,405 metric tons furnished 4 per cent, with the balance being made up chiefly by imports from Argentina, Germany, Chile, and France.

The following table shows imports of barley into Switzerland for 1930 and 1931 from the principal suppliers:—

Country of Origin	1930	1931
	Met. Tons	Met. Tons
Germany	4,515	254
Denmark	1,704	809
Poland	7,042	1,967
Czechoslovakia	2,788	4,414
Hungary	10,821	738
Roumania	58,678	90,428
Russia	4,508	23,406
Canada	1,778	8,739
United States	1,082	704
Argentina	481	9,102
Australia	1,083	3,799
Total	95,346	145,027

Since over 98 per cent of the decline in the value of Canadian exports to Switzerland is traceable to wheat, it is evident that on the average other Cana-

dian products have not been seriously affected. In many instances actual increases in both volume and value have been recorded.

Among animal products, casings, miscellaneous packing house products, hides and skins, and sole leather have shown improvements, while shipments of horsehair, though greater in volume, are smaller in value.

Cellulose pulp and wooden articles have registered gains in both volume and value. The same applies to raw asbestos and mica. Switzerland consumed 1,153 metric tons under this category in 1931 compared with 812 metric tons in the previous year. The largest share of this business in both years was obtained by South Africa, with 367 metric tons in 1930 and 789 metric tons in 1931. Canada with 64 and 75 metric tons respectively was the fourth most important source of supply, being surpassed by South Africa, British India and Austria in both instances.

Canada has also improved her position as a supplier of lead to Switzerland. In 1930 she was in sixth place with 447 tons, out of a total of 12,809 imported; in 1931, in fifth place with 880 tons out of a total of 14,436 tons.

Switzerland bought 76 tons of Canadian zinc in 1929, none in 1930, and 498 tons out of a total of 7,275 metric tons in 1931. In aluminium and copper a less favourable showing was made in 1931 than in 1930.

In 1930 Canada was credited with 1,553 tons, or 78 per cent, of the raw aluminium imported into Switzerland; the total was 1,965 metric tons. In 1931, however, due to the unfavourable conditions in the Swiss aluminium industry, total imports only amounted to 497 metric tons, of which Canada supplied 362 tons or 72 per cent. There is a domestic industry producing aluminium in Switzerland, and exports generally exceed imports.

In fish, spirits, lumber and building materials, and agricultural implements and machinery, decreases in the imports from Canada were recorded.

EXPORTS

The most important single item of export from Switzerland to Canada in 1931 was watch movements. Despite a decline of more than a million francs from the previous year, Canada held second place as a market for this product. Total exports of movements valued at 24,841,810 francs fell off by 55 per cent.

Finished watches, as well as cases and jewels for the manufacture of high-grade time-pieces, are also important items of export, but the year witnessed a general decline in the amount and value of quantities destined for Canada.

Various chemicals and dyes are of considerable importance among Swiss exports to Canada. Shipments of aniline and certain tar and naphtha dyes amounted to 577 metric tons valued at 1,313,570 francs in 1931 as compared with 146 metric tons valued at 1,053,052 francs in 1930.

Other items of export to Canada include cosmetics and perfumes, silk threads, ribbons, lace, curtains, various tissues, bleached and unbleached, printed and dyed, as well as a wide range of silk and artificial silk piece goods and yarns.

Canada has also offered a fair market for the sale of Swiss electro-technical articles, such as generators, dynamos and measuring instruments. Miscellaneous manufactured items—knitting machines, calculators, gramophone motors, aluminium ware and high-grade shoes—are also sold.

The above items, with cheese, chocolates and wines, account for the greatest part of that country's sales to Canada. The balance of trade, which is almost always favourable to Canada was 29,329,000 francs in Canada's favour in 1931 as against 41,596,000 francs in 1930.

BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL FAIR

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, writes under date April 27, 1932, that the thirteenth Commercial Fair of Brussels was held from April 6 to 20. In spite of the prevailing crisis, and although the number of exhibitors was smaller by over a hundred, the amount of business done is reported to have exceeded that of last year, which stood at approximately 1,000,000,000 Belgian francs. The Fair, including the grounds and pavilions, covered over 42,000 square yards, 28,000 of which were occupied by the stands. The distribution of the stands in order of their numerical importance was as follows: Belgium, 1,634; France, 317; Germany, 161; Great Britain, 43; United States, 40; Holland, 37; Switzerland, 28; Italy, 19; and Czechoslovakia, 15. In all, twenty-six nations were represented, and 2,500 stands were occupied. No Canadian products were shown.

The principal exhibits comprised industrial machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, electrical apparatus, radio sets, foodstuffs, lumber, wool, and leather. Electrical apparatus of all kinds and radio sets figured prominently at the Fair.

MARKET FOR MOTOR TIRES IN ALBANIA

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, April 19, 1932.—The market for automobile tires in Albania, although somewhat limited, has shown a steady increase in recent years. The greater part of the country is still undeveloped, and the activities of the majority of the population are limited to pastoral and agricultural pursuits conducted along almost primitive lines.

Although the area of the country is in excess of 17,000 square miles, the total length of roads, including motor roads, is only 1,038 miles, consisting chiefly of communicating roads between villages, as there are no large towns. Consequently the number of automobiles owned in the country is necessarily small and their use is restricted.

IMPORTS

There is no domestic production of automobile tires in Albania, so that tire consumption can be fairly judged from figures of importation.

In 1930—the latest year for which statistics are available—total importations of automobile tires into Albania from the principal sources of supply amounted to 1,134 quintals (220 pounds) valued at \$98,359 as compared with 796 quintals valued at \$77,732 in the preceding year.

Of the 1930 total, 467 quintals (\$39,101) were credited to Italy, 339 quintals (\$31,658) to the United States, 242 quintals (\$19,422) to France, and 86 quintals (\$8,178) to Great Britain. Comparative figures for 1929 were: Italy, 282 quintals (\$26,239); United States, 230 quintals (\$14,452); France, 255 quintals (\$33,924); and Great Britain, 29 quintals (\$3,116).

Importations of inner tubes in 1930 totalled 18 quintals valued at \$1,348.20 as against 22 quintals in 1929 with a value of \$1,618.50.

DISTRIBUTION

It has been found advisable for firms competing in the Albanian market to give exclusive agencies to local concerns who maintain their own warehouses and appoint sub-agents and dealers in the various towns. The usual terms are cash against documents, although some United States firms extend credit to ninety days from customs clearance. Tires are guaranteed for 6,000 kilometres, the usual terms of the guarantee being that a premium of 40 Albanian francs (\$7.70) will be allowed on the purchase of a new tire should the original fail to last the distance.

ATHENS AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION

Mr. Robert S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Athens, writes under date April 19, 1932, that the first international aero exhibition ever to be held in Greece was formally opened in Athens on April 10 by the President of the Republic. In the first eight days since the opening over 50,000 visitors have been admitted. The British section, which is attracting particular attention, includes aircraft models, accessories, engines, motors, and tires. A feature of this exhibit is a collection of models lent for the occasion by the British Air Ministry, representing aircraft either designed or actually constructed from the year 1809 to the present day.

Modern British seaplanes and torpedo bombers are employed by the Greek Navy, and it is a British firm which conducts the only aircraft factory in the country.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS IN BULGARIA

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, April 19, 1932.—Since October 21 last, five ordinances have been promulgated by the National Bank of Bulgaria restricting and regulating all dealings in foreign exchange. Broadly speaking, so far as commercial obligations are concerned, it is now impossible to obtain foreign currency in payment of any imports until a period of three months has elapsed from the date of the customs declaration, and no exchange whatsoever is obtainable for the payment of certain categories of luxury and non-essential articles. It is reported that restrictions on foreign exchange will continue, even be increased, until there is a change in the European situation and the prices of agricultural produce recover. These restrictions are hampering all firms engaged in importing merchandise of foreign origin. Surplus stocks of a number of articles of first necessity are practically exhausted, and merchants find difficulty in replacing them owing to the exchange question. There was a large reduction in Bulgarian imports towards the end of 1931; a further and pronounced decline is foreseen for this year.

Details covering the restrictions on exchange in Bulgaria, and translated copies of the several ordinances published, have been filed with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and may be obtained on application, quoting file No. 20435.

CUBAN POTATO OUTLOOK

JAMES CORMACK, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Havana, April 28, 1932.—The first of Cuba's two potato crops this year has been highly successful as regards quantity and quality, but prices are low.

The use of power sprayers is progressing, and in general methods of production have improved considerably. Several growers have had yields of nearly 300 bushels per acre on good lands, but the general run averages about five to one of seed planted, which at present prices does not pay. Red Bliss of the first crop are fetching in Havana from \$1.60 to \$1.80 per 100 pounds. Even at this low price practically no storage is taking place here—about 4,000 sacks so far, which is much lower than the quantity stored at this time last year. There is plenty of storage available in the half-dozen public storage plants and the three private ones in use locally.

CUBA'S SECOND CROP

The white or second crop of Green Mountain and Irish Cobblers is not yet to any extent out of the ground, but some immature stock has found its way on to the market and is selling as low as \$1.20 per 100 pounds—a price that can yield no profit to the grower. This crop is looking well, and if not affected, especially in the lower land levels, by heavy rainfalls, it promises to be a bumper crop. Everything should be out of the ground by the end of June, and after that the price will in all probability advance. Last year a local merchant who controls many farmers by advancing seed and fertilizer covered most of the available balance by cash purchase and the price went as high as a little over \$4; but waste from defective storage, etc., is said to have made the venture unprofitable. The second crop should supply Cuba's needs till October. There will probably be few imports of Long Island or Maine stock next fall, but the local market should be ready to receive Canadian potatoes, when they are ready for shipment, as in previous years.

An average price in Havana to-day for potatoes is from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per 100 pounds, and according to a Guines farmer, he only netted \$0.80 per 100 pounds for his sales recently. (The duty on imported potatoes is as high as \$2.13 per 90-pound sack.)

SEED POTATOES

Certified seed sales of Bliss for the first crop started well, but fell away rapidly. Early sales were made as high as \$4.50 per 165-pound barrel and ranged down to \$2 on account of the growers delaying purchases and forcing competition among the sellers. It is doubtful if the high prices were ever really paid, adjustments having been made to conform to the prices ruling at time of delivery in order to avoid refusals. Some bags of 150 pounds of white seed stock for the second crop sold as low as 50 cents.

PROBABLE NEW SEED REGULATIONS

The fact that seed potatoes enter free and that a very high duty is imposed on table stock has in the past season led to gross irregularities here. About three times as much seed was imported as was planted, and all of this surplus found its way to the market as table stock in competition with the local tubers. The Government is investigating the matter now. New regulations are likely to be issued, and possibly some system of registration of growers and of the rationing or allocating of seed to them.

OIL AND OILSEED PRODUCTION IN WEST AFRICA

West Africa possesses very considerable mineral wealth, notably in gold, tin, and manganese, but she is much richer in vegetable oils and oilseeds, such as palm oil, palm kernels, groundnuts, benniseed, shea nuts, and so on, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. Of these, palm oil and palm kernels, the product of the oil palm, are by far the most important. Although the development of the oil palm in West Africa was slow up to six or eight years ago, there has been since then a much more rapid increase in the volume of both palm oil and palm kernels exported. It was in 1924 that the first signs of a real improvement were registered, and in subsequent years the palm oil and palm kernel trade of Nigeria has been maintained fairly consistently. Among the contributory factors to the improvement in recent years, apart from the ever-increasing demand, are the progressiveness of the Nigerian Government in opening up what were almost inaccessible forests by a network of roadways serving the railways and natural waterways and the furtherance of the education of the vast population of Nigeria, which has brought about a desire in develop-

ing the resources of the country to participate to an increasing extent in the thousand and one articles of everyday use introduced by the merchant houses.

The increasing demand for palm oil and palm kernels has, as might be expected, attracted the attention not only of other West African colonies, the exports from which have increased greatly, but also of the East, where the oil palm, introduced many years ago from West Africa (in the first place for decorative purposes), was some fifteen years ago developed in Sumatra and Java on plantation lines. As an indication of how the trade has grown, it only needs to be said that Sumatra exported in 1920 400 tons of palm oil, while by 1930 the exports had mounted to 48,570 tons.

Another example of increasing production comes from the Belgian Congo, where the vast natural palm forests have been developed more scientifically than in other parts of West Africa, and where, to a small extent, the plantation system has been introduced. Exports of palm oil from the Belgian Congo were 7,500 tons in 1920, and increased steadily until in 1930 over 37,000 tons of oil were shipped.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

The British Board of Trade announce under date April 18 that final assent has been given by Parliament to the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1932. This requires imported

- (a) boots, shoes and slippers made of rubber or with rubber soles;
- (b) rubber overshoes, with or without heels; and
- (c) rubber footholds

to bear an indication of origin on importation or on sale in the United Kingdom. This order will come into force on July 9, 1932.

According to the regulations:—

The indication of origin shall be applied to each boot, shoe, slipper, overshoe, or foothold by means of letters in relief impressed prior to vulcanization, as follows:—

- (1) All classes of goods except rubber boots .. On the shank or heel or on a rubber label cemented before vulcanization to the shank.
- (2) Rubber boots.. (a) On the shank or heel or near the top of the boot on the outside; or
- (b) On a rubber label cemented before vulcanization to the shank or near the top of the boot on the outside.

SLIDER FASTENERS

Confirmation is concurrently announced of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, 1932, which requires imported slider fasteners to bear an indication of origin on sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom, as from July 9, 1932.

The indication of origin must be stamped or printed on a label securely attached to each fastener or die-stamped or impressed on the slider pull of each fastener.

Where a fastener forms a distinguishable part of any other imported goods to which an Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act applies and the origin of the fastener is the same as the origin indicated on such other goods, the indication of origin of the fastener may be borne on such other goods.

FLUSH PIPES

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1932, which also becomes effective on July 9, 1932, requires imported iron or steel flush pipes to bear an indication of origin on exposure for sale in the United Kingdom.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Increased Import Duties in United Kingdom

Increased import duties went into operation in Great Britain as from April 26 on a wide range of manufactured products. These changes are made in pursuance of the provision in the Import Duties Act of March 1, imposing a general tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem on non-Empire goods, not otherwise taxed, or not specially exempted from duty. The provision in question states that "where it appears to the Import Duties Advisory Committee that an additional duty of customs ought to be charged in respect of goods of any class or description which are chargeable with the general ad valorem duty and which, in their opinion, are either articles of luxury or articles of a kind which are being produced or are likely within a reasonable time to be produced in the United Kingdom in quantities which are substantial in relation to United Kingdom consumption, the committee may recommend to the Treasury that an additional duty ought to be charged on goods of that class or description at such rate as is specified in the recommendation."

The new list of duties to a large extent includes articles which were taxed 50 per cent ad valorem (when of non-Empire origin) under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act of November 20, 1931, and which was due to expire on May 20, 1932, but the duties imposed under this Act are now revoked.

Appended is a list of articles affected by the new order with the rate of duty shown as increased. The goods are classified in groups, following the established import list of the United Kingdom as used in the past for statistical purposes:—

SCHEDULE I

CLASS I

Class or Description of Goods	Ad val. Duty Per Cent
(1) Fresh shell fish of all sorts (other than oysters)	30
(2) Oysters, except from 1st March to 31st May inclusive.	30
(3) Caviare	30
(4) Fruit preserved by chemicals or artificial heat, other than fruit preserved in sugar	25
(5) Vegetables (other than tomatoes) preserved in air-tight containers, but not including pickles and vegetables preserved in vinegar	20
(6) Milk, condensed, sweetened or slightly sweetened, whole.	Former duty plus 10%

CLASS III

Group I

(1) Pottery and other clay products:—	
(i) Roofing tiles, quarries and street-paving tiles	15
(ii) All other pottery and clay products (except bricks of brick earth or clay, refractory goods and laboratory porcelain)	20
(2) Glass and glassware:—	
(i) Plate and sheet glass, whether bevelled, silvered, or otherwise finished or not	15
(ii) Illuminating glassware, viz., globes and shades (other than oil lamp chim- neys, miners' lamp glasses and glass bulbs for electric filament lamps)	20
(iii) Domestic glassware, including cooking utensils, table glassware, toilet glass- ware	20
(iv) Glass bottles and glass jars, including glass stoppers, but not including scientific glassware.	20
(3) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos	15
(4) Granite (other than crushed macadam and chippings)	15
(5) Marble (other than marble in the rough)	15
(6) Slates, for roofing	15

SCHEDULE I—*Continued*CLASS III—*Continued*

Group II

Class or Description of Goods	Ad val. Duty Per Cent
(1) Furniture, made wholly or mainly of metal, of the following descriptions:—	
(i) Tables, bedsteads, wire mattresses, stands, desks and counters	20
(ii) Chairs, stools and seats	20
(iii) Bookcases and bookshelves	20
(iv) Cabinets, safes, cash and deed boxes, drawers and cupboards	20
(v) Shelving, storage bins and storage racks	20
(vi) Office letter racks and letter trays	20
(vii) Lockers	20
(viii) Parts of any of the above named articles	20
(2) Hollow-ware (other than baths) of iron or steel (including tinned plate)	20
(3) Baths of iron or steel	15
(4) Metal door and window frames and casements	15
(5) Stoves, grates and ranges for domestic cooking or heating, and parts and fittings therefor	20
(6) Iron and steel products of the following descriptions:—	
(i) Tubes, pipes and pipe and tube fittings of all kinds	20
(ii) Railway and tramway construction material of all kinds	20
(iii) Springs and spring steel	20
(iv) Wire, wire netting, wire nails, and cable and rope (except insulated telephone and telegraph cables)	20
(v) Screws, nails, tacks, studs and spikes	20
(vi) Rivets and washers	20
(vii) Bolts and nuts	20
(viii) Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, chains and ships' cables	20

Group III

(1) Gold leaf	15
(2) Articles manufactured wholly or partly of the metals aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc and alloys including any of these metals, and parts of such articles (but not including sheets and strip, rods, plates, ingots, bars, slabs and discs, angles, shapes and sections, wire and tubes; machinery, tools, implements, scientific and medical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof; and compounds of these metals other than those which are inter-metallic compounds)	20

Group IV

(1) Cutlery:—	
(i) Knives with one or more blades made wholly or partly of steel or iron (other than surgical knives or knives for use in machines)	20
(ii) Scissors, including tailors' shears and secateurs, made wholly or partly of steel or iron	20
(iii) Razors, including safety razors	20
(iv) Hair clippers	20
(v) Carving forks	20
(vi) Knife sharpeners, wholly or partly of steel	20
(vii) Component parts of or blanks for any of the above-mentioned articles . .	20
(2) Locks, padlocks, keys, bolts, latches, hasps and hinges of metal	20
(3) Unexposed sensitized photographic paper, cloth, plates and film (other than cinematograph film) and spools therefor	25
(4) (i) Forks, shovels, spades, scythes, sickles and agricultural implements, and parts thereof	15
(ii) Other tools and parts thereof	20

Group V

(1) Electrical goods, including:—	
Electric wires and cables, insulated.	
Telegraph, telephone and wireless apparatus.	
Electric carbons.	
Electric lighting appliances and fittings (other than glass bulbs for electric filament lamps).	
Batteries and accumulators.	
Electric bell apparatus.	
Electric cooking and heating apparatus.	
Electric meters.	
Parts of and accessories to, the above	20

SCHEDULE I—Continued

CLASS III—Continued

Group VI

Class or Description of Goods	Ad val. Duty Per Cent
(1) Ploughs, planters and seeders, reapers and binders, sheep shearers and clipping machines, threshers, agricultural tractors and other agricultural machinery, and parts thereof	15
(2) All other machinery and parts thereof (other than ball bearings, roller bearings, and parts thereof, and machinery belting)	20
(3) Ball bearings, roller bearings, and parts thereof	33½

Group VII

(1) Articles manufactured wholly or partly of wood and timber (not including planed or dressed wood and timber, staves, sleepers, plywood and veneers imported as such):—	
(i) Builders' woodwork, including window frames, doors, gates, etc., and parts thereof	15
(ii) All other manufactures of wood and timber (other than machinery, tools, implements and scientific and medical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof)	20

Group VIII

(1) Manufactures wholly or partly of cotton, wool (including alpaca, mohair, cashmere, llama, vicuna and camels' hair), linen or jute, of the following descriptions:—	
(i) Tissue and like materials of any width, shape or length (including lace, embroidery, felt, ribbons, galloons, tapes, braids, trimmings, fringes, webbing and articles similar to these, but not including rags) whether made by weaving, knitting, plaiting, crocheting, netting, felting or any other process, and whether or not coated, impregnated, or in any other way treated or operated upon	20
(ii) Blankets, shawls, coverlets, and travelling rugs	20
(iii) Carpets, carpeting, rugs, floor mats and matting	20
(iv) Flags	20
(v) Handkerchiefs	20
(vi) Household goods (including such articles as table linen, bed linen and bedding, towels, curtains, cushions, tapestries, dusters, mops and kitchen rubbers); and similar articles for factory or other non-domestic use	20
(2) Sacks, and bags of a shape similar to sacks, wholly or partly of vegetable fibre	20
(3) Coir mats and matting	20
(4) Cordage, cables, ropes and twine other than coir yarn (including hard fibre singles, polished, starched or glazed singles and all multiples) wholly or partly of vegetable fibre other than cotton, linen, ramie or seagrass	15
(5) Nets and netting made wholly or partly of material dutiable under the heading (4) above	20

Group IX

(1) Articles of apparel of all kinds, complete or incomplete, and shaped material for making into apparel	20
(2) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material, finished or unfinished, and shaped parts and laces therefor	20
(3) Feathers (excluding feathers imported under a Board of Trade licence issued under Section 2 (4) of the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1921, bed feathers imported in bulk, and down) and all manufactured articles, complete or incomplete containing feathers or down, except articles in which the feathers (including down) are <i>bona fide</i> used solely as padding or stuffing	20

Group X

(1) Tartaric Acid	20
(2) Cream of Tartar	20
(3) Citric Acid	20
(4) Ammonia alum, soda alum, potash alum	20
(5) Aluminium Sulphate	20
(6) Ammonium Chloride	20
(7) Lithopone	20

SCHEDULE I—Continued

CLASS III—Continued

Group X—Concluded

Class or Description of Goods	Ad val. Duty Per Cent
(8) Acetone.. . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(9) Acetic Acid	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(10) Vinegar.. . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(11) Acetate of Lime.. . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(12) Formaldehyde, whether in solution or polymerised.. . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(13) Menthol (other than natural menthol).. . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(14) Boric Acid (refined).. . . .	20
(15) Borax (refined)	20
(16) Nitric Acid.. . . .	20
(17) Aluminium Oxide (hydrated or anhydrous), but not including abrasives.. . . .	20
(18) Anhydrous Ammonia.. . . .	20
(19) Ammonia Liquor.. . . .	20
(20) Sulphate of Ammonia.. . . .	20
(21) Nitrate of Ammonia.. . . .	20
(22) Sodium Nitrate.. . . .	20
(23) Sodium Nitrite.. . . .	20
(24) Calcium Chloride.. . . .	20
(25) Collodion Cotton (Nitro-cellulose).. . . .	20
(26) Tin Oxide	20
(27) Zinc Oxide.. . . .	20
(28) Nicotine, Nicotine Sulphate and Nicotine Insecticides.. . . .	20
(29) Paints and Colours, prepared and manufactured (including ready-mixed or in paste form, but not including printers' ink, varnishes, lacquers, enamels and dyestuffs).. . . .	20

Group XI

(1) Candles, including tapers, nightlights and bougies.. . . .	20
(2) Soap, including abrasive soap, soap powder and soap flakes but not including toilet soap.. . . .	20

Group XII

(1) Leather, dressed (other than patent, varnished, japanned and enamelled and glacé kid)	15
(2) Saddlery and harness (including horse boots) wholly or partly of leather	20
(3) Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches and other receptacles made wholly or partly of leather or material resembling leather, whether fitted or not	25

Group XIII

(1) Paper, and board made from paper or pulp, whether coated or otherwise treated in any manner or not (other than newsprint as defined in the First Schedule to the Import Duties Act, 1932), of a weight when fully extended equivalent to not more than 90 pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets of double crown measuring thirty inches by twenty inches, but not including (a) paper or board which forms part of another article, or (b) paper imported solely for the purpose of being spun into yarn	20
(2) Paper, and board made from paper or pulp (other than unlined strawboard), whether coated or otherwise treated in any manner or not, of a weight when fully extended equivalent to more than 90 pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets of double crown measuring thirty inches by twenty inches, but not including paper or board which forms part of another article	15
(3) Articles (other than newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music) made either entirely from paper or board made from paper or pulp (including strawboard) or from such materials with the addition only of some adhesive substance or other material the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the total value of the article	20

Group XIV

(1) Cycles (other than motor cycles) and parts and accessories thereof, including tires and tubes	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
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Group XV

(1) Manufactures (other than sheets, piping, tubing and rods, and machinery belting) wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (including vulcanite and ebonite)	20
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SCHEDULE I—*Concluded*CLASS III—*Concluded*

Group XVI

Class or Description of Goods	Ad val. Duty Per Cent
(1) Arms and ammunition:—	
(i) Sporting guns, sporting rifles and sporting carbines and parts thereof ..	25
(ii) Military rifles and military carbines and parts thereof	25
(iii) Miniature rifles and carbines and cadet rifles and carbines and parts thereof	25
(iv) Air guns and air rifles and air pistols and parts thereof	25
(v) Revolvers and pistols and parts thereof	25
(vi) Loaded cartridges and empty cartridge cases	25
(2) Toilet preparations (excluding essential oils) of the following descriptions ..	30
Toilet soap.	
Tooth paste or powder and liquid preparations for dental purposes and mouth washes.	
Toilet paste or powder.	
Toilet cream.	
Hair dyes.	
Scented sachets.	
Lipstick, rouge and grease paint.	
Preparations for use in manicure or chiropody.	
Preparations for use on the hair, face or body.	
Bath salts and essences.	
Smelling salts.	
Prepared fullers earth.	
(3) Toilet requisites of the following descriptions	30
Powder bowls or boxes and powder puffs.	
Nail polishers.	
Nail clippers, nail cleaners, and nail files.	
Denture bowls.	
Manicure sets.	
Parts of the above articles.	
(4) Beads and bead trimmings..	30
(5) Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit and articles incorporating them.. . . .	30
(6) Fur and other skins, including pieces (dressed), except leather..	15
(7) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of furskin, including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached..	30
(8) Jewellery and imitation jewellery whether gemset or not..	30
(9) Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares not included in heading (8) above (including wares of platinum, but not including articles of leather, glass or pottery and articles of base metal whether plated or not)..	30
(10) Articles made wholly or partly of ivory; tortoise shell; mother of pearl; amber; coral; jade; onyx; lapis lazuli and other similar stones..	30
(11) Brooms and brushes of all descriptions, and parts thereof (other than prepared bristles and other prepared animal hair)	20
(12) Manufactures of cork (other than stoppers)..	20
(13) Felt base floor covering, linoleum and oilcloth..	20
(14) Snap and slide fasteners, push buttons, studs hooks and eyes..	20
(15) Machinery belting (including conveyor and elevator bands)..	15
(16) Pipes for smoking tobacco, etc., holders for cigars and cigarettes, and parts thereof..	25
(17) Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for sports, games, gymnastics and athletics (other than apparel and boots and shoes) and parts thereof..	25
(18) Toys of all kinds and parts thereof of whatever material composed.. . . .	25
(19) Stationery (other than paper), including writing ink and ink powder, pencils, pencil leads and crayons, pen nibs, fountain pens, stylographic and other pens, sealing wax, paper clips and fasteners, stationery, glassware and parts of any such articles	20
(20) Umbrellas and sunshades and covers, and parts and fittings therefor.. . .	20
(21) Walking sticks (including canes) and parts and fittings therefor.. . . .	20

SCHEDULE II

Class or Description of Goods

Ad val. Duty
Per Cent

(1) Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese.	33½
(2) Iron and Steel (other than pig-iron, but including alloy steel) of the following descriptions:—	
(i) Ingots (other than those manufactured entirely from pig-iron smelted with charcoal).	
(ii) Blooms, billets, slabs (other than wrought iron produced by puddling with charcoal from pig-iron smelted wholly with charcoal).	
(iii) Sheet and tinplate bars.	
(iv) Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of all kinds, whether fabricated or not.	33½
(v) Forgings (including drop forgings), in the rough or machined.	
(vi) Castings, in the rough or machined, weighing one hundredweight or over.	
(vii) Horse Shoes.	
(viii) Girders, beams, joists and pillars, whether fabricated or not.	
(ix) Hoop and strip of all kinds.	
(x) Plates and sheets of all kinds.	

In the case of goods enumerated in the Second Schedule, the additional duty is to cease to be chargeable on the expiration of three months. Where goods fall within more than one of the classes specified in either of the schedules, the highest rate is to be applicable. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the schedules, no goods are chargeable with additional duty in respect of any articles forming a part of the goods. In the case of composite goods on which customs duties are chargeable by or under some enactment other than the Import Duties Act of March 1, 1932, the additional duty shall, except as otherwise expressly provided in the schedules, be chargeable only up to the amount, if any, by which the aggregate amount of additional duty and the general ad valorem duty (which rates are combined in the foregoing list) exceeds the amount of the customs duties chargeable by or under that other enactment. In the case of goods which are not at the date of the commencement of the present order (April 26, 1932) chargeable with the general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, this order shall not have effect until the date on which they become so chargeable.

Certificates of Origin for Canadian Cheese

Mr. Douglas S. Cole, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bristol, writes under date April 29, 1932, that members of the Bristol Provision Trade Association have had several interviews with Bristol customs officials in connection with the difficulty in Canada of obtaining certificates from the producers for every lot of cheese shipped.

Advice from Montreal states that the trade as a whole is endeavouring to obtain some practical modification in the terms of the manufacturer's clause in Form No. 120, as it is impossible to have a certificate covering every lot of cheese shipped from every factory.

The Customs Department in Bristol state that the Canadian Department of Agriculture (Dairy and Cold Storage Branch) certificate as issued by the grader in Canada will be acceptable to them and should cover the matter. This information is being passed on to the Montreal trade, so that in future this will permit the dairy produce grader for the Department of Agriculture to issue a warrant for each parcel at the time of grading, which certificate will then accompany the other documents.

Irish Free State Tariff Changes

Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, cables that an order was issued by the Irish Free State, effective May 3, increasing the customs duty on furniture from 33½ per cent ad valorem to 75 per cent ad

valorem; on cocoa preparations from 6·6 pence to 36 pence per pound; on sugar confectionery from 4·8 pence to 18 pence per pound. The foregoing are general tariff rates. There is a British preferential rate (applicable to Canada) of one-third less in each case.

France Reduces Use of Foreign Wheat to 40 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1471 (April 9), page 592, regarding an increase from 40 per cent to 45 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of May 6 this percentage has been reduced to 40 per cent.

Import Restrictions in the Netherlands

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465 (February 27, 1932), page 286, Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, writes that the import restrictions set forth in that report respecting fresh and chilled beef and veal, also frozen beef and veal, have been continued in force until July 16, 1932. The restrictions on footwear wholly or for the greater part of leather or rubber have been extended until July 1, 1932.

Change in Wheat-milling Regulations in Italy

Mr. R. W. McBurney, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date April 18, 1932, with reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1469 (March 26, 1932), page 488, that an Italian Ministerial decree dated April 9, and effective as from April 26, further reduces the percentage of domestic grain required to be used in the milling of alimentary flour.

In the case of mills situated in Northern and Central Italy, except the province of Lazio, the percentage of domestic grain milled must be 40 per cent of the total quantity milled in the case of soft wheat, and 10 per cent of the total in the case of hard wheat.

For mills situated in the province of Lazio and in Southern and Insular Italy, the proportion of domestic grain required is fixed at 15 per cent of the total quantity milled, for both hard and soft wheat.

Increases in Cuban Tariff

Mr. James Cormack, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Havana, writes under date April 8, 1932, that by presidential decree of March 18, 1932, Cuban duties on several commodities were increased, chiefly with a view to protecting local industries. There has recently been considerable local manufacture of bodies for automobiles and trucks, and the import duties on these, especially if having wooden bodies, have been considerably increased, and at the same time the duties on the chassis alone, and on parts and accessories, have been decreased.

The duties on unrefined oils from palm nuts, coconuts, peanuts, sesame, soya beans, sunflowers, olive bagasse, corn, and cotton-seed have been doubled. Oils of palm and olive bagasse, imported directly by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of soap, previously denatured, or denatured in the customs, have been considerably reduced. Impure linseed oil for industrial purposes is unchanged, but residues of cotton-seed refining and other unrefined, unspecified vegetable oils have substantial increases, while refined vegetable oils duties are doubled.

Pork lard, lard compounds, and neutral lards are subject to a duty increase of 75 per cent. In addition, the duties on oils and lard are to be increased by 10 and 5 per cent respectively on July 1 next, and then annually by similar percentages for the next five years.

Details of these changes are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Tariff Changes in Mexico

Writing under date April 27, 1932, the Trade Commissioner in Mexico City advises that changes have been made in the Mexican customs tariff on cinematograph films and phonograph records. Details may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Removal of Apple Import Restriction in Argentina

E. L. MCCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, April 18, 1932.—The regulation which restricted the importation of apples into Argentina to the period from May 1 to December 15 of each year has been cancelled.

Apples wrapped in paper and packed in boxes or barrels may now be imported into Argentina during any month of the year.

For the protection of national industry, a Government decree of March 9, 1931, effective as from July 1, 1931, shut out several kinds of fruit, including apples.

Article 2 of this decree stated that "the importation of fruit in bulk is prohibited, with the exception of bananas. Packing will be done at the place of shipment and the cases will be of 'standard' type as adopted by countries exporting fruit. Apples, pears, oranges, tangerines and lemons must come wrapped in waterproof tissue paper (manila or sulphite oiled paper or other of similar kinds), on which shall be stamped the name or mark of the producer and the country of origin. Cases must have labels indicating nature of contents, kind or variety, net weight or number of units, name and address of producer and country of origin."

Article 7 restricted the entry of fourteen kinds of fruit to a limited period during each year, that for apples being from May 1 to December 15.

Article 1 of a new regulation of the Argentine Government, signed April 8, 1932, covering fruit in general, reads: "Maintain in force all the articles of the decree of March 9, 1931, with the exception of article 7, which is cancelled."

This new decree means that apples in cases wrapped in paper may be imported, but apples in barrels unless wrapped in paper may not be imported.

The duty on boxed apples per case is 90 Canadian cents plus costs of clearance (averaging 15 Canadian cents calculated at the present rate of exchange).

Canadian Fresh Fruit Enters Brazil Duty Free

Mr. A. S. Bleakney, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rio de Janeiro, cables that the customs authorities of Brazil have been advised by Finance Department circular of May 6 that Canadian fresh fruit enters free of import duty and expediente taxes, being accorded the same treatment already extended to fresh fruit from Argentina and the United States.

TENDERS INVITED

New Zealand

Copies of specifications have been received from Mr. C. M. Croft, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Auckland, for 20,000 screws, coach, galvanized, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, to specification, required by the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington. These specifications are open for inspection at the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Tenders, which close on July 6, should be addressed to the Secretary (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 9

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending May 9, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending May 2, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 2	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 9	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1577	\$.1584	7
Belgium	Belga	.1566	.1575	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgaria	Lev	.0081	.0081	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0331	.0332	5
Denmark	Krone	.2245	.2263	5
Finland	Markka	.0201	.0202	$6\frac{1}{2}$
France	Franc	.0440	.0442	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Germany	Reichsmark	.2657	.2670	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.0896	4.1267	3
Greece	Drachma	.0100	.0084	12
Holland	Guilder	.4523	.4544	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Hungary	Pengo	.1954	.1962	6
Italy	Lira	.0576	.0578	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0200	.0200	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Norway	Krone	.2076	.2123	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0390	.0381	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Roumania	Leu	.0066	.0067	7
Spain	Peseta	.0882	.0896	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Sweden	Krona	.2053	.2123	5
Switzerland	Franc	.2168	.2194	2
United States	Dollar	1.1162	1.1206	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2902	.2885	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0809	.0840	—
Chile	Peso	.1350	.0679	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Colombia	Peso	1.0716	1.0758	6
Mexico	Peso	.3520	.3545	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3125	.3137	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1953	.1793	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5162	.5294	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1153	1.1197	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2612	.2431	—
India	Rupee	.3181	.3193	5
Japan	Yen	.3650	.3670	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4504	.4532	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai	Tael	.3415	.3439	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4799	.4818	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.7981	.8684	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1412	4.1687	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.7981	.8684	—
Martinique	Franc	.0440	.0442	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0440	.0442	—
Australia	Pound	3.2732	3.3029	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.1944	4.2324	—

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSIIAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

292. ONIONS; FISH.—A commission agent in Cardenas, Cuba, wishes to represent Canadian exporters of onions, codfish, and smoked herrings on a commission basis.

293. AGENCY FOR DRIED CODFISH.—A Port au Prince, Haiti, manufacturers' agent desires to hear from Canadian exporters of dried codfish.

294. AGENCY.—A former resident of Germany, about to return to that country, seeks to represent Canadian exporters of evaporated apple rings, canned fruits and vegetables, also butter, honey, and fish products, and any lines suitable for the German market, on a commission basis.

295. CANNED GOODS.—Import agent in Marseilles wishes to represent Canadian exporters of canned goods.

296. MACARONI; FLOUR.—A Liverpool firm of produce importers and agents are interested in receiving quotations and samples from Canadian exporters of macaroni, semolina, and second- and low-grade flour.

297. FEEDSTUFFS.—Firm in Rixensart, Belgium, would like to act as a representative for Canadian exporters of feedstuffs of all kinds.

Miscellaneous

298. BREWERY MALT.—Representative in Buenos Aires would like to represent a Canadian source of supply for brewery malt. Samples, prices, commission, and full information should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires. Samples should be sent by sample post in packages weighing less than one pound.

299. METHYL ALCOHOL.—Quotations are desired by importer in Montevideo, Uruguay, for 60,000 gallons of methyl alcohol for denaturation purposes. Complete specifications will be supplied on application to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

300. AGENCY FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS.—A Port au Prince, Haiti, manufacturers' agent desires to hear from Canadian exporters.

301. ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.—A Bucharest firm wish to buy Canadian artificial silk yarns, or to act as agent for Canadian exporters of this article.

302. TWINE.—Firm in Lisbon desire to work as representative for Canadian firm exporting twine. Samples of the kind required are on file at Department.

303. PRINTING PAPER.—Firm of buyers and agents in Bucharest, Roumania, would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of printing paper.

304. WALLPAPER.—A Bucharest firm would like to hear from Canadian exporters of wallpaper with a view to buying or acting as agent.

305. PULP.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires wishes to receive quotations on sulphate, sulphite, and mechanical pulp. Replies to be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

306. CEDAR PANELS.—Public utility company desire quotations for cedar to be used for panelling of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter. C.i.f. Montevideo, Uruguay, prices should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

307. WOODEN HANDLES.—A London agent for wooden handles would like to receive sole United Kingdom agencies for Canadian manufacturers of broom handles and mop handles, and would also be pleased to consider offers of other types of wooden handles.

308. WOOD DOWELS.—A London distributor of wood dowels, who has previously been handling United States supplies, is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers in a position to regularly export birch and other dowels in quantity.

309. BUILDING LUMBER.—Import agent in Marseilles wishes to represent Canadian exporters of building lumber.

310. WOOD PRESERVATIVE.—Quotations required on wood preservative to protect salt water piling against boring insects which destroy timber. Send full information to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

311. LEATHER.—A London firm of importers are very anxious to develop business in leather offal and leather splits, in order to replace supplies from the United States and continental countries.

312 and 313. ICE HOCKEY EQUIPMENT.—Two firms in Bucharest, Roumania, wish to buy Canadian ice hockey equipment.

314. SPORTS ARTICLES.—Firm of buyers and agents in Bucharest, Roumania, would like to hear from Canadian exporters of hockey equipment and sport articles of all kinds.

315. RADIO EQUIPMENT.—Firm of buyers and agents in Bucharest, Roumania, desire to hear from Canadian exporters of radio equipment.

316. DOMESTIC HARDWARE.—A London firm of import agents wish to receive offers of egg beaters, ice cream freezers, clothes pegs, and washboards.

317. HARDWARE SUNDRIES.—A London firm of hardware importers wish to act as agents for Canadian manufacturers in small hardware sundries.

318. HARDWARE.—A London buying agent of hardware sundries is anxious to obtain sole United Kingdom agencies from Canadian manufacturers of hardware.

319. WATER AND STEAM PIPES AND TUBES.—A firm of buyers in Bucharest, Roumania, are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian exporters of water and steam pipes and tubes.

320. MOTOR TRUCKS.—Quotations are desired on motor trucks for railway warehouse with device for scooping up and carrying small specially constructed platforms on which are piled one to two tons weight of merchandise. Replies to be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

321. CRANES.—Quotations required on two-ton crane mounted on motor chassis for use alongside railway sidings. Send full information to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of York, May 20 and June 17; Duchess of Richmond, May 27 and June 24; Duchess of Atholl, June 3; Duchess of Bedford, June 11—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, May 28 and June 25; Doric, June 11—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, June 13.

To London.—Beaverburn, May 20; Beaverville, May 27; Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, May 20 and June 17; Alania, May 27; Aurania, June 3; Ascania, June 10—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, May 19; Manchester Producer, May 26; Manchester Division, June 2; Manchester Brigade, June 9; Manchester Commerce, June 16—all Manchester Line.

To *Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea*.—Concordia, May 21; Salacia, June 4—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, Dominion Line, June 18.

To *Southampton*.—Montclare, May 26; Montcalm, June 8—both Canadian Pacific.

To *Glasgow*.—Letitia, May 20 and June 17; Athenia, June 3—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To *Newcastle and Leith*.—Cairnross, May 20; Cairnesk, June 3; Cairnglen, June 17—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To *Dundee*.—Cairnross, May 20; Cairnglen, June 17—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To *Belfast*.—Torr Head, Head Line, May 29 (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To *Dublin*.—Kenbane Head, Head Line, May 27 (cargo accepted for Cork).

To *Antwerp*.—Beaverburn, May 20; Beavertale, May 27; Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17—all Canadian Pacific; Lista, May 20; Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—all County Line.

To *Havre*.—Lista, May 20; Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—all County Line.

To *Rotterdam*.—Evanger, May 27; Hada County, June 11; Kings County, June 25—all County Line.

To *Hamburg*.—Montclare, May 26; Beaverbrae, June 3—both Canadian Pacific; Murla, May 25; Remscheid, June 8; Bochum, June 22—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To *South France and Italian Ports*.—Valfiorita, May 17 and 28; Giorgio Ohlsen, June 11; Valprato, June 30—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To *Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports*.—Svanhild, May 21; Gorm, June 5—both Scandinavian-American Line; Korsholm, May 21; Vasaholm, June 3—both Swedish-America-Mexico Line.

To *St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon*.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 21 and June 4; Reinunga, Newfoundland-Canada SS., May 27.

To *Cornerbrook, Nfld.*—New Northland, May 18 and June 1; North Voyageur, May 23—both Clarke SS. Co.

To *Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara*.—Cornwallis, May 20; Chomedy, June 3; Colborne, June 17—all Canadian National.

To *Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras*.—Lady Rodney, May 19 and June 16; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau, but calls at St. Georges, Bermuda), May 27 and June 24; Lady Somers, June 2 and 30; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), June 10—all Canadian National.

To *Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo*.—Marie Horn, May 28; a steamer, June 12—both Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To *Montevideo and Buenos Aires*.—Childar, Canadian-South American Line, June 18; a steamer, Houston Line, June 16.

To *Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira*.—Grangepark, Elder Dempster Line, May 25.

To *Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney*.—Canadian Highlander (also calls at Bluff), May 28; Canadian Conqueror (also calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25—both Canadian National.

To *Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin*.—Canadian Leader, May 17; Canadian Highlander, May 28 (also calls at Bluff); Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25—all Canadian National.

From Halifax

To *Liverpool*.—Adriatic, White Star Line, May 16; Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line.

To *London*.—Maryland, Atlantic Transport Line, May 16; London Corporation, Furness Line, May 31.

To *Antwerp*.—Pennland, May 22; Westernland, June 5—both White Star Line.

To *Gothenburg*.—Drottningholm, May 21; Gripsholm, May 30—both Swedish-American Line.

To *St. John's, Nfld.*—Nerissa, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 17 and 31 and June 14 and 28; Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, May 27.

To *Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara*.—Lady Hawkins, May 17 and June 28; Lady Drake, May 31; Lady Nelson, June 14—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (also calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), May 25 and June 22; Calabria, June 8—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, May 18; Marie Horn, June 2—both Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart, May 16 and June 13; Cavalier (calls at Kingston only), May 30 and June 27—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, May 24; Chomedy, June 7; Colborne, June 21—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—City of Christianity, May 18; Kabinga, June 28 (cargoes accepted for other Eastern ports)—both American and Indian SS.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, May 18; Lady Nelson, June 12; Lady Hawkins, June 20—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 14 (also calls at Belize) and 28; Harboe Jensen, May 21 and June 4 (also calls at Belize)—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Britain, May 29 and June 16; Empress of Australia, June 11—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—Cape Verde, Canadian-American Shipping Co., May 20.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knut Nelson, Fred Olsen Line, about May 17.

To London and Liverpool.—Custodian, B. W. Greer & Son, May 18.

To London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., May 25.

To Australian Ports.—Tolken, Empire Shipping Co., May 25.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Golden Cloud, Dingwall, Cotts & Co., May 23.

To South American Ports.—Cuzco, C. Gardner Johnston, May 18.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, May 24; Protesilaus, June 21—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, June 2; Hikawa Maru, June 30—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call at Osaka).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (calls at Nagasaki), May 21; Empress of Japan, June 5; Empress of Asia (calls at Nagasaki), June 18—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, May 25; Niagara, June 22—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Baroe, Silver-Java Pacific Line, June 7.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 1; Golden Cloud, May 17; Golden Coast, June 18—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co. (also call at Lyttelton and Dunedin).

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Tolken, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., May 20.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, May 23; Delftdyk, June 5—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knut Nelson, May 27; George Washington, June 11; Abraham Lincoln, June 30—all Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific President, June 11; Pacific Reliance, June 25—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22—both French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Rialto, May 19; Cellina, June 16—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Canada, May 25; Annie Johnson, June 7; Margaret Johnson, June 27—all Johnson Line.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Soviet Russia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Greece

R. S. O'MEARA, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

- Tokyo*: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

- London*: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

- London*: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

- Liverpool*: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

- Bristol*: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

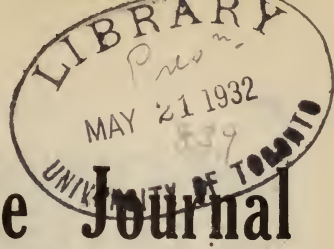
- Glasgow*: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

- New York City*: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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MR. BARRÉ'S ITINERARY IN CANADA

Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, who is at present on tour, will visit the following cities on the undermentioned dates:—

Montreal.	May 23 to 26	New Westminster.. . . .	June 16
Ottawa	May 27 and 28	Victoria.. . . .	June 17 and 18
	(special work)	Winnipeg.	June 23
Calgary	June 2	Ottawa	June 27 and 28
Vancouver	June 6 to 15		

Canadian firms who wish to be brought in touch with Mr. Barré should communicate, for Montreal, with the Montreal Board of Trade; for Vancouver and Winnipeg, with the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; and for the other cities, with the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce.

NETHERLANDS MARKET FOR BUILDING BOARDS

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, April 29, 1932.—The use of various types of wallboards for building construction in the Netherlands tends to increase, despite the present setback in building activities which has caused a contraction in the demand for all of the usual varieties of building materials.

The wallboards which are sold on the Dutch market may be divided into three general classes: pressed boards, felted boards, and metallic boards.

The first group is made up of a number of products of a thick cardboard type, which are used for partitions and as lining for walls and ceilings.

The second group, consisting of felted boards, is represented by at least twenty different makes. They are used for much the same purpose as the pressed boards, but they possess insulating properties which the former do not, and this is their principal selling point. The chief constituents of these felted boards are paper, pulp or wood fibre, straw, corn stocks, peat, sugar cane fibre, and wood shavings.

The third group consists of boards manufactured from magnesite, gypsum, asbestos and various mineral compounds. They are heavy in weight in comparison with the felted boards and do not have the qualifications from the insulation point of view; on the other hand, they are fireproof and in some cases have good weather-resisting properties.

The market for these mineral boards in the Netherlands is static. For the pressed boards there is little activity, but in the middle group strong efforts are being made to introduce new products and to stimulate the turnover of those which are already here.

IMPORTS

The Dutch import statistics do not differentiate between the various types of wallboards and similar materials which are imported. They are all shown under one heading which includes plates and other materials for floor, wall, ceiling or roof covering manufactured from gypsum, woodwool, asbestos, sawdust, magnesite, peat, and similar materials.

The following table indicates the weight in metric tons and value in thousands of guilders of the above materials imported into the Netherlands during each of the years 1930 and 1931, together with the first three months of 1932:—

Country of Origin	1930		1931		Jan.-Mar., 1932	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Fl.	Metric Tons	1,000 Fl.	Metric Tons	1,000 Fl.
Germany	1,482	133	1,425	121	237	22
Belgium	1,124	58	616	25	169	8
United Kingdom	198	55	164	40	42	7
United States	2,375	605	1,320	290	223	48
Sweden	405	121	566	146	132	24
Austria	1,396	87	1,030	58	388	21
Finland	220	41	885	142	131	20
Canada	702	164	398	85	...	...
Total	7,961	1,282	6,436	915	1,337	151

From the foregoing table, the imports of wallboards which are of particular interest to Canada cannot be accurately ascertained. The largest part of the merchandise making up the totals consists of other materials for floor, wall and ceiling or roof coverings. As recently as two years ago it is probable that approximately 90 per cent of all the pressed and felted boards which were sold on the Dutch market came from the United States, the remainder being from Canada, the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent from Sweden, Finland, and Germany. During the interval, however, United States manufacturers have lost ground and it is now doubtful if more than 60 per cent of the total imports of these materials come from that country.

A study of the preceding statistics illustrates the decline in the value of the imports from the United States from 605,000 fl. (\$242,000) in 1930, which was the peak year, to 290,000 fl. (116,000) in 1931 and to only 48,000 fl. (\$17,200) for the first quarter of the current period. Conversely, imports from Sweden and Finland have gone up. In the case of the former, from nothing in 1930 to 146,000 fl. (\$58,400) in 1931, and the latter from 41,000 fl. (\$16,400) in 1930 to 142,000 fl. (\$56,800) in 1931. The figures for the first quarter of 1932 indicate that Sweden in particular is continuing this progress of increasing her exports to the Netherlands.

These changes in direction have been caused to a high degree by American manufacturers who are now shipping to Holland from branch factories in Europe. One well-known board which was formerly imported exclusively from the United States now comes from Sweden, while as regards another much advertised product approximately 75 per cent of the quantity entering Holland is at present reported to come from Finland, with the balance still being shipped from the parent mill in America. In addition, Sweden itself is now producing both pressed and felted wallboards of good quality, at least three of which are being sold in the Netherlands.

Imports in the foregoing table, which are credited to such countries as Germany, Belgium, and Austria, and which are substantial in weight but low in value, are represented for the greater part by metallic boards and similar products. In the other two groups Canada is competing with the United States, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

The domestic production of building boards in Holland is not of importance. One article which is used to an appreciable extent as an insulating material, and which can be classed as a competitor of wallboard, is known by the name of "Solomite." This is straw subjected to a pressure of 147 pounds to the square inch and manufactured into sheets approximately 2 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The straw is held in position and strengthened by galvanized wires on either side. These are spaced 5 inches apart and are connected every 2 inches by hooks passing through the sheets. The sheets are made in lengths of 12 feet with a width of 5 feet. The product is highly regarded on account of its strength, lightness, and insulating qualities. Although it is used chiefly as an insulating material, it can be employed as a wallboard, in which case it is covered with cement, plaster, or other material, the loose straws forming a strong plaster base.

PLYWOOD

Apart from Dutch-made wallboard, a competitive factor to be considered by Canadian wallboard manufacturers selling in the Netherlands is the use of plywood for wall and ceiling coverings and for partitions and similar purposes. This material is not of the same composition as wallboards, which places it on a somewhat different level. On account of its various qualities and uses it can hardly be classified as a straight competitor, despite the fact that the price of some grades is anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent lower than those asked for wallboard.

There are three manufacturers in Holland engaged in the production of plywood. There are no official statistics available regarding the output, but it is estimated to be between 8,000 and 10,000 metric tons per annum.

Besides Dutch production, a growing quantity of wallboard is imported annually from Poland, Finland, Germany, Latvia, France, and Belgium. Small quantities also come from Canada and the United States. The total imports of plywood and similar wood in 1931 amounted to 15,859 metric tons valued at \$1,437,200.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PLATES

There is no manufacturer in the Netherlands of wallboard similar to that imported from Canada and other countries. There are, however, some ten establishments devoted to the making of the so-called asbestos cement plates or sheets, which are used extensively in this country for fire-proofing and for exterior and interior wall sheathing, especially in office and factory buildings and warehouses.

Besides the Dutch manufacture of these, the volume of which cannot be ascertained, there were imported in 1931 about 28,000 metric tons of such materials.

They are sold in plates and sheets of various sizes and are often painted or glazed in imitation of marble and tiles. They are moisture and fireproof, but break comparatively easily and have no insulating qualities. They are high in price and have their own specific use in building. They are consequently not full competitors of Canadian wallboard.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Standardization of building construction in the Netherlands is uncommon. Brick and tile are the general building materials used, and wood enters into the construction of Dutch houses only to a limited extent. Its chief employment is for doors and window sashes, flooring, and roof supports. Exterior as well as interior walls are almost always of brick. Stone must be imported, and as a result is used only sparingly. Wooden buildings are rarely seen, while wooden shingles are practically unknown. The chief roofing material is tile and slate, and to a lesser extent galvanized iron and asphalt. Interior walls are mostly of plaster over an ordinary plaster base, which is applied directly to the brick walls.

Bricks and tiles have been used in the Netherlands for centuries, and as the principal construction materials for building purposes, they are produced locally and are comparatively cheap. Various types of hollow bricks and tiles are also now being manufactured, and being advertised as possessing insulating qualities are therefore competitors of building board.

Dutch architects and builders are extremely conservative, and it is difficult to convince them of the advantages and savings which accrue from the proper insulation of dwellings. There is a tendency to take the attitude that materials and styles which have been successfully employed during past centuries are satisfactory for the present, and that it is an unnecessary expense to use wallboards as insulating materials in the place of plaster, paint or wall-paper.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

A total of approximately 47,347 dwelling houses were completed in the Netherlands during the year 1929, as against 51,501 in 1930 and 51,588 in 1931. The number of dwellings completed in January, 1932, was 3,150, which was a considerable decrease when compared with the preceding months in 1931, the figure for January, 1931, having been 4,212, while in April of the same year it rose to 5,115.

GROWTH OF WALLBOARD TRADE

One of the first wallboards to be introduced into the Netherlands was a felted board made from sugar cane fibre, which is manufactured in the United States; it was originally imported about 1922. In 1927 and 1928 other boards of both the pressed and felted types began to appear, and now the total number of both has grown to approximately 40. Most producers of felted board offer several varieties, while in many cases the same manufacturer has a pressed board as well as his other specialties.

It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the quantity of wallboard consumed in the Netherlands. The total, however, cannot be much under 6,500,000 square feet for both felted and pressed varieties, with the former accounting for from 75 to 80 per cent of the whole.

Among the many different brands of boards which are being offered to Dutch builders, it is probable that one particular variety which is of American origin and which has been on the market for many years is still the largest

single seller. This is followed in the second place by a wood pulp board which formerly came exclusively from the United States but which is now imported for the most part from a branch factory in Finland.

In the course of the last two years there has also been a tendency for each brand of board to be offered in several different varieties. For instance, the product referred to in the preceding paragraph is obtainable in five different forms in addition to the original standard wallboard. These include one featuring hardness, another said to be fireproof and others featuring special properties for building and furniture work.

Up to date the rigid type of board has been the most common, but there is at least one type of flexible blanket style which is now being sold. It is made in the United States and the distributors claim that it has been successfully employed as an insulating material for the transportation of fresh fruit and frozen fish under trying circumstances.

ORIGINS OF FELTED WALLBOARDS

It has not proved possible to check the exact number of felted types of wallboard which are being sold in Holland. An investigation, however, has disclosed that there are some 18 which are fairly well known. Among these are included 3 from Canada, 4 from the United States, 4 from Sweden, 1 from Austria, 2 from Germany, 1 from Finland, and 1 from the United Kingdom. Many of these are similar in appearance and properties, and price and advertising must be relied upon to sell them rather than any exceptional characteristics. The one board from Austria and one from Germany are of a different type, being made from wood shavings which are impregnated with cement and pressed into rather crude panels. One of the Swedish boards is laminated, but all the others are of a solid construction.

Among the pressed boards the better-known ones are from the United States and Sweden, although there are several British products.

USE OF WALLBOARDS

As already stated, the principal use of wallboard in this country is to line the walls and ceilings of dwelling houses. Their employment has also, up to date, been confined almost entirely to the better types of houses, apartments, and to some public buildings such as theatres and assembly halls.

Foreign wallboards are obtainable in Holland in thicknesses of from 1 to 3 inches for lining cold storage plants and refrigerator cars. The cost is, however, out of line with cork board and consequently sales have been insignificant.

PRICE SITUATION

There is evidence available to support the belief that some of the better-known wallboards on the Dutch market are not sold on any fixed price basis. The tendency appears to be to quote separate figures on each inquiry, some of which show considerable variation. It is also an established custom to allow quantity discounts, which gives the large purchasers an advantage over the smaller ones.

Details of prices and specifications for wallboards on the Netherlands market may be obtained by interested Canadian firms on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

IMPORT DUTIES

Under the Dutch import tariff wallboards, both pressed and felted, are dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem based on the c.i.f. price. In addition there is a statistical charge of 1 per 1,000.

SELLING METHODS

In introducing wallboard in the Dutch market the importer must, to a very large extent, depend for his success on the interest he is able to awaken among architects and contractors. It is necessary that these two groups be convinced of the usefulness and merits of the material from all angles so that the former will prescribe it in their specifications and the contractors are assured of its general fitness as a construction material.

One of the most important features regarding the expansion of the use of wallboards in Holland is the growing demand on the part of the building inspection service that fireproof or fire-resisting materials be used to as large an extent as possible. In this connection some municipalities prohibit the use of inflammable wallboard for certain purposes, such as ceilings.

If a satisfactory and lasting business is to be developed the necessary technical service must be extended to consumers and dealers must be assisted to create a demand. An architect or some similar technician might be employed to arrange demonstrations, call on contractors and in general educate the consumer to the advantages of using insulating material in house construction.

REPRESENTATION

Two important manufacturers of wallboard doing business in the Netherlands are operating through the medium of companies which are incorporated under Dutch law, but largely controlled by them. With this exception, however, exporters of wallboard who are doing business in Holland, are represented by distributors of the agent importer class, who in most instances buy the merchandise outright from their overseas principals, assuming "del credere" for the different dealers or importers who actually handle the merchandise. The distributor in question will have a chain of wholesalers in building materials stretching to all parts of Holland, to whom he in turn consigns on terms and under conditions which have been worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis. These agents do not as a rule carry stocks themselves, although there are some exceptions.

It is not practicable to deal direct with consumers. In the great majority of cases orders placed are for small quantities which necessitates having stocks on spot. In addition a technical or sales assistance service, as previously alluded to, is an essential which does not work in easily with direct merchandising.

QUOTATIONS

Practically all foreign wallboard sold in the Dutch market is shipped to Rotterdam or Amsterdam on a c.i.f. basis. Conditions of payment vary. Originally cash against documents was the method employed, but with increasing competition and because of the fact that some exporters were shipping consignment stocks to branch companies, more liberal terms became necessary, which went as far as granting 30 and 40 days on the acceptance of a draft.

Wallboard from the United States is usually quoted in minimum quantities of a carload, although importers complain that when introducing a new line this quantity is too much and smaller lots should be available until such time as an article is established.

CONCLUSION

Although there are no extremes of temperature, the climate of Holland is damp and penetrating, particularly during the winter months. The average dwelling house is not warmly built and hence there is undoubtedly a good future ahead of insulating wallboard once the general public are educated to the point where they can appreciate the benefits which result from its use. This process, while slow, is progressing, and with the return of normal conditions the use of wallboard will tend to increase.

ICE CREAM TRADE IN THE BRITISH ISLES

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE: Where prices are mentioned, they are converted at \$4.20 to the £1]

Glasgow, April 28, 1932.—The following report has been prepared from information gathered in their respective districts by the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British Isles. An attempt is made to present a composite picture for the whole country rather than a series of sectional ones.

It may be of interest to preface the technical aspects of the report with a few general observations.

While the consumption of ice cream in this country has been increasing in recent years, it is not now and is never likely to be of the same proportions as is the case on the North American continent. There are several reasons for this. It is still largely a summer trade, and consumption increases in direct ratio to the rise in temperature. But the warmest summer weather in this country, even in the South of England, is rarely of a kind to cause discomfort to a Canadian. Farther north in Scotland an intensely hot day is outside the range of experience. Furthermore, the North American possesses a "sweeter tooth" than is usually the case with the Briton. Again, the quality of the ice cream manufactured in this country is usually on the whole inferior to that generally found in the Dominion. Nor do the social habits of the people tend to encourage its consumption; the soda fountain has yet to establish itself.

It is estimated that there are from 5,000 to 6,000 manufacturers registered in the Ice Cream Association of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1927, but this number is short of the total producers due to the enormous number of small confectioners and small dairies in the United Kingdom producing ice cream. In addition, there are numerous Italians in the business who peddle their product in summer along the roads.

Since the formation of this association, the quality has definitely improved, and the public is becoming more discriminating.

The two largest suppliers are in London, one a well-known dairy firm and the other a catering concern who own hundreds of tea shops and restaurants. They make about the finest product on the market, and supply it on contract to many of the important stores in the metropolis at from 8s. to 10s. (\$1.68 to \$2.10) per gallon, and to wide areas of the provinces as well. The ingredients of the mixture made by the dairy company are all drawn from its affiliated dairies. The product has an 18.1 per cent butterfat content as compared with the 8 per cent usually supplied in London. There is no legal standard for ice cream in Britain (or in the Irish Free State), although the standards of the association require an 8 per cent butterfat content and 18 per cent milk solids for firms to qualify as Class "A" members. The association has done valuable work, but it is thought that legislation of a compulsory nature in regard to the amount of butterfat and purity is necessary to regularize the position and help both the industry and protect the consumer.

Recently a trial shipment of 5 gallons of ice cream from Nova Scotia was sent to London. The analysis showed: water, 59.5; cane sugar, 14.4; milk solids (not fat), 11.3; fat, 14.8. The duty levied by the Customs was on the basis of 5s. 10d. (\$1.22) per cwt. (112 pounds) of sweetening matter. The ice cream mix arrived in good condition, but the claim was made that it lacked the body which was evident in the product of the dairy firm above referred to. Possibly this was due to the difference in butterfat content which in the case of the Canadian was 14.8 per cent compared with 18.1. It is reported from Liverpool that, unless Canadian ice cream can be sold ex quay at a price of from 4s. 6d. to 7s. (94 cents to \$1.47) per gallon, it would be unable to com-

pete. This price would be for a medium-to-good quality product. All facts considered, it seems hardly possible that the Canadian mixture could compete in this country owing to the shipping and other charges which it would have to absorb.

PACKING

Ice cream is sold in various styles of packing. Bulk sales are usually made in gallon or 4-gallon cans direct from factory. The ice cream brick is in increasing favour. These are sold in half-pint, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint and quart sizes, and retail at 1s., 2s., and 3s. (21 cents to 63 cents) respectively. This is for a quality containing 12 per cent butterfat. Bricks are also well adapted for slicing and selling as nougats, ice cream wafers, and "penny licks." The most popular package for theatre use is the 3d. and 6d. cup accompanied by a fibre or wooden spoon. Rail shipments are usually made in "iceless shippers"—canvas and felt jackets—for safekeeping throughout transit.

PRICES, COST OF INGREDIENTS, ETC.

The usual price quoted by manufacturers in some parts of this country for a 12-per-cent butterfat mix on bulk sales to restaurants, etc., is 8s. (\$1.68) per gallon, with discounts for large quantities. The same quality can be bought retail for 12s. per gallon (\$2.52).

The following gives an approximate idea of the cost of ingredients and accessories:—

Ice costs 2s. (42 cents) per cwt. block (in ton lots); crushed ice, 30s. (\$6.30) per ton.

Cream, containing 50 per cent fat, 9s. (\$1.89) per gallon delivered.

Milk powder (Dutch), 44s. 6d. (\$9.34) per cwt. delivered.

While milk powder would probably not be used by the makers of medium-to-high-grade ice cream, particularly in view of the increasing quantities of milk now being used in this country, there may be a demand by small firms who are not particular as to the quality of their output. As milk powder has been on the market a long time, however, the majority of firms are perfectly familiar with the advantages and disadvantages of its use.

Butter (New Zealand), 120s. (\$16.20) per cwt.

Sugar, 18s. 6d. (\$3.88) per cwt.

Mono service cups (made in London)—2d. size, 26s. (\$5.46) per 1,000 delivered less 10 per cent; 4d. size, 35s. (\$7.35) per 1,000.

Cartons (made in Scotland) (ranging from half-pint to one quart), average price 17s. 6d. (\$3.67) per 1,000, printed and delivered.

A Wisconsin firm are also shipping cartons to this country, and it should be possible to secure such business for Canada.

Wooden spoons (made in the United States), 2s. 6d. (52 cents) per 1,000 delivered.

SODA FOUNTAIN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The number of soda fountains in this country must be very small, and is largely confined to some of the large stores. Drug stores do not go in for dispensing soft drinks. In Glasgow soda fountains must be few and far between, and this may be regarded as fairly typical of the great towns throughout the country. Those that are in operation have been declining in use during the past year or two. The standard of equipment and service is well below that deemed necessary as a matter of course across the Atlantic.

Most of this soda fountain equipment is of United States origin, although some of it has come from Canada and has given satisfaction. The soda fountains made in England are generally of small capacity and bear little similarity to the expensive installations in use across the Atlantic. Canadian supplies of carbonators and other equipment are now offered in the United Kingdom, and

as a sign of the times a Birmingham firm are desirous of representing a Canadian manufacturer direct, in preference to obtaining supplies from the United States. The exchange and tariff situation account for the contemplated change referred to. This firm are particularly interested in small capacity carbonators, counter draft stands, soda fountain draft arms, syrup pumps, porcelain syrup jars, and similar lines. American equipment in the past has been sold through London houses on terms of thirty days net or 2 per cent for cash against documents.

London jobbers offer many varieties of automatic electric carbonators, a medium size having a guaranteed capacity of 20 gallons per hour. A selling point which is stressed is that the oiling and changing of the gas cylinders or tubes is the only attention necessary. The weight of these carbonators runs about 220 pounds, and they are equipped with motors to suit the part of the country in which the installation is to be made. Standard carbonators offered have $\frac{1}{6}$ h.p., 110 and 220-volt D.C. motors, or 110 or 220-volt 60-cycle A.C. motors. Carbonators are imported without motors, which are fitted here. Hand-operated carbonators are likewise offered, with a capacity of 40 gallons per hour.

Various classes of insulated draft arms are on the market. These are offered in heavily silver-plated and burnished bronze, onyx ball handle, hard rubber tumbler, and leather seats, and hard rubber nozzle. Draft arms are offered in chromium plated types also.

A variety of syrup pumps of American origin are also on the market (the design and construction of which will be familiar to Canadians interested in this business), as well as porcelain syrup jars and miscellaneous equipment.

SUNDRIES

(Where prices are shown, they are wholesale as offered to retail distributors, and the Canadian equivalent is at the rate of \$4.20 to the £)

Ice cream dishers of good quality are stocked in sizes of 12, 16, 20, 30, and 40 portions to the quart, both thumb and grip patterns, being sold at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. (\$1.26 to \$1.36) each.

Cheaper cone dishers are sold with a capacity of 12, 16, and 20 to quart at a price of 1s. 9d. (37 cents) each.

Paper and fibre spoons are sold in a variety of forms, the flat paper spoons selling to retailers at 1s. 9d. (37 cents) per thousand; moulded fibre spoons, 9s. (\$1.89) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 15s. (\$3.15) for $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch per 1,000. The largest sale, however, is for flat wood fibre spoons from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, and ranging in price from 3s. (63 cents) to 4s. 3d. (89 cents) per 1,000.

Waxed paper ice cream containers, round shape tapering from top to bottom, is another line which obtains a large sale, the smallest size, with a capacity of 14 to the pint, selling at 2s. 9d. (58 cents) per 100, or 27s. (\$5.67) per 1,000. The capacity of these small containers, with tabbed lids, ranges 10, 9, 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to the pint, at prices up to 42s. (\$8.82) per 1,000. Discounts are, of course, given for larger quantities. Special printing on the front of these containers is offered free in one colour on orders of 5,000 or over, and as a rule delivery charges are paid on orders of £5 (\$21) and over in one consignment outside any free delivery area.

Seamless sterilized artificial drinking straws, packed 500 in a box, 20 boxes in cardboard container, are offered at 2s. 8d. (56 cents) per 1,000. Discounts are given in varying degrees up to 50,000 straws at a price of £5 5s. (\$22.05). Last year an inquiry was sent to Canada on behalf of a Scottish firm for high-class artificial and natural drinking straws. Subsequently a trial shipment, which was highly satisfactory to the Scottish firm, was made, but owing to the

unfavourable weather no replenishment of stock has since been necessary. This would indicate that in Britain generally there is a useful potential market for drinking straws from Canada; for most of them now come from the United States.

FRUIT JUICES AND SYRUPS

Highly concentrated syrups are sold in all popular flavours, the directions for dilution being 1 part H.C. syrup to 5 parts simple syrup. This sells to retailers at 14s. (\$2.94) per gallon, the importer paying this amount less 33½ per cent.

Other pure syrups, made from selected ripe fruits, in the various flavours, are sold at 10s. 6d. (\$2.20) per gallon to retailers. Single strength synthetic syrups, full flavour, and having a strength of 1½ ounces, sufficient for a 10-ounce drink, are sold in a considerable variety of flavours at 7s. 6d. (\$1.57) per gallon.

As the cream soda business is not a large one, the demand for syrups is in proportion. One large Liverpool house import their syrups from Toronto, and British firms have attempted to supersede the Canadian product, but without success. The most popular flavourings are strawberry and raspberry. It is said that the British flavourings, except strawberry and raspberry, are inclined to ferment.

Other accessories are powdered gelatine at 2s. 9d. (58 cents) per pound; marshmallow cream, 2-pound tin, 3s. 6d. (74 cents); chocolate paste, 3s. (63 cents) per pound; acid phosphate, 1s. 9d. (37 cents) per pint, or 3s. (63 cents) per quart. Ice cream cones, made in England, are sold in a large size per 1,000 at 16s. 8d. (\$3.50), with a smaller size at 15s. (\$3.15) per 1,000.

Ice cream powders as used here are not ice cream mixes but are used more as a binder. They are sold to the retail trade at from 75s. to 95s. (\$15.75 to \$19.95) per cwt. packed in 7-pound air-tight tins. The ingredients are not given as the powders are sold under brand names.

INCREASED SALE OF CANADIAN CANNED SALMON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A. J. TINGLEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, April 29, 1932.—During the past three months there has been a large increase in the sale of Canadian canned salmon in Scotland. The Scottish agent for one of the largest packers on the Pacific Coast states that more than three times the quantity of his pack of Canadian salmon has been sold to date this year than during the same period last year.

The Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom are as follows:—

Canned Salmon Imports for the Three Months ended March 31

	Quantities			Values		
	1930	Cwts. 1931	1932	1930	£ 1931	1932
Canada	28,106	25,993	51,252	121,408	101,651	179,095
United States	69,298	44,728	18,578	342,588	228,875	85,852
Russia	19,578	19,602	18,776	92,181	69,694	47,789
Other countries	34,107	16,275	28,604	150,878	63,874	78,435
Total	151,089	106,598	117,210	707,055	464,094	391,171

From the above table it is noted that the United Kingdom imports of canned salmon have increased slightly from 106,598 cwts. in the first quarter of 1931 to 117,210 cwts. in the first three months of the present year. Imports from the United States declined from 44,728 cwts. to 18,578 cwts., and from Russia

from 19,602 cwts. to 18,776 cwts. Shipments from other countries (presumably Japan and Siberia) have increased from 16,275 cwts. to 28,604 cwts. Imports from Canada, however, show the largest increase—51,252 cwts. as compared with 25,993 cwts. a year ago.

Canada's position in this trade has materially improved within the past three years. In the year 1929, Canada supplied only 90,815 cwts. out of a total import of 859,576 cwts.—less than 11 per cent of Britain's requirements; during the past three months of 1932 the Dominion is credited with 51,252 cwts. out of a total of 117,219 cwts., or nearly 44 per cent.

This increase has been due not only to the more favourable exchange rate on Canadian as compared to United States funds, and to the effect of the "Buy British" campaign initiated by the Empire Marketing Board, but also to the plentiful pack in British Columbia and the high quality of the Canadian product. A film showing the salmon industry of British Columbia, exhibited at various traders' gatherings, has been an effective means of publicity.

Prices of Canadian are now merely nominal, pending the arrival of new season's pack in July. The latest quotations for Canadian sockeye halves were around 55s. per case c.i.f.; Canadian pink talls were quoted at 17s. 6d. spot, and 24s. for halves. Cohoes and chums are practically unknown on this market.

Quotations for salmon are usually made c.i.f. United Kingdom port, and occasionally Canadian is bought f.o.b. Siberian salmon is passed for quality on arrival; Canadian is inspected before shipment.

MARKET FOR LEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, April 22, 1932.—According to the official statistics, imports of leather into the United Kingdom during 1931 were as follows: sole leather, 151,857 cwts.; other than sole leather (ox or cow), 203,577 cwts.; all other sorts, 93,768 cwts., making a total of 449,202 cwts. The principal sources of supply were: India, 188,893 cwts.; United States, 67,207 cwts.; Germany, 63,662 cwts.; France, 22,361 cwts.; Australia, 15,401 cwts.; and Canada, 4,453 cwts.

Over the same period tanned goatskins totalling 60,056 cwts. were imported, of which 39,087 cwts. were shown to be re-exported. India was the largest supplier with 53,932 cwts.

Tanned sheepskins totalling 85,190 cwts. were also imported, re-exports being 21,002 cwts. India with 43,708 cwts. and Australia with 14,536 cwts. were the largest suppliers.

It is in dressed leather, however, that Canadian firms will no doubt be more interested, especially in those finer types of leather such as patents in which Canada has been able to compete and for which there has been a marked demand in recent months.

Box and willow calf was imported to the extent of 54,685 cwts. Germany with her three huge tanneries was the largest supplier with 25,015 cwts, followed by Holland (10,664 cwts.), France (7,717), and the United States (496 cwts.).

Glacé kid imports totalled 18,778 cwts.: United States, 11,439 cwts.; Germany, 1,268 cwts.; and France, 5,227 cwts.

Patent and enamelled leathers, etc., were imported to the extent of 32,644 cwts.: United States, 18,245 cwts.; Canada, 6,799 cwts.; and Germany, 3,676 cwts.

All other sorts of dressed leathers which would include glove and certain types of coat leathers totalled 103,588 cwts., of which Germany supplied 35,970 cwts., France 27,012 cwts., and the United States 13,367 cwts.

More recent monthly statistics indicate that just prior to the placing of the 10 per cent duty on imported leathers, imports were increased to about two and a half times the normal quantities. The presence of such heavy stock, much of which was bought by manufacturers, has exerted a very depressing effect on the market. Importers state that present conditions are abnormal and that, generally speaking, Canadian shippers cannot hope to realize any extensive benefit from the duty for the next three or four months. It is hoped that stocks will be liquidated by that time and a keener buying demand developed. It is also pointed out, however, that due to the extremely low price of hides, and the existing financial difficulties in Europe, certain continental exporters are at present making offers which absorb the duty, and this has aroused a cautious buying attitude, especially with regard to the lower grades of leathers.

SHOE LEATHERS

One of the largest outlets for leather in the United Kingdom is naturally in the shoe industry. Shoe manufacturers in most cases buy their supplies of English sole leather direct from the tanneries, and imported supplies through London merchants who act as agents. Spot stocks are sometimes purchased by cable after the arrival of samples. The same procedure applies to upper leathers and linings. A report on the sole leather market in this country appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1425 (May 23, 1931).

Generally speaking, since the war English tanners have increased their hold on the home market until it is now estimated that 90 per cent of the English sole leather production is consumed at home. English sole leather production for 1930 was considered to be about 66,000 tons. As indicated in the statistics previously quoted, imports from the United States and the Continent were considerable quantities in 1931. During this period the average price for imported sole leather was about 8½d. per pound c.i.f. According to London merchants, the approximate price for sole leather is from 11d. to 16d. ex merchant's warehouse. One shoe manufacturer is paying about 1s. 6d. per pound for best English bends, bellies at from 7d. to 10½d. per pound, and shoulders at 1s. 2d. per pound. The present demand, however, is very small, and it is anticipated that British tanners may have to curtail production.

UPPER LEATHERS

The bulk of chrome-tanned calf skins are imported from the Continent. Germany is the most important supplier, and German productions from the three world-known tanneries are regarded as standards for this market. Poorer qualities are imported from the smaller producers in Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Austria, and other small continental countries. Stocks are reported to be quite heavy. Prices range from 9d. to 14d. per foot ex store for medium-grade calf, although it is stated that it would be difficult to sell anything over 11d. per foot. Low grades of chrome-tanned box sides from Central Europe have been bought at about 3¾d. a foot, or about 2d. lower than the prices quoted on similar qualities prior to the imposition of the import duty.

In patent leathers a satisfactory increase has been noted in the demand for Canadian products, and in view of the tariff and currency advantages over the United States, prospects appear favourable. According to *United States Commerce Reports*, the patent leather exported to the United Kingdom in 1931 totalled 14,220,718 square feet, made up of the following classes: patent side upper, 13,745,752 square feet; patent goat and kid, 323,874 square feet; patent horse and colt, 5,173 square feet; and other patent, 145,919 square feet. As far as can be ascertained, stocks of American patent appear to be heavy, and prices for average grade American patents are said to be about 9¾d. ex store. Patent leather from Germany of good quality has been selling at around 14d. per foot. It is understood that the general demand is for moderate-priced patents.

The consumption of glacé kid in this country during 1930 was estimated at 35,000,000 square feet. Outside the home-manufactured product, most of the glacé kid used is from the United States, whose product is well regarded. English manufacturers are inclined to confine their output to black kid, and leave the coloured glacé kid to be imported, with the result that over 50 per cent of the imports of glacé kid from the United States consisted of coloured leather. The *United States Commerce Reports* show that exports of goat and kid skins (black) to this country in 1931 totalled 6,053,147 square feet and of coloured leather 8,349,210 square feet. Home production of glacé kid in 1924 was placed at 25,000,000 square feet, and it is thought that present output is about 90 per cent of that quantity. Prices range from 8d. to 16d. per foot ex store, according to grade.

Sheepskin leather is used in this country for a wide variety of purposes, including uppers and linings for shoes, glove-making, and clothing. Home production of sheep and lamb leathers in 1924 was estimated at about 1,000,000,000 square feet, and this if anything has been increased in recent years due to the increased use of clothing leather. Owing to the fact that New Zealand and English sheep throw a skin that measures about 8 feet as compared to the average 5 feet of "Persians," and because of the more pronounced grain of the latter, English and New Zealand sheepskins are generally regarded as being the most suitable for the clothing trade. On the other hand, "Persians" because of their strength and grain make excellent shoe linings, and are used for gloves, bags, and other articles where strength is required. Prices are stated to average about 7d. per foot for best quality, 6d. for medium, and 5d. for fair average.

CLOTHING AND GLOVE TRADE IN LEATHER

The clothing season last year proved a very good one, and it is expected that with the new season, which opens in June, trade should again pick up, especially as there has been a noticeable increase in the practice of wearing leather outer garments on walking tours and for golfing. Considerable business on contract is now being done.

In regard to sheepskins for linings, smaller shoe manufacturers who require only a limited number of grades quite often follow the practice of buying up the skins and having them prepared by small manufacturers under their control. Large shoe manufacturers who require a huge quantity of skins of one grade more frequently obtain their requirements through the trade.

In the glove trade there has been an increasing demand for grain leather. Because of their coarseness of grain there is only a moderate interest in sheepskins of domestic or New Zealand production for street-wear gloves; their chief use is for gauntlets and sports gloves.

Horsehides find a limited outlet in the clothing and glove trade. Originally American horsehides in brown and black gained popularity for motor jackets, but the competition of much cheaper sheepskin garments, and the introduction from Belgium of a lighter quality horsehide, curtailed American imports. Only 33,829 square feet were imported from the United States in 1931. At present the rate of exchange and the 10 per cent tariff should make it possible for Canadian firms to command what business is available. In the glove trade, horsehide is in considerable demand for the purpose of making motor gauntlets.

One or two inquiries have been received for chrome-tanned splits and leather offal. Interested Canadian manufacturers are referred to Trade Inquiry No. 334 published in this issue (page 882). It should be noted, however, that as these chrome-tanned splits are a by-product of the large German and United States willow calf manufacturers, prices are naturally somewhat low.

Waxed splits used for making farm boots were at one time imported, but the general tendency at present is to import the sheepskin from Australia and do the waxing in this country.

CANADIAN DOUGLAS FIR FOR STREET PAVING

Mr. Douglas S. Cole, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bristol, writes under date May 5, 1932, that in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1448 (October 31, 1931), a report from that office was published on the possibilities of using Canadian Douglas fir for paving blocks. With a view to utilizing Empire sources of supply, the City of Bristol has decided that an experimental stretch of the streets will be laid in the near future with Canadian Douglas fir, a certain number of standards of 9-inch by 3-inch having been purchased for this purpose. The City of Bristol does its own creosoting, cutting and laying. Paving blocks are much superior when creosoted under pressure, but the Bristol plant is only equipped for atmospheric pressure.

The Douglas fir to be used will replace Russian Archangel thirds, which is stated, however, to be of closer grain than the Canadian wood.

Wood paving blocks cut from Canadian Douglas fir and creosoted under pressure in England are now laid in several parts of England, including (in this territory) Birmingham. Originally the Douglas fir used was purchased in ordinary sawing, and was found unsatisfactory. The best results are obtained from stock either frame-sawn or planed on the face to give an exact thickness.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

III

Importations of Interest to Canada

It is impossible to condense within the limits of this report a comprehensive review of the 1,448 distinct classifications of the importations into Australia in 1930-31, nor is it considered that any special service could be rendered to Canadian trade by commenting upon all the schedules.

The published trade returns of the Commonwealth are held at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to which application should be made for any special return required by manufacturers and exporters.

It is considered that statistical returns supplemented by brief comment on the principal lines of goods and products of likely interest to Canadian manufacturers is all that is necessary to emphasize the large trading requirements (under normal conditions) of the Commonwealth. In subsequent paragraphs will be found particulars relative to such leading lines of Australian imports as are of special interest to Canadian manufacturers.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The importation into Australia of agricultural machinery and farming implements has, even in normal years, fluctuated very considerably. The demand varies according to climatic conditions, to the extent of new areas being opened up, the prices of primary products, and to stocks carried over from one season to another.

The total imports of agricultural machinery and implements from all countries into the Commonwealth for the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 were valued as follows: 1926-27, £722,094; 1927-28, £691,343; 1928-29, £611,875; 1929-30, £443,707; and 1930-31, £173,017.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Imports from Canada of agricultural implements shared in the marked decline of total imports from all countries shown in the previous paragraph. The

imports from Canada in 1930-31 were valued at £50,930—a decrease of £92,640 from the 1929-30 figures.

The contributing factors resulting in this greatly diminished total were the continued embargo on importation into Australia of leading lines of implements and farm machinery which formerly figured largely in Canadian exports, the general depression prevailing throughout the world resulting in low prices for primary products and decreased purchasing power of farmers and producers, the adverse exchange situation and high tariffs.

Drills, reaper threshers and harvesters, formerly principal items in the total imports from Canada, were among other lines of agricultural machinery prohibited importation. The prohibitions on imports were removed on February 26, 1932.

The predominating position attained in previous normal years by Canadian manufacturers of farming machinery was secured by supplying implements adapted to Australian conditions combined with expert selling organization—and branch warehouses—in all the States. For cultivating, sowing, and cutting the importations were, in the main, from Canada and the United States.

Importations from the United Kingdom were comprised in plough-shares, plough-boards, and articles and parts used by Australian manufacturers in the construction of locally made implements. Threshing outfits, rollers, mowers, and cream separators were, to some extent, of British make.

For comparative purposes, the annexed schedule illustrates the value of Australian importations from the three principal sources of manufacture—Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom—during the last five fiscal years:—

Agricultural Machinery

Australian Imports	From Canada	From United States	From United Kingdom
1926-27..	£361,591	£252,050	£108,006
1927-28..	308,564	273,188	96,500
1928-29..	311,732	185,666	103,628
1929-30..	143,570	229,613	92,891
1930-31..	50,930	83,383	36,503

REAPER THRESHERS, REAPERS AND BINDERS

Although the embargo on importations effective during the period under review has now been removed it is unlikely that Canada will again figure prominently in the export of these lines to Australia as a well-known Canadian machine is now being manufactured under licence in Australia.

The volume of reaper and binder trade is steadily declining. The stripper harvester is now returning to favour in preference to the reaper thresher.

Reapers and Binders

Country of Origin	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Canada	£ 4,378	£14,469	£10,091
United States	30,403	24,687	5,716
	£34,781	£39,156	£ 4,375

Reaper Threshers and Harvesters

Country of Origin	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Canada	£17,196	....	£17,196
United States	6,614	....	6,614
	£23,810	....	£23,810

DRILLS—FERTILIZER, SEED, AND GRAIN

In former years there existed a considerable demand for fertilizer drills, but this has been superseded by the much-improved combinations of the cultivating drill—commonly known as “the combine”—which cultivates the land and sows the seed in one operation. During the last few years, and at present, the chief demand has been from the State of Western Australia, where vast areas of new country have been opened up by settlement. As in other lines of farming machinery, the demand fluctuates from year to year through various factors, such as carryover from a previous poor season, or through drills arriving too late for a former season. Stocks on hand at present are such that importations will be narrowly restricted for some time to come.

The appended schedule illustrates that the trade in imported drills, although greatly decreased, is still largely held by Canadian manufacturers:—

Country of Origin	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
United Kingdom	£ 152	....	£ 152
Canada	31,324	£2,922	28,402
United States	1,054	931	123
Other foreign countries	96	....	96
	£32,626	£3,853	£28,773

DETAILS RELATIVE TO AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN MINOR IMPLEMENTS

The subjoined brief comment upon certain aspects of the Australian trade in imported farming implements—not referred to elsewhere—and the bearing of the competition of Australian manufacturers thereon, is submitted for general information:—

Ploughs (other than stump-jump) are a leading line with Australian makers, though Canadian companies share in this trade to some extent. One Australian company has specialized in a line of orchard disc ploughs which commands an extensive sale.

Stump-jump ploughs in recent seasons have so greatly declined in value so far as imports are concerned that this oversea trade is now practically negligible. Furthermore, large imported stocks have been carried over and still exist at the present time.

Mowers are mainly used for cutting lucerne (alfalfa), which is a quick-growing crop, and improved grasses. The use of top dressing has greatly increased the acreage of improved grasses, and it seems probable that lucerne will take second place as a fodder crop. It is expected that mowers and hay rakes will continue in fair demand, the principal countries of supply being the United States and Canada.

Disc and Other Cultivators.—The trade in these lines is chiefly in the hands of Australian manufacturers, though spring tyne cultivators are also imported to some extent from Canada and the United States.

Lime spreaders, or fertilizer distributors, are in good demand for top-dressing grass land and lucerne (alfalfa) areas. The majority of the machines in use are made in Australia, but Canadian spreaders participate in the trade. A new type for pastures as well as agricultural areas has been marketed which spreads the fertilizer by a rotary movement, the spreader being sometimes attached to a motor car; thus a very large area can be fertilized in a day. It is essential that fertilizer distributors be capable of evenly distributing a small quantity of fertilizer, as low as 50 pounds to the acre. The rotary type can cover large areas quickly, but does not distribute as evenly and satisfactorily as the competing type with the drill attachment for feeding down the fertilizer.

Corn Planters.—In Australia corn planters are known as maize drills. What is known as the check-row planter in North America has not found favour in Australia. In normal seasons the sale of single-row corn planters—or maize drills—is not estimated to exceed 500 planters, of which the importations are from Canada and the United States. The sale is chiefly in the States of Queensland and New South Wales. It is estimated that about one-third of the planters are equipped with a small fertilizer attachment to permit the sowing of super-phosphates or bone dust along with the corn.

Garden and orchard implements, formerly chiefly imported from the United States, are now largely made in Australia by local manufacturers and copied from previous importations. The effect of the prohibition on importations has been such as to cause a marked increase in the local manufacture of these lines.

Lawn Mowers.—One of the largest English manufacturers of lawn mowers recently established a branch factory in Melbourne with a capacity said to be capable of supplying all Australian requirements. These mowers are now on the market and have already a large sale. There are other smaller makers of lawn mowers also established in Australia. Old-established makes of United States lawn mowers have also been imported and Canadian mowers, to a limited extent, have been introduced.

Scufflers were imported in increased numbers of the horse-hoe type and some Canadian types have benefited by this trade, particularly through settlement in Western Australia. Scufflers are now being manufactured by two firms in Australia.

Cotton Cultivating Machines, chiefly of a small type, have a demand in Queensland, but this line is so far comparatively limited in extent.

Attachments and Replacements.—With much-enhanced costs of all implements, farmers are now taking better care of their cultivating and harvesting outfits, hence the strong demand for replacements is an indication in this regard. The advent of cultivating drills has very materially increased the demand for spring-tyres and points. The Australian manufacturer is now producing a very large percentage of the total requirements for points. Spring-tyres are still largely imported. All importers of agricultural machinery and implements—and their country agents—hold stocks of parts, through which investment considerable capital is tied up—a vital adjunct to successful trading.

Tobacco Machinery.—Considerable activity has been evidenced in recent years in tobacco planters and cultivators. Local manufacturers have enjoyed the protection of the embargo in this trade and there have been practically no imports. It has been estimated that the present maximum consumption of domestic leaf is about 6,000,000 pounds per annum. The Australian industry has expanded until it is now about able to meet the demand and therefore no further considerable expansion can be expected. The trade in tobacco planters and cultivators will probably be less active in the future.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CLASSIFIED

Many items of agricultural machinery of minor importance are included in the Commonwealth trade classification with items of considerable value. The classification and values of the importations into Australia (not previously given) are tabulated thus for ready reference:—

Country of Origin	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Ploughs, disc, stump-jump and other; plough-shares, mouldboards, etc.—			
United Kingdom..	£ 3,848	£ 2,426	£ 1,222
Canada	41,448	15,189	26,259
United States	21,509	13,450	8,059
Other countries	218	418	200
	£67,023	£31,483	£35,540

Country of Origin	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Mowers—			
United Kingdom	£ 655	£ 441	£ 214
Canada	4,753	7,049	2,406
United States	7,578	9,422	1,844
Other countries	479	19	460
	£13,355	£16,931	£ 3,576
Cultivators, disc, spring tyne, and other; harrows—			
United Kingdom	£ 2,243	£ 638	£ 1,605
Canada	24,525	865	23,660
United States	16,985	2,788	14,197
Other countries	5,459	429	5,030
	£49,212	£ 4,720	£44,492
Garden and field rollers; garden hose, reels, lawn mowers; sweepers and sprinklers; spraying machines and syringes—			
United Kingdom	£ 45,583	£10,941	£34,642
United States	66,899	14,878	52,021
Other countries	6,724	1,486	5,238
	£119,206	£27,305	£91,901
Metal parts for agricultural machinery; knife sections, ledger plates, etc., and part n.e.i.—			
United Kingdom	£ 5,945	£ 2,170	£ 3,775
Canada	15,156	7,079	8,077
United States	10,361	8,835	1,526
Other countries	453	111	342
	£31,915	£18,195	£13,720
Discs for agricultural implements; mouldboard plates in the flat, whether cut to shape or not—			
United Kingdom	£25,046	£12,845	£12,201
Canada	586	2,198	1,612
United States	2,513	1,899	614
Other countries . . . . .	....	6	6
	£28,145	£16,948	£11,197
Implements and machinery (agricultural, etc.) n.e.i.—			
United Kingdom	£ 248	£ 20	£ 264
Other British countries	338	625	287
France	1,438	19	1,419
Germany	1,633	94	1,539
Sweden	580	....	580
United States	3,095	2,253	842
Other countries . . . . .	....	383	383
	£ 7,332	£ 3,394	£ 3,974

FARM TRACTORS IN AUSTRALIA

Australia has for some years past been an important market for tractors for agricultural purposes. At the inception of this trade, machines unsuited to local conditions, expensive and difficult to operate, were marketed and a prejudice against tractors in general was established. In recent years, however, marked mechanical improvements have been made and aggressive sales policies featuring field demonstrations by factory experts, sent out to assist the local agents, have had very successful results. The importations of tractors of all kinds into Australia for the three fiscal years 1929, 1930 and 1931 were as follows: 1928-29, £1,219,954; 1929-30, £1,046,376 and 1930-31, £311,455.

The United States has enjoyed the leading position in this trade, and in 1929-30 the imports of tractors from the United States were valued at £669,594, in 1930-31 at £198,665. In 1929-30 the United Kingdom supplied a total of £172,986; in 1930-31, £39,294.

Australia imported tractors from the Irish Free State in 1929-30 amounting to £148,998; in 1930-31 the figures fell to £66,941. Tractors made in Canada have never been sold to any extent in Australia.

The importation of tractors for the year 1930-31 was small owing to large stocks on hand which were necessary to take care of the huge trade that had

been built up in the three years prior to the depression. These stocks have been largely sufficient to take care of current requirements to date and probably will be ample for some time to come.

Moreover, tractor sales have been very limited owing to the depression which has placed the majority of the agriculturists in such a position that they are unable to purchase such expensive equipment. A further contributing factor of importance is the action of suppliers of oil and petrol. Formerly they made sales to the farmers on time, allowing payment after the crop had been sold, but now petrol is sold only on a cash basis.

Horse breeders' associations in the various States have instigated a back-to-the-horse movement, the effect of which has been to give the horse first place as a power unit, and prices of horses are now higher than for some years past. It is unlikely, however, that this will have a marked influence on tractor sales over a long period.

Service facilities figure largely in the sale of tractors, and at one time some firms made very extravagant contracts, giving long-term service. The maintenance expenses involved was found to be too great, and now a much more conservative service policy is the rule.

BINDER TWINE

Binder twine is manufactured very extensively in Australia and, with a customs duty of £6 per ton on imports from the United Kingdom and £7 per ton from all other countries, which combined with other importing charges gives the domestic product a decided advantage over Canadian and other over-sea twines.

The importations of binder twine during 1929-30 and 1930-31 were £9,533 and £1,764 respectively, showing a decrease of £7,769 in 1930-31.

The only imports were from United Kingdom (£1,102) and New Zealand (£662).

PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE BUSINESS

The prohibition of imports imposed in April, 1930, on cultivators, harrows, stump-jump ploughs, drills (fertilizer, seed, and grain), hay rakes, chaffcutters, horse gears, scarifiers and reaper thresher and harvesters, including stripper harvesters, was removed on February 26, 1932.

It is not to be expected, however, that imports of agricultural implements into the Commonwealth will again approach the former totals. Exports from Canada to Australia will probably be affected more than from other countries due to the amalgamation of the largest firm of implement manufacturers in Canada with the largest firm in Australia. Certain machines formerly shipped from Canada in large numbers are now manufactured under licence in the factories of the Australian associated company.

The prosperity of the agricultural community has been seriously affected by the general depression resulting in low and unprofitable prices for their primary products, and farmers are not disposed to buy other than essential equipment under these circumstances.

The adverse bank exchange and heavy ocean freight charges on goods of this nature—together with the high tariffs—combine to add greatly to the landed costs of all imported machinery.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORIES

The manufacture of agricultural machinery is an old-established and important Australian industry. While Melbourne is the chief centre of the industry, factories are in operation in all the States. In country towns there

has been an increase of small factories. In recent years substantial increases have been made by the leading plants in the output of new lines, so that to-day Australian manufacturers of agricultural machinery and farming implements cover all imported lines. The industry has benefited greatly by both the exceedingly high customs duties and the natural protection caused by ocean freights and other importing charges on machinery of such a bulky and heavy character.

The following table gives production and other statistics of Australian agricultural machinery factories for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 (the latest available):—

	1928-29	1929-30	Decrease
Number of factories	150	148	2
Number of employees	5,480	4,463	1,017
Actual horse-power of engines used	4,808	4,737	71
	£	£	£
Approximate value of land and buildings	771,805	756,954	14,851
Approximate value of plant and machinery	662,119	640,800	21,319
Total amount of wages paid	1,227,720	985,369	242,351
Value of fuel used	77,642	68,320	9,322
Value of materials used	1,266,128	919,842	346,286
Total value of output	3,167,332	2,397,562	769,770
Value of production	1,823,562	1,409,400	414,162

The above table requires some analysis in order to present a true picture of the industry. Although there are 148 factories listed, only nine of the concerns employ ordinarily more than 100 hands each. Of these nine, one or two of the leading firms are said to be capable of supplying practically the entire machinery requirements of the agricultural community in Australia.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Following is a comparative schedule showing the exports from Australia of locally manufactured agricultural machinery for the fiscal years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Cream separators	£ 243	£ 166	£ 77
Ploughs and harrows	7,751	4,459	3,292
Implements, others	79,615	61,176	18,439
	£87,609	£65,801	£21,808

The above exports were chiefly to South Africa, New Zealand, Fiji and other Pacific islands, and the Argentine.

IRISH FREE STATE BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, cables that the Irish Free State Budget, introduced on May 11, 1932, imposed forty-three new duties, including the following:—

Commodity	Former Tariff*	New British Preferential Tariff	New General Tariff
Paper bagsad val.	Free	33½%	50%
Toilet soapad val.	20%	25%	37½%
Cordagead val.	Free	10%	15%
Plaster of Paris boardsper sq. yd.	Free	4d.	6d.
Roofing feltad val.	Free	10%	15%

* Applicable to all countries.

The British preferential tariff applies to products of Canadian or other Empire origin. The general tariff applies to products of non-Empire countries.

A package tax on all containers of food, drink, and medicine of 1d. per pound with a minimum tax of 2d. on each package is also imposed.

IRISH FREE STATE ESTIMATES

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, April 30, 1932.—The Irish Free State estimates of receipts and expenditure for the current year ending March 31, 1933, which have just been issued, show a decrease in estimated revenue of nearly £1,000,000 from the year which closed March 31, 1932, and an increase of £1,500,000 in estimated expenditure over the actual expenditure last year.

The estimated total expenditure for 1932-33 is £29,658,000 as compared with an actual expenditure of £27,939,373 for the past year. To meet the increased expenditure and decreased revenue £6,167,000 will have to be raised by means of borrowing or additional taxation. The Irish Free State budget is to be presented on May 11, 1932.

FISH INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Sydney, April 20, 1932.—The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain more than 500 species of fish, of which 250 are of high commercial value, but the fishing industry is not being developed to its full capacity. The principal sources of supply of marine fish are the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches and ocean waters; the inland rivers are also well stocked with fish.

Fishermen generally have confined their attention to the coastal lakes and estuaries, but in recent years the largest percentage of the supplies has been obtained by deep-sea trawling. For the year ended June 30 last, the value of fish and oysters produced in the State was £645,439.

The most important kinds of fish marketed are snapper, bream, blackfish, whiting, mullet, jewfish, flathead, garfish, freshwater cod, tailer, trevally, leather-jacket, and gurnard. Mullet was formerly the principal product of the inshore fisheries, but the demand for it has decreased as it has been replaced in the metropolitan market by trawled flathead, which is extremely plentiful and, although not exactly a first-class fish, is far more tasty. In recent years the trawlers, which bring large quantities of flathead to the market, have had to extend their operations much farther afield on account of the early trawling grounds having become seriously depleted.

Many fishes specially suitable for treatment for canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in local waters, but irregularity of supplies and climatic disadvantages have militated against the success of canning factories so far.

There is a fisheries region in Australian waters, however, which has barely been touched commercially, that of pelagic or open sea surface fisheries. Beyond a certain amount of surface line fishing, these prolific fields remain untouched. The kinds of fishes affecting such areas fall mainly into two groups: the mackerel kind and their allies the yellow-tail group; and the great variety of shoal fishes broadly grouped under the names of herrings and sprats. This latter group contains many kinds of sardines, pilchards, herrings, and anchovies, and are stated to exist in enormous numbers. The pilchard is of outstanding importance. A shoal covering thirty miles long has been recorded, and huge quantities are occasionally washed ashore on the ocean beaches. These fish have been canned and pickled in the usual way for experimental purposes with excellent results.

The southern herring is a deep-bodied fish of the sardine type, and the adult fish reaches 9 inches in length. Large shoals appear in open coastal waters. The maray is found in more southern waters growing about 6 inches in length. The common anchovy is also very plentiful and grows to 3 or 4 inches in length.

IMPORTS OF FISH INTO NEW SOUTH WALES

A very considerable proportion of the State's requirements of fish is imported from countries outside of Australia, the value of the fish so imported during the year ended June 30, 1931, being £302,755, including 5,013,460 pounds of tinned fish valued at £203,938.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NYASALAND IN 1931

J. L. MUTTER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Cape Town, April 12, 1932.—Unfavourable trading conditions, financial difficulties arising out of the abandonment of the gold standard by Nyasaland, and the fall in market values of primary products, are cited as the main reasons for the unfavourable showing of the trade returns of the Protectorate for the year ended December 31, 1931. Notwithstanding the yearly increases in quantities of primary crops (with certain fluctuations due to climatic conditions), the poor return from exported produce has had its inevitable reflection in diminished imports, and until market prices for such commodities as tobacco, tea, cotton, and sisal reach a remunerative level, no improvement in the position is anticipated. Although most of the tobacco and cotton produced during the year was sold locally, the year's cash distribution for these crops was reduced by approximately £100,000 when compared with the previous year's payments. Bazaar trade throughout the year was dull, as a result of the reduced purchasing power of the native community. The quantity turnover of imported cotton piece goods, the principal item of native trade, however, exceeded that of any previous year, but, owing to the cheapness of these commodities, the sales were much less in value.

IMPORTS

The items comprising the volume of trade aggregate for the year ended December 31, 1931, in comparison with those of the previous year, are shown hereunder:—

	1931	1930	Inc. or Dec.
Imports	£ 726,550	£ 744,372	—£ 17,822
Exports	537,887	691,908	— 154,021
Transit inwards	56,484	53,334	+ 3,150
Transit outwards	31,345	45,081	— 13,736
	<u>£1,352,266</u>	<u>£1,534,695</u>	

Subdivided into commodity classes, the value of domestic imports for the years 1930 and 1931 was as follows:—

Class	1931	1930	Decrease
Food, drink and tobacco	£ 55,942	£ 60,665	£ 4,723
Raw materials	10,536	9,568	988
Manufactured articles	583,399	634,973	41,574
Miscellaneous and unclassified	66,653	39,166	27,487
	<u>£716,530</u>	<u>£744,372</u>	

Net decrease, £27,842.

In the "food, drink and tobacco" class, the increases which occurred in cigarettes, wheat flour, salt, dried and tinned fish, and preserves were more than offset by the decreased importations recorded against beer, wines and spirits, butter, cheese, ghee, condensed milk, sugar, and unmanufactured tobacco. The only items in the "raw materials" class showing improvement over 1930 were trees, plants and seeds (mainly tea), and fuel oil. Appreciable increases in "manufactured articles" occurred in common soap (£1,773) and railway rolling stock and materials (£16,231). The outstanding comparative decreases were

as follows: iron, steel and manufactures thereof, £1,263; agricultural machinery and implements, £1,897; machinery, £4,632; linen, jute, and hemp, £2,035; petrol, £1,646; vehicles and parts, £8,783; and cotton manufactures, £20,461.

Cotton manufactures (including piece goods, blankets, handkerchiefs, scarves, shirts and singlets), which constitute the largest single item of imports, were valued at £237,612, as against £258,073 in 1930. Imports of piece goods for 1931 originated as follows: United Kingdom, £24,503; India, £54,920; Portuguese East Africa, £8,703; Holland, £10,892; United States, £14,433; Germany, £29,800; Italy, £2,787; Japan, £46,302; and other foreign countries, £10,187.

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

It is noted by the Nyasaland Customs Department, as a pleasing feature of the year's returns, that trade with the United Kingdom has taken a turn for the better. Compared with the 1930 percentage of the total value of this trade, there is shown an increase of 6·8 per cent. Of this increase, however, only 2 per cent can be attributed to normal imports, the remaining 4·8 per cent being due to abnormal imports of railway construction materials and stock. Direct imports from the United Kingdom were valued c.i.f. at £304,534 (41·63 per cent of the total) as compared with the f.o.b. value £258,957 (34·79 per cent) in 1930. Other Empire countries consigned goods to the value of £136,662 (18·8 per cent) as against £147,642 (19·83 per cent) in 1930. Foreign countries supplied goods valued at £287,354 (39·6 per cent) in comparison with £337,773 (45·38 per cent) in the previous year.

Aside from Great Britain, India, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia respectively were the largest Empire contributors. Of the foreign suppliers, Portuguese East Africa, Japan, Germany, Holland, and the United States respectively were the most important.

EXPORTS

Subdivided into classes, the quantities and values of the year's exports (as compared with those of 1930) were as follows:—

Class	1931		1930	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value £	Quantity Lbs.	Value £
Food, drink and tobacco	13,096,333	452,778	15,343,254	545,550
Raw materials	4,255,306	45,087	10,432,588	110,111
Manufactured articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous and unclassified and re-exports ..	4,750,588	40,022	2,081,918	36,447
	<u>22,102,227</u>	<u>537,887</u>	<u>27,857,760</u>	<u>692,108</u>

Of all the Empire-grown tobacco shipped to the United Kingdom during the last five years, the Nyasaland product, averaging over 12,200,000 pounds yearly, has accounted for about a third. In recent months, however, the continued uncertainty of the market has resulted in a restriction of European production. Except in two varieties of tobacco, air-cured leaf and air-cured strips, exports of this commodity were lower—10,690,581 pounds as against 12,934,914 pounds in 1930—representing a decline in value of £83,842 (17·29 per cent). Exports of tea improved by 10½ tons (1·21 per cent), but returned a reduced value of £7,414 (13·11 per cent). Coffee shipments fell from 106,595 pounds to 93,424 pounds. All other export items in the "food, drink and tobacco" class are of minor importance.

Cotton and sisal fibre represent the bulk of the exports in the "raw materials" class. Shipments of the former fell from 3,798,338 pounds in 1930 to 2,263,728 pounds for the year under review, a decline in value of £35,152, or 48·23 per cent. Exports of sisal dropped heavily from 2,875,954 pounds to 543,035 pounds, a quantitative decrease of 81·15 per cent, and a value decrease of £25,946 or 91 per cent.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

The United Kingdom in 1931 absorbed £494,694 worth of Nyasaland's exports, or 98·5 per cent of the total value of exports, as compared with £658,433 or 99·2 per cent in 1930. Other Empire countries, namely Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Tanganyika, took small quantities of tea and coffee valued at £4,636, or 0·93 per cent of the total, as against £2,627 or 0·39 per cent in the previous year. The most important foreign market was Portuguese East Africa, taking Nyasaland produce (coffee, maize, tobacco, tea, and groundnuts) to the value of £2,828 or 0·56 per cent of the total.

The comparative value of Nyasaland's import trade was enhanced during the last seven weeks of 1930 and the whole of 1931, as customs valuations were made on a c.i.f. basis for this period, while in previous years they were made on a f.o.b. basis.

SWEDISH MILLING LAWS

SHIRLEY G. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE: 1 Swedish krona = \$0·268; 1 kilo = 2·2046 pounds; 1 metric ton = 2,204 pounds]

Oslo, April 20, 1932.—From time to time the percentages of foreign wheat and rye and the flours of those two grains allowed entry into Sweden have fluctuated, ranging from 55 per cent for wheat and wheat flour and 50 per cent for rye and rye flour, with the coming into effect of the first decree of the Riksdag on July 4, 1930, to 15 per cent for the former commodities and 5 per cent for the latter by the decree of February 20, 1931. These percentages were increased at stated periods throughout the year 1931 and on November 27 the quota for wheat and wheat flour was fixed at 40 per cent, while that for rye was set at 60 per cent. These percentages have remained unchanged and, by the latest royal resolution of February 29, 1932, the period has been extended until April 30 of the present year.

A comparison of the preliminary statistics of the Swedish Government Statistical Bureau for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 for the various grain crops in that country during those years indicate to a considerable extent the basic reason for the decrease latterly of the mixing percentages of domestic grains and flours required under the milling laws. The statistics for the years mentioned are as follows:—

Swedish Grain Crops	1929	1930	1931
	(1,000 Metric Tons)		
Winter wheat	450.8	503.9	389.3
Spring wheat	67.2	80.4	101.8
Winter rye	401.3	448.8	290.0
Spring rye	12.3	8.6	8.2
Barley	250.1	240.0	233.2
Oats	1,280.8	1,147.5	1,012.6
Mixed grain	515.5	509.5	510.6

EFFECT OF MIXING LAWS

The mixing laws have had a very marked effect upon the volume of wheat and wheat flour imported into Sweden, there being a particularly drastic reduction in the volume of the latter commodity. This reduction reached 90 per cent during the month of March, 1931, as compared to the corresponding month in the previous year, while this percentage of decrease has lessened but slightly, as the milling percentage increased, during the succeeding months.

The reduction of imports of wheat has not been so great, varying from about 50 per cent in August, 1930 (when the effect of the milling laws first began to be felt), as compared to the corresponding month in the previous year, to about 35 per cent in May, 1931. Since that time, and in spite of the lessening

of the required domestic percentages, the imports did not show any marked increase in volume until November, the totals for each month being about 50 per cent of those for the previous year. However, the statistics for November and the succeeding months indicate the effect of the larger permitted imports of wheat and are somewhat more in line with the statistics for the more normal import year of 1929, in the corresponding months.

The added cost of mixing and the fact that mixing is required are vital factors affecting the sale of Canadian and other foreign flours. A few importers have marked on labels, and on sacks the percentage of Canadian flour used in the mixture in an endeavour to augment sales (as Canadian flour is well and favourably known in Sweden), but apparently without influencing them; for the volume of foreign flour imported decreased rapidly during the early months of the period of the milling laws, in spite of this advertising practice, while in the latter months no real improvement is indicated.

IMPORTS

Owing to the fact that official statistics for 1931 are not yet available indicating the sources of wheat and wheat flour, no indication can be given as to whether or not Canadian wheat and wheat flour are affected any differently than are the same products from other exporting nations to Sweden. Statistics for 1930, when the milling laws first came into effect, as compared to those for 1929 would, in fact, indicate that during that year Canada did not suffer as severely as most of the other countries exporting to Sweden.

For these years total imports of wheat into Sweden amounted to 175,784.7 and 273,240 metric tons respectively. The following were the principal sources of supply, figures for 1929 being shown in parentheses: United States, 53,433 metric tons (60,968); British North America, 44,790 tons (47,085); Germany, 29,044 tons (64,301); Argentina, 19,027 tons (52,634); Denmark, 14,136 tons (17,932); Great Britain, 4,355 tons (10,469); France, 4,329 tons (—); and Russia, 4,091 tons (—).

Imports of wheat flour into Sweden in 1930 totalled 12,476 metric tons as compared with 16,546 tons in the preceding year. Sources of supply in order of their importance were as follows, with figures for 1929 in parentheses: United States, 9,817 metric tons (12,206); British North America, 1,625 tons (2,206); Denmark, 511 tons (979); Germany, 154 tons (876); Hungary, 128 tons (141); and Norway, 100 tons (32).

Swedish imports of rye in 1930 amounted to 73,040 metric tons as compared with 97,115 tons in 1929. The chief sources of supply, with comparative figures for 1929, were as follows: Germany, 54,723 metric tons (83,385); Russia, 11,895 tons (—); Poland, 3,820 tons (231); Danzig, 1,371 tons (548); Denmark, 619 tons (3,896); Argentina, 50 tons (3,695); United States, — tons (3,695); and British North America, — tons (1,372).

Rye flour imports totalled 1,678 metric tons in 1930 as against 2,548 tons in 1929. The principal countries of origin in order of their importance were: Germany, 1,513 tons; Poland, 90 tons; United States, 38 tons; and Denmark, 37 tons. Comparative figures for the previous year were: 156, nil, 409, and 149 tons respectively.

As indicated above, the importation of wheat from Russia during 1929 was negligible, but in 1930 a very considerable volume was obtained. Importers state that in 1931 the supplies were not large from that country, and had little or no effect upon the volume imported from Canada, which, they report, stepped up somewhat in the latter months of the year for both wheat and flour.

The effect of the milling laws on the importation of rye and rye flour from abroad is clearly indicated in the comparative figures for the years 1929 and 1930, while a policy of buying rye mainly from Russia and the Baltic States, on

account of very low prices, is shown in the 1930 statistics, wherein no imports are recorded from Canada or the United States, and a very marked reduction in the volume previously obtained from the Argentine is shown.

PRICES

Quarterly prevailing prices for imported wheat and rye c.i.f. Stockholm or other ports of entry during the past two years, in spite of a general world price recession, have shown a general increase, while for other kinds of grains the prices have varied in accordance with world market conditions. Prices paid by wholesalers for flour were fairly constant during the past eighteen months until the early part of 1932, when the wheat flour prices were reduced, while those for rye flour remained unchanged.

The Government "pegged" prices for domestic wheat and rye for the first year of the milling laws, but by royal resolution of August 19, 1931, a free market was declared for these commodities for the crop year 1931-32, except for the two months of June and July, 1932, when the crop year ends. The prices set for the crop year September, 1930, to August, 1931, were of great assistance to agriculturists, but prices were not in line with world market prices and as a result the policy was abandoned, millers being again allowed to purchase on the market at prices more compatible with supply and demand.

Tariff rate on wheat and rye in effect in Sweden is 3.70 kroner per 100 kilos; the rate on flour of wheat and rye is 6.50 kroner per 100 kilos.

HOLLAND'S TRADE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, May 2, 1931.—The foreign trade of Holland for the first quarter of 1932, roughly \$230,000,000, was only slightly more than half the total for the same period of 1928, and is the smallest which has been recorded in any three-month period since 1919. The largest amount reached in any quarter during the past decade was that for the third quarter of 1929, when total trade amounted to roughly \$501,200,000.

Coinciding with the stock market crash in New York toward the last of September in that year, the volume commenced to decline, and each successive quarter since then has witnessed a smaller total trade than in the preceding. The following table, showing total trade by quarters since the beginning of 1931, indicates the acceleration which the decline has experienced during the last year:—

Total Trade of Holland

	1931	1932
	In Millions of Dollars	
First quarter.. . . .	335	230
Second quarter.. . . .	330	...
Third quarter.. . . .	322	...
Fourth quarter.. . . .	293	...

This decline has been shared almost equally by imports and by exports. For the first quarter of 1931 imports were valued at \$197,600,000 and exports at \$137,600,000. For the corresponding period of 1932 the figures were \$142,800,000 and \$87,200,000.

IMPORTS

The fall in the value of imports is traceable to the imposition of quota measures and other restrictions by the Netherlands Government, as well as to a decline in the purchasing power of the people as a whole.

Imports of flour and flour products declined by almost 50 per cent. Imports under the group including yarns, ropes, and tissues registered a gain in quantity but a loss in value, while the imports of earthenware and porcelain products were considerably smaller than for the same period of 1931.

EXPORTS

The decrease in the value of exports is due to the continued decline in prices, to the unsatisfactory credit conditions obtaining in Central European countries, and to the increasing number of obstacles which are being placed in the way of international trade.

It is not so much a large decrease in quantities as it is a decline in values that has given the export trade figures for the period under review such an unsatisfactory appearance. In many instances quantities have been well maintained, although the value has almost invariably declined. In other cases, particularly as far as margarine is concerned, the fall has been common to both volume and value.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

During the first quarter of 1932 Dutch trade with Germany was \$29,600,000 less than for the same period of 1931. Dutch imports of coal, coke, iron and steel and products therefrom, chemicals, lime, trass, cement machinery, and animal foods were all much smaller for the first three months of 1932, while slight increases were reported in Dutch purchases of saltpetre, fertilizer, threads, and certain manufactured goods.

As far as exports to Germany are concerned, the unsatisfactory results of price fluctuations are strikingly evident, as may be seen by comparing quantities and values of the principal exports. For eggs the quantity and value respectively for the first quarter of 1931 amounted to 13,600 metric tons (\$3,600,000), and for 1932, 17,300 metric tons (\$3,200,000). For fresh vegetables the figures were 27,700 tons (\$880,000) and 44,200 (\$960,000), while for steam coal they were 317,500 tons (\$1,440,000) and 354,500 tons (\$1,320,000).

In addition to the above there were substantial declines in both the volume and value of butter and cheese supplied to Germany.

TRADE WITH BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG

Total trade with these countries during the quarter declined by \$10,720,000 as compared with the first three months of 1931. Though total imports from these territories were down over \$4,000,000, such items as saltpetre and artificial manure registered rather substantial gains. On the other hand, imports of lime, trass, cement, benzine, manufactured goods, and clothing were considerably less.

No single item of export from Holland to Belgium recorded a gain in value during the period under review when compared with the similar quarter of 1931.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Because of the fluctuations in the value of the pound sterling it is difficult to obtain a fair estimate of the trade with Great Britain as compared with similar periods a year or more ago. The total trade for the first quarter of 1932, however, was roughly \$15,000,000 less than for the first quarter of 1931. As far as Dutch purchases of British merchandise are concerned, a striking feature was the large increase in the imports of butter from 700 metric tons valued at \$320,000 to 2,700 metric tons valued at \$840,000. This butter, though almost entirely of Dominion origin, is credited to Great Britain in the statistics.

Imports of coal, tea, yarns, manufactured goods, clothing, tools, and textiles all registered declines.

The following table showing values in thousands of dollars will give some idea of how the principal exports to the United Kingdom have been affected by unsatisfactory trade conditions:—

Exports from Holland to the United Kingdom

	First Quarter, 1931 (Thousand Dollars)	First Quarter, 1932
Bacon	3,750	800
Margarine	2,280	280
Milk products	3,160	2,320
Eggs	2,080	400
Flower bulbs	2,080	680

Contrary to the general trend, exports of potatoes to Great Britain increased from 28,300 metric tons to 104,300 tons for the period under review.

TRADE WITH FRANCE

Total trade with France for January, February, and March, 1932, amounted to \$14,800,000. Holland had a favourable trade balance of \$2,840,000 in this period. For the similar period of 1931 the figures were \$21,600,000 and \$4,920,000 respectively.

Although exports are responsible for the bulk of this decline, Dutch imports of French yarns, and iron and steel and their products, were also much below the previous year's figures. Chief exports to be affected were coal, coke, and fresh meats.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

Trade with the United States, which was \$19,600,000 for the first quarter of 1932, fell by \$8,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1931. The decrease was largely traceable to imports, the value of flour, unrefined petroleum, benzine, fresh and dried fruits, raw cotton, and raw tobacco being much less than for one year ago.

ENTREPÔT TRADE

The average value per quarter of the entrepôt trade of Holland in 1931 was \$58,000,000. For the first quarter of the present year, however, the value amounted to \$55,600,000, which is \$4,400,000 less than for the same period of 1931. This is a direct reflection of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Central Europe, and has a very depressing effect upon the activities at the port of Rotterdam.

JUGOSLAVIAN STATE GRAIN MONOPOLY

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date April 25, 1932, that a new law, effective as from March 31, considerably reduces the activities of the Yugoslavian State Grain Monopoly as exercised through the Privileged Export Company.

No provision is made in the new law for the right of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to stabilize the price of cereals. Instead, the disposition is made that up to July 1, 1932, the company privileged for export of agricultural products is empowered to purchase wheat of the 1931 crop for exportation and on behalf of the State. The minimum price to be paid in these

transactions remains at 160 dinars per 220 pounds. The internal trade in wheat, rye and wheat flour therefore once more becomes legally free.

The work of the Privileged Export Company has been much criticized, and it is understood that large quantities of wheat remain unsold abroad owing to lack of business experience and ability on the part of the management of the company.

EXCHANGE CONDITIONS IN GREECE

Mr. Robert S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Athens, writes under date April 27, 1932, that the abolition of the gold standard has resulted in new regulations governing transactions in foreign exchange. The new law provides machinery for continued control by the Bank of Greece, and for extension by a limited operation to other selected banks under special circumstances. It continues to vest stringent control with the Bank of Greece on all exchange transactions, and provides for granting of exchange to meet only a group of specified requirements. The general nature of the restrictions has already been outlined in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465 (February 27, 1932), page 272. Those interested may secure further information by applying to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CUBAN LEATHER MARKET

JAMES CORMACK, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Havana, Cuba, April 29, 1932.—Of all the West Indian communities, Cuba is the most shoe-conscious. Practically every Cuban would wear shoes for preference, if he could afford to buy them. In the cities shoes are seldom repaired and it is unusual to see them shabby looking. There is great danger of hookworm, ringworm and other infections if the feet are not protected from contact with the soil or the tiled floors, and the people have been trained to fear these and to avoid them by wearing shoes. The market has become thoroughly Americanized in style. The United States, Spain, France, and Austria, which in later days supplied this market, have now been replaced almost entirely by local factories, which are making satisfactory shoes for all ages of both sexes.

MARKET EXTENT

There are no recent published figures to indicate in detail or in proper classifications the extent of the market, but the population of Cuba is roughly 3,500,000 and about 95 per cent of them wear footwear of some kind. It is all essentially light in weight because of the warm climate and since the ground is usually dry. Even in rainfalls the downpours come so heavily, and are of such short duration, that few people venture out of doors until they have passed and the heat soon dries up the moisture. A shoe in Cuba has a normal life of about six months and, as has been stated, is seldom repaired. Cobblers' shops are of very recent growth and occasioned by the prevailing hard times. The following are the Cuban statistics of the value of leather imports for 1929—the last available year—and which may be considered an average year.

United States.—\$1,817,175. This represents chiefly calfskins, patent leather, kids, sheepskins and side leather, which come in various colours, mostly black, brown, tan, white, and wine.

France.—\$99,992, representing kids and a little calf leather, all of fancy type, viz: silver, gold, black, etc.

Germany.—\$88,864, mostly gold and silver kid and calfskins.

Canada.—\$78,168, which is all for patent leather of good quality.

United Kingdom.—\$19,374 for calf, kid, and side lining for men's shoes.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF HIDES AND LEATHER

All the sole leather and a large amount of the upper leather used in the domestic manufacture of shoes is obtained from local tanneries in many different parts of the republic. There is a growing cattle-raising industry, which at present totals about 10,000,000 head, and there are roughly fifty tanneries, of which about twelve are in and around Havana. Some of these are quite large, but for the most part they are very small with no machinery except a small stone mill for crushing bark, usually driven by mule-power. The capacity of one of them, however, is said to be sufficient for all the sole leather in Cuba and that has compelled several of them to begin to make upper leather as well. The principal product of the local tanneries is union sole leather. There is also considerable production of fine harness and of alligator leathers. In recent years there have also been considerable exports of raw cattle and alligator hides from Cuba, chiefly to the United States and Germany.

SOLE LEATHER

The present prices of finished sole leather range from \$0.15 to \$0.28, according to quality, per net pound, with 2 per cent off for 30-day terms, or 60-days net. This price is for the very best clean selections from packers' hides. Foreign competition in view of these low prices is plainly difficult.

The regular way of selling sole leather here is by size, including the bend, four shanks, and the belly. The sizes are calculated by pounds. A manufacturer of women's shoes will not buy a size which weighs more than from 16 to 18 pounds per side, which is equivalent to from 5-7 irons of bend, and from 3-4½ irons of belly. Sole leather tanneries have recently begun the manufacture of side leathers from cattle hides and kid from goat skins.

UPPER LEATHERS

The classification of leathers in the Cuban statistics is not sufficiently well defined to be of service in forming a fair estimate of the imports of upper leathers, but since no sole leather is imported and but little leather for use in harness, automobile and carriage trades, it may be assumed that most of the 1929 leather imports total of \$2,116,748 was for upper and lining leathers for use in the shoe trade.

PATENT UPPERS

This business is exclusively divided between Canadian and United States exporters. Next to calfskin it ranks as one of the leading leathers used in Cuba, and is popular on account of its bright shiny appearance. Canadian patent leather has a specially good reputation in this market because it is less liable to crack than the majority of others. Patent leather to be sold in large quantities in the Cuban market must be of good appearance and cheap in price; only two colours are required in large quantities—black and mahogany or wine-coloured—both of which are used extensively in making Cuban slippers and shoes for both sexes. Patent leather for this market is seldom higher than fourth or D grade, and a grade lower than this, described as DX, is selling extensively. Ordinarily a light medium side is required, and hence patent leather is usually described as DLM, or a fourth grade, light, medium side.

The Cubans prefer a patent leather not too thick or stiff but definitely coarser in texture than a kip or split, while X or fifth-grade patent leather may be slightly coarser than fourth grade.

All patent leather should have a shining lustrous surface, free of wrinkles, and must not crack when crushed. A bright and shining surface which is not originally sticky and which will not become sticky during hot, moist weather is required. One or two holes or scars on a side, particularly on a fifth-grade side, do not matter, though such blemishes should not appear too frequently. If a small scar or a defect in painting appears, it is better to cut it out as the Cubans do not object to one or two small holes.

Fourth-grade or D-grade patent leather should average 18 feet per side—i.e. some sides of 20 feet and some as small as 14 feet may be included in a case, but the average measurement for five dozen sides should be as near 18 feet per side as possible. Fifth-grade patent leather is acceptable in sides measuring as high as 24 feet. The Cubans appreciate a neat-appearing, well-trimmed side, so that in splitting a hide into two sides the cut down the centre of the back should be as straight as possible.

CALF-SKIN UPPERS

The calf-skin uppers best liked in this market come from Germany, Holland, and France; the United States also supplies fair quantities. Apparently European calf skins undergo a different tanning process from those manufactured elsewhere, German black calf skin uppers, for example, being slightly thicker than the same grade coming from the United States, yet softer and easier to handle. Moreover, the German dull colouring is better liked than the bright finishing of Canadian black calf skin, for whereas the Cubans demand a bright shining black patent leather, they prefer a dull black surface in calf skins.

Whether it is due to superior packing or better-quality hides, European calf-skin uppers arrive here in splendid condition. Careful rolling and packing and careful trimming by lopping off all shags, which easily crush and wrinkle, will greatly improve the appearance of the leather.

Besides black calf-skin uppers, large quantities of tans and browns are also imported, black, however, enjoying the greatest demand. Tan and brown calf-skin uppers are sold chiefly during the spring and summer, whereas black is saleable all the year round. Coloured calf skins should be in the more sombre shades of tan and brown, and be clear—i.e. showing no streaks or stains. Calf-skin uppers sold in this market are always third and fourth grade, each piece measuring not less than 7 feet and not more than 14 feet.

PACKING

In Cuba the duties on leather are computed by weight. Some of the local importers require that leathers be imported in bales of waterproof paper covered by burlap. As a rule, handling is carefully done here, and there is seldom any necessity for heavy packing provided it is sufficiently durable to withstand normal shipment. With regard to patent leather, more care is required than with other kinds on account of its liability to crack and to stick and spoil its edges and surface.

The usual packing for patent leather is five dozen sides to a case, the total measurement of the contents of each case not to exceed 1,000 square feet unless otherwise specified. Patent leather sides are wrapped two in a roll, the finished surfaces face to face but separated by a sheet of white cotton of sufficient thickness to prevent the surfaces from sticking and dulling, which can easily happen

in this hot and humid climate. The two sides should be rolled up in strong wrapping paper, carefully tucked in at each end to keep out dust, and the bundle tied near each end with a piece of string. It is important that the wrapping paper be wide enough to cover the leather completely and be tucked in at the ends without bending or wrinkling the edges of the sides.

BUSINESS METHODS

Practically all the leather business in Cuba is done through commission agents. Agents seldom buy for their own account, but forward orders and instructions on behalf of such buyers as they consider good for their commitments. They do not guarantee accounts, nor do they keep stocks or make resales except in the case of refusals. Although Havana is fast becoming dominant in the import trade of Cuba and now receives 85 per cent of the total, it may be considered advisable (where the agent has no sub-agent) to appoint a separate agent for the southwestern section of the island, preferably operating in Santiago de Cuba.

There are about a dozen wholesalers of leather in Cuba, and all of them buy through agents who give them a slightly better price for quantity orders. These vary in quantity and size. The agents are chiefly Spanish.

Quotations for this market are usually f.o.b. New York, in United States currency per square foot or per pound as the case may be. There is no letter-of-credit business, and terms are usually 60 to 90 days with a 5 per cent discount if paid on the former date. An additional 2 per cent for cash is offered by some Canadian exporters. In practice buyers demand the 5 per cent even when paying at the 90-day period. Leather takes normally from twelve to fifteen days to clear from the customs, and from twenty-five to thirty days for the leather to reach the buyer from the time it leaves the Canadian factory. The United States enjoys a tariff preference of 20 per cent of the duty over all other countries. Quality is not a deciding factor in these days of depression.

SHIPPING TO THE MIDDLE EAST

GEO. R. HEASMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java, April 30, 1932.—Shipping facilities between Java, British Malaya, and Canada are poor, but nevertheless they are at the present time considerably improved over what they were in 1930 and are better than some importers and exporters in Canada realize.

FROM ATLANTIC PORTS

Canada at the present time has no direct service either to or from her Atlantic ports to this territory. Exporters must route their products via either New York or England. Importers receive their commodities chiefly through United States Atlantic ports or by transshipment at Colombo and thence via Halifax. For those commodities in which the British preferential duty applies, entry via Halifax would be the natural route, but transshipping is always to be avoided whenever possible. The absence of a direct service between Halifax and Java and Singapore appears on the surface to be inexplicable, especially since Canada imports over 30,000 tons of rubber from this territory, and approximately 10,000 tons of other produce consisting of tapioca and tapioca flour, sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, tea and canned pineapples.

Shipments to the Atlantic coast are governed by two conferences, one known as the New York-Straits Conference Lines and the other as the Java-New York Rate Agreement Lines. These conferences have control of the situa-

tion. The various shipping lines in this territory who make Boston and New York regular ports of call are as follows:—

The Prince Line maintains sailings around the world from New York every twenty-six days via the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, Japan, China ports, Manila, Java and British Malaya, and back to Boston and New York. This line carries a limited number of passengers.

The Kerr Steamship Company Incorporated operates the Silver Line around-the-world fast freight service. These boats leave from New York via the Panama Canal and touch at Los Angeles. They then sail for Japan, China ports, Manila, Java and Singapore. Their sailings are usually every three weeks.

The Dodwell Castle Line carries freight from Java to New York only. From New York, the Union-Castle Line operates their ships which do not carry freight for Java.

The Bank Line ships, British-owned, sail monthly from New York and Atlantic ports to Los Angeles and San Francisco, then to Manila, Shanghai, and sometimes Japan, when they leave for Java, Singapore, and back by way of the Suez Canal. This line would carry freight for Java only on large volume as the stop at Java is on the way back to New York.

Isthmian Steamship Line vessels leave from New York at the end of each month, travel down the Atlantic coast and through the Panama Canal to Honolulu. From here they cross to the Philippine Islands, then down to Java and Singapore and home by way of the Suez Canal. This line is really owned by the United States Steel Corporation and carries very considerable quantities of sulphate of ammonia.

The Java-New York Line is the last of this group but the most important. The Java-New York Line covers the joint operation of three steamship lines between United States Atlantic ports, Netherlands Indian ports, and return. These are the Rotterdamsche Lloyd (Dutch), the Netherland Steam Navigation Company (Dutch), and the Ocean Steamship Company Limited (British). The last-named company is owned by Alfred Holt & Company, England, who also control the better known line, the Blue Funnel Steamships Limited. The Java-New York Line maintain a sailing every two weeks.

British Malaya is served in addition by another service of the Blue Funnel Line, who operate direct sailings from Singapore to United States Atlantic ports.

The Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company Limited operate the American and Manchurian Line from Boston, New York and Baltimore to British Malaya and Java ports. Sailings are periodical.

The most-used alternative to the above lines is the direct service provided by the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company Limited from Ceylon to Halifax. Cargo may be shipped by any line from Java or Singapore on a through bill of lading to Halifax for transshipment at Colombo. Outward cargo from Canada would be shipped from Saint John, N.B., not Halifax, on a through bill of lading with transshipment at Port Said. This method of shipping, however, is not satisfactory. A transhipped cargo might have to wait a considerable time for the on-carrying steamer. The extra handling causes additional damage to the packing and increases the risk of breakages. Finally, it is impossible to ship any perishable cargo by this route.

In addition to the above shipping lines there are of course many companies operating between England, British Malaya, Siam and Netherlands India. Canadian cargo transhipped at Liverpool for Netherlands India or Singapore would probably be forwarded by the Blue Funnel Line (owned and controlled by the Blue Funnel Steamship Company Limited). This line operates a regular service every three weeks from London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool, and Glasgow. These vessels call at Penang, Singapore and Java ports. They have limited passenger accommodation.

The East Asiatic Company Limited (Danish owned) operate a splendid service of passenger and freight motor vessels sailing every three weeks from Rotterdam and London to Singapore and Bangkok (Siam). Canadian exporters to Siam should route their shipments via this line. It may avoid a further transshipment at Singapore.

The Blue Star Line of steamships, registered in London, operate a regular service from London and Liverpool to British Malaya. The Glen and Shire Line also operate a regular fortnightly service from London to Singapore.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

On the Pacific Coast shipping facilities have improved. In 1930 a Swedish shipping company made Vancouver a port of call, but this service was not regular and reached Java and Malaya by a round-about route taking much too long. In 1931 a direct monthly service was started by another line taking forty-five days to Batavia; this has been a success. Furthermore, the connecting service between Hongkong and Java has improved. The more important lines serving the United States and Canadian Pacific ports are as follows:—

The Canadian Pacific Steamships leave Vancouver every two weeks for Hongkong, where cargo is transhipped to the Java China Japan Line boats and brought to Java or taken by one of the other many lines direct to Singapore or Siam. The Java China Japan Line have arranged their schedules to connect with the boats of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company wherever possible. This is for passengers only, as the former company is not allowed to solicit cargo for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company in Java due to prior arrangements with the Silver Java Pacific Line direct sailings.

Shipping by Canadian Pacific Steamships to Hongkong is the fastest means of reaching Java or Singapore. If a good connection is made, it is possible to reach Java in less than thirty days and Singapore in about twenty-six days.

The Silver Java Pacific Line offers Canada the only direct service from Vancouver to Middle East ports. These boats leave on schedule and arrive on schedule, taking about forty-five days from Canada to Batavia, Java, and two days longer to Singapore. This line is a combination of the Kerr Steamship Company Limited and the old Java Bengal Line. The former is an American company operating the Silver Line motor vessels of British registration. The Java Bengal Line is controlled by the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company Limited of Holland.

The Silver Java Pacific Line, by which name the combination is now known, operates an A, B, and C service as follows:—

A Service.—Leaves Los Angeles and San Francisco once a month for Medan (Sumatra), Penang, Rangoon, and Calcutta, touching at Manila on the way out and both Manila and Honolulu on the return trip. Most of these vessels have refrigerator space.

B Service.—Leaves from Los Angeles and San Francisco for Java, Singapore, and Calcutta once a month. On return, this service touches at Rangoon, Medan, and Java main ports.

C Service.—Leaves from Vancouver, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It calls at Java main ports, Singapore, Medan, Rangoon, and Calcutta. On the return journey these boats also call at Balikpapan (Borneo) and the Moluccas (Spice Islands). It may be of interest to shippers to know that this line carries cargo for transshipment at Java for West Australia and the East Coast of Africa.

The Pacific Coast is also served by the Dollar Steamship Company Limited. This company operates a round-the-world service fortnightly from New York via the Panama Canal to Los Angeles and San Francisco, then to Japan, China, Singapore, and return by the Suez Canal. It is this service, with refrigerator space and regular sailings, which carries most of the fresh fruit from San Francisco to British Malaya. These regular fast sailings make it

extremely difficult for Canada to secure orders for apples out of Vancouver by the slower boats of the Silver Java Pacific Line. The Dollar Steamship Company Limited also have a fortnightly service from New York to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and then to Japan, China and Manila. The ships turn at this latter port and proceed to New York over the same route. A third service is operated from Seattle and Victoria to Manila following the same route as the Canadian Pacific Steamships.

The Klaveness Line, owned by A. F. Klaveness & Company, Oslo, Norway, were the first line to make Vancouver a port of call in 1930. During 1931, however, Vancouver was taken off the schedule. The ships of this company sail monthly from Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco to China ports, Singapore and Netherlands India.

In addition to the above lines there are several Japanese companies who will carry cargo from Vancouver for transshipment at Japan and thence by direct line to Java and Malayan ports. The Blue Funnel Line also operates a Pacific service monthly from Vancouver to Hongkong, where cargo may be transhipped to connect with either their own boats or those of the Java China Japan Line. The same applies to Singapore where transshipment is made to the first available steamer.

Shippers are advised never to route cargo for transshipment at Singapore for Java. This means of shipping is not only unnecessary but involves an exceptionally high freight rate.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

A. KEITH DOULL, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE: 1 yen = \$0.4985 Canadian at par; 100 kin = 132 pounds]

Tokyo, April 26, 1932.—The total foreign trade of Japan for the first three months of 1932 was valued at 662,455,278 yen as compared with 623,777,999 yen for the same months of 1931. Exports were valued at 251,732,763 yen as compared with 293,428,086 yen—a decline of 41,695,323 yen; and imports at 410,722,515 yen as compared with 330,349,913 yen—an increase of 80,372,602 yen. There is thus an unfavourable balance of trade amounting to 158,989,752 yen for the first quarter of 1932 as compared with 36,921,827 yen in the 1931 period. A summary of the total foreign trade of Japan from January 1 to March 31, in the years 1931 and 1932, is given below:—

	1931 Yen	1932 Yen
Imports..	330,349,913	410,722,515
Exports..	293,428,086	251,732,763
Total trade..	623,777,999	662,455,278
Excess of imports..	36,921,827	158,989,752

IMPORTS

Imports from Asiatic countries were valued at 128,287,887 yen during the period under review—a decline of 19,116,324 yen from the same period of 1931. China (including Kwantung Province) and British India supplied over 65 per cent of these imports. European countries exported goods to Japan valued at 56,376,334 yen—an increase of 7,223,325 yen. Imports from Great Britain and Germany accounted for over 80 per cent of the total from European countries, and both these countries showed increases. Imports from North America were valued at 169,786,101 yen as compared with 88,650,376 yen—an increase of 81,235,725 yen. The United States share of this trade amounted to 156,969,530

yen, that of Canada to 12,816,571 yen. Imports from Central America amounted to 211,723 yen compared with 14,968 yen. Mexico supplied goods valued at 177,276 yen compared with 2,437 yen in the previous period. Imports from South America were valued at 1,717,916 yen as compared with 1,942,572 yen—a decrease of 224,656 yen. Shipments from Chile declined over 40 per cent from the previous year; those from Argentina showed a 40 per cent increase. Imports from Africa increased from 4,720,571 yen in 1931 to 8,438,336 yen in the period under review, Egypt supplying over 90 per cent of this amount. Oceanic countries are credited with 39,856,515 yen as compared with 32,851,800 yen in 1931—an increase of 7,004,715 yen. Shipments from Australia rose from 32,090,680 yen in the 1931 period to 39,161,073 yen in the period under review—an increase of 7,070,393 yen.

EXPORTS

Exports to Asiatic countries were valued at 106,484,319 yen in the 1932 period as compared with 134,575,652 yen in the same period of last year—a decline of 28,091,333 yen. Kwantung Province and British India were the only two Asiatic countries to take goods from Japan in increased volume during this period as compared to 1931.

Exports to European countries increased from 24,698,323 yen in the 1931 period to 26,986,523 yen in the period under review. Great Britain and France were the largest two purchasers among European countries, with over 60 per cent of the total.

Exports to the United States were valued at 93,301,194 yen—a decline of 11,178,814 yen compared with the 1931 period. Exports to Canada also declined from 3,998,571 yen in the 1931 period to 1,993,047 yen for the first quarter of 1932. Exports to Central American countries were valued at 649,588 yen—a decline of about 13 per cent; and to South American countries at 1,686,867 yen—a decline of 671,382 yen. (Argentina was the largest South American purchaser.) Africa's purchases were valued at 13,061,795 yen—a decline of 2,782,732 yen. Of this amount Egypt's purchases were valued at 7,183,767 yen. Exports to Oceanic countries were valued at 6,799,592 yen—an increase of 1,085,892 yen. Australia's purchases alone accounted for this increase.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN

Canada's total trade with Japan for the first three months of 1932 was valued at 14,809,618 yen. Japan's imports from Canada were valued at 12,816,571 yen as compared with 8,716,910 in the 1931 period—an increase of 4,099,661 yen; exports to Canada were valued at 1,993,047 yen as compared with 3,998,571 yen in the 1931 quarter—a decrease of 2,005,524 yen. Chief among the imports from Canada to make up the increase mentioned above were lumber which was valued at 2,369,562 yen—an increase of 1,439,991 yen over the 1931 period; printing paper valued at 867,054 yen—an increase of 754,947 yen; pulp valued at 1,680,560 yen—an increase of 459,613 yen; and zinc valued at 464,655 yen—an increase of 65,480 yen. Lead imports from Canada showed a slight increase in value, although the tonnage shipped was less than in the 1931 period. Wheat imports amounted to 64,816,000 kin valued at 2,457,586 yen as compared with 96,358,100 kin valued at 3,035,988 yen in the 1931 period—a decrease in both quantity and value respectively of 31,542,100 kin and 578,402 yen. Imports of wheat from Australia were valued at 11,930,939 yen during the period; those from the United States at 264,049 yen. Australia's rise to first place as a source of supply of wheat has been due entirely to the depreciated condition of her currency.

Chief among Japan's exports to Canada to show declines in value were silk tissues, which fell from 1,312,633 yen in the 1931 quarter to 191,306 yen in

the 1932 quarter—a decline of 1,121,327 yen; raw silk valued at 387,746 yen—a decline of 605,729 yen; buttons valued at 40,166 yen—a decline of 28,188 yen; tea, beans, rice, brushes, and silk handkerchiefs also show declines in value. Toys valued at 151,741 yen showed an increase of 67,345 yen as against the 1931 figures, while exports of lamps and potteries also increased slightly in value of export.

The following table shows Japan's chief exports to and imports from Canada for the first three months of 1931 and 1932:—

Imports from Canada to Japan

	Jan.-Mar., 1932 Yen	Jan.-Mar., 1931 Yen		Jan.-Mar., 1932 Yen	Jan.-Mar., 1931 Yen
Total.. . . .	12,816,571	8,716,910	Zinc	464,655	399,175
Wheat.. . . .	2,457,586	3,035,988	Automobiles.. . .	3,219	.....
Pulp	1,680,560	1,220,947	Machinery.. . . .	54,948	44,806
Printing paper ..	867,054	112,107	Lumber	2,369,562	929,571
Lead	1,161,691	1,083,994			

Exports from Japan to Canada

Total.. . . .	1,993,047	3,998,571	Silk handkerchiefs	13,115	22,673
Rice and paddy .	82,357	120,223	Buttons	40,166	68,354
Beans	7,830	13,595	Potteries	232,111	213,935
Tea.. . . .	82,907	107,145	Brushes	16,850	33,530
Raw silk.. . . .	387,746	993,475	Lamps.. . . .	52,112	16,136
Silk tissues .. .	191,306	1,312,633	Toys	151,741	84,396

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

ABRASIVE CLOTH AND PAPER

The report of the Merchandise Marks Committee on the subject of abrasive cloth and paper recommends that an Order in Council shall be adopted requiring imported materials of this description to bear an indication of origin on exposure for sale.

The committee suggest that in the case of rolls or coils the indication should be stamped, printed, or stencilled on the outside of each roll or coil, or on a label securely attached thereto. As regards other forms, they consider that the indication should be applied by similar methods to the reverse side of each sheet or other article, or to a label securely affixed to the article. Where carton packing is employed, it is thought sufficient compliance with the recommendations if the carton bears an indication of origin stamped, printed or stencilled thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto.

While marking at the time of importation is not required, exporters of the materials affected in overseas countries will, in view of the form of marking recommended probably be expected by importers to mark their products before despatch from the factory.

PRINTING BLOCKS

The Board of Trade announce that an inquiry will shortly be held under the Merchandise Marks Act into the desirability of marking with an indication of origin imported printing blocks, produced by photo process engraving, whether mounted or not.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND TEN MONTHS ENDING, APRIL, 1921, 1930, 1931, AND 1932, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS; AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of April				Ten Months ending April				United States Tariff	
	1921	1930	1931	1932	1921	1930	1931	1932	10 m. end. Apr. 1921	10 m. end. Apr. 1930
Animals (exc. for improv. of stock)—										
Cattle.....No.	15,531	3,682	614	583	280,075	174,586	17,911	17,635	Free.....	Less than 1,050 lbs., 24c. per lb., heavier 3c. lb.
Horses.....No.	18,503	5,333	193	159	2,253	639	6,043	6,077	10%.....	Up to \$150 \$20; valued higher 20% ad val.
Poultry.....No.	8,680	11,677	10,325	2,078	697,545	593,081	73,948	51,636	1c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.....
Sheep.....No.	10,097	7,660	1,431	259	770,338	562,191	48,087	38,692	Free.....	\$2 per head.....
Fruits—										
Apples, green or ripe.....Bbl.	228	30,380		10,192	25,388	123,356	42,701	27,484	10c. bush, 50 lb.....	25c. bush, 50 lbs.
Apples, dried.....lb.				57,950	112,420	556,777	219,540	125,980	1c. per lb.....	2c. per lb.
Berries, fresh.....lb.				4		90,209		56	1c. per lb.....	14c. per lb.
Grains—										
Barley.....Bush	10		6		373,136	4,484,283	586,224	2,302,921	1c. per lb.....	14c. per lb.
Beans.....Bush	22		3			88,253	632,054	9,263	15c. bush, 48 lb.....	20c. bush, 48 lbs.
Buckwheat.....Bush	18,324	31,280	60		69,814	229,925	5,719	2,914	25c. bush, 60 lb.....	14c. per lb.
Oats.....Bush	304,336	3,493	34	55	227,308	153,327	432,188	20,463	Free.....	10c. per 100 lb.....
Peas, whole.....Bush	177,832	2,433	18,707	33	272,392	134,813	826,869	20,713	6c. bush, 32 lb.....	15c. bush, 32 lb.
Peas, split.....Bush	34,421	4,702	7,710	253	1,025,991	9,811	162,748	6,316	10c. bush, 60 lb.....	1c. per lb.
Rye.....Bush	5,769	40		17,620	271,686	84,129	31,625	87,195	20c. bush, 60 lb.....	14c. per lb.
Wheat.....Bush	8,638	328	74		473,966	42	20	107	Free.....	15c. bush, 56 lb.....
Grain Products—										
Bran, shorts and middlings.....Cwt.	63,467	30,056	30,449	1,101	776,808	1,042,824	2,726,845	1,352,132	Free if wheat pro-	74% ad val. if from 10% ad val.
Wheat flour.....Bbl.	97,282	42,082	26,305	1,006	1,295,238	1,366,395	2,589,155	747,416	ducts, otherwise 15% ad val.	\$1.04 per 100 lb.....
Meats—										
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	219	926	769		1,235,776	294	645	613	Free.....	2c. per lb.....
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....Cwt.	16,868	46,310	28,427	1,387	12,342,412	1,772	2,588	1,957	Free.....	3c. per lb.
	250,583	120,548	1,956						Free.....	6c. per lb.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	317	7,206	58,114	2,972	12	68	Free.....	Mutton 2½c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	7,063	36,939	1,494,384	69,777	181	761	Free.....	2½c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	17,351	77	234,081	20,136	3,083	10,117	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	Lb.	1,788	6,472	19,464	1,172	6,028	6,150	Free.....	3½c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats, but excluding extracts.....	Cwt.	192	841	3,053	102,773	20,826	82,261	2c. per lb.	10c. per lb.
Milk and milk products—									
Butter.....	Cwt.	420	8,000	2,283,622	6,588	16,900	6,842	2½c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Cheese.....	Cwt.	1,094	48,149	1,340	157,982	825,888	114,262	20% ad val.	*5c. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Cream.....	Gal.	68,013	123,053	23,403	1,018,743	1,671,433	73,471	Free.....	30c. per gal. †
Milk, fresh.....	Gal.	58,842	64,550	19,920	1,595,335	3,308,931	144,351	Free.....	3½c. per gal. †
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	Cwt.	13,651	13,797	1,266	1,244,800	2,411,003	918,019	Free.....	1½c. per gal. †
Milk powder.....	Cwt.	9,408	233	121,051	8,512	8,322	35	Free.....	3c. lb.
Seeds—									
Clover seed, alsike.....	Bush.	9,993	21,986	70,242	112,293	1,054	38	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	Bush.	1,410	1	815,650	885,073	7,636	193	Free.....	4c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	Bush.	23,461	7	2,130	136	2,830	5,301	Free.....	1c.-3c. per lb.
Flaxseed.....	Bush.	42,588	3,367	361,513	220,965	456,895	509,263	Free.....	56c. bush., 56 lb.
Grass seed.....	Bush.	6,624	11,277	1,367,101	605,096	519,182	573,709	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Vegetables—									
Potatoes.....	Bush.	273,419	712,048	159,170	2,341,182	4,870,038	1,193,043	Free.....	50c. per 100 lb.
Sugar beets.....	Ton	125,306	802,629	41,468	1,925,556	3,260,155	590,169	5%.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Turnips.....	Bush.	18,798	68,613	139,867	1,725,128	2,642,896	33,198	15%.....	12c. per 100 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—									
Eggs.....	Doz.	4,903	443	177,307	60,272	887	1,668	Free.....	8c. per doz.
Hay.....	Ton	1,536	31	111,772	19,951	324	520	\$2 ton, 2,240 lb.	\$5 ton, 2,000 lb.
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	93,065	50,731	1,863	102,255	34,536	100,172	3c. per lb.	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931)
Tallow.....	Cwt.	1,120	1,041	253,561	96,650	4,743,890	987,820	Free.....	3c. per lb.
Wool.....	Lb.	524,721	137,077	41,911	25,230	7,519,649	2,431,357	Free.....	12c.-13c. per lb.
Total value of above commodities..	\$	8,323,534	1,880,280	1,038,551	310,557	162,888,084	40,841,590	20,271,213	Some wools free in bond for certain manufacturing.

*Swiss or Emmenthaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½% ad val.

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Increased United Kingdom Duties on Silk Products

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, cables that additional temporary duties were adopted in the United Kingdom as from May 11 on all imported silk and artificial silk products. As a result of this change, foreign pure silk hosiery becomes subject to an additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem or 12s. per pound, whichever is greater. The basic rate on silk hosiery to which this addition is to be made is $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem. The Imperial preferential rate is to be five-sixths of the full duty. The full schedule of the new silk and artificial silk duties is extensive and further information regarding them will be obtainable from the Department of Trade and Commerce as soon as a copy is received by mail.

Irish Free State Customs Increases

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date April 27, 1932, that under the powers conferred by the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, the Irish Free State Executive Council have issued orders, effective on and after April 26, 1932, imposing customs duties as follows:—

	New Tariff	Old Tariff
(a) All woven tissues in the piece made wholly or partly of wool or worsted (other than blankets and floor coverings) of a width of 12 inches or more, and of a weight of seven ounces or more and of a value not exceeding two shillings per square yard	Full 30% Pref. 20%	Free Free
(b) All woven tissues, as above, exceeding 2s. per square yard	Full 45% Pref. 30%	25% 20%
(c) Men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps of wool or worsted, proofed and leather clothing, and component parts of the above	Full 60% Pref. 40%	20% 20%
(d) Felt hats of all descriptions, shirts not of wool or worsted, collars, straw hats, women's hats, and component parts of the above	Full $22\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 15%	15% 15%
(e) All other articles of personal clothing and wearing apparel, and component parts and accessories thereof	Full 45% Pref. 30%	15% 15%
(f) Brushes, brooms and component parts, excluding (a) Vacuum cleaners and parts, (b) Any handle or stock for a brush or broom not forming part of a complete brush or broom at importation, and not made wholly or partly of wood	Full 50% Pref. $33\frac{1}{3}$ %	$33\frac{1}{3}$ % $33\frac{1}{3}$ %

The orders issued respecting brooms and brushes extend to all types of brushes, some of which were formerly exempted.

In the above cases, imports from Canada receive the benefit of the preferential tariff, if accompanied by the appropriate certificate of origin form certifying the goods to be of at least 25 per cent production within the Empire.

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date April 30, 1932, that under the provisions of the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, a customs duty of 1s. per cwt. of 112 pounds has been imposed on all maize meal including crushed, broken, kibbled, granulated, flaked and rolled maize, and goods composed chiefly of maize imported into the Irish Free State on and after April 30, 1932.

Goods entirely of Empire origin are admitted free of the above duty if accompanied by certificate of origin form No. 125 (Sale).

German Wheat Duty

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date May 2, 1932, that by a decree of the German Government of April 29, 1932, which became effective May 1, 1932, the duty on wheat and spelt for the manufacture of flour or groats is reduced under customs supervision for the period May 1 to June 30, 1932, to R.M.18 (\$4.29 at par) per 100 kg. (220 lbs.) for mills which during the same quarter 1930 used wheat or spelt of foreign origin for milling purposes. This reduced rate, however, is only applicable on amounts equal to 15 per cent of the total quantity of wheat and spelt of foreign origin, which mills can prove to have made into flour or groats during the quarter April-June, 1930.

[NOTE.—The duty otherwise on wheat is R.M.25 (\$5.95 at par) per 100 kg.]

Import Restrictions in Belgium

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, advises that as from April 26, 1932, a special authorization by the Department of Agriculture is required by Belgian importers who desire to import from abroad cattle, pigs, beef and pork, fresh or frozen, and butter.

Belgian Regulations regarding Imports of Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers, and Feedstuffs

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, advises that a royal decree under date of February 17, 1932, regulating imports into Belgium of seeds, plants, fertilizers, and feedstuffs, has been published in the *Moniteur Belge* (official gazette) on April 20, 1932, and will come into force on October 20, 1932. For the benefit of interested Canadian exporters, a summary of these regulations is to be found hereafter:—

Seeds.—To imported seeds must be attached a tag indicating—

1. Name and address of shipper.
2. Exact denomination of the seed.
3. Guarantee of purity expressed in percentage of weight (maximum of impurities permitted, 3 per cent).
4. Guarantee of germination expressed in percentage of number of seeds (the maximum number of seeds not fit for germination is placed at 5 per cent).
5. The following indications in the case of—
 - (a) *Cereals*—Name of variety.
 - (b) *Clover and Lucerne*—Country of origin and percentage of weeds.
 - (c) *Timothy, Clover, and Lucerne*—Maximum number of cuscute seeds per kilogram.
 - (d) *Flax*—Name of variety, country of origin, and presence or absence of cuscute seeds.

Imports into Belgium of the following are prohibited:—

1. Grasses and leguminosae containing a total of more than 5 per cent of sorrel, crane, wild carrot, soft grass, senna, and plantain seeds.
2. Red clover and lucerne comprising more than 10 cuscute seeds per kilogram.
3. White clover containing more than 20 cuscute seeds per kilogram.
4. Flax including more than 5 cuscute seeds per kilogram.

Plants.—Imported plants must be accompanied by a tag showing—

1. Name and address of shipper.
2. Country of origin.
3. Exact denomination of variety.

Fertilizers.—The following indications are obligatory on the tags of imported fertilizers into Belgium:—

1. Name and address of shipper.
2. Name and nature of merchandise.
3. Minimum percentage of fertilizing elements.
4. Nomenclature of all elements entering into the composition of fertilizers shipped.

Feedstuffs.—All tags covering imported feedstuffs, containing albumin, fats, or hydrate of carbon, must form an integral part of the seals of bags and bear:—

1. Name and address of shipper.
2. Nature and percentage of each element entering into the composition of feedstuffs.
3. Other characteristics.

Feedstuffs containing natural or accidental impurities cannot be exposed for sale in Belgium.

Note.—Descriptions appearing on tags attached to shipments of seeds, plants, fertilizers, and feedstuffs should also appear on invoices.

Supplementary Duties on Grain and Flour in Czechoslovakia

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date May 2, 1932, that, with effect from May 9, 1932, the supplementary duties on grain and flour imported into Czechoslovakia in accordance with the law of June 5, 1930, are fixed as follows:—

	Supplementary Duty Czechoslovakian Crowns per 100 Kg. (220 Lbs.)	Customs Duty Czechoslovakian Crowns per 100 Kg. (220 Lbs.)
Wheat and spelt	25	30
Rye	24	38
Barley	36	34
Oats	34	36
Flour and milled products	55	70

[Par value of 1 Czechoslovakian crown = \$0.0296; 100 kilograms (kg.) = 220 lbs.]

The supplementary duties on wheat and spelt, barley, oats, and flour and milled products have not been changed by the new decree. The only change has been made in the supplementary duty on rye, which represents an increase from the former rate of 22 Czechoslovakian crowns per 100 kg.

Swedish Tariff on Preserved Fruits

Mr. Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes that a Swedish royal resolution, effective from April 1, 1932, increased from 40 kronor (\$10.80) to 50 kronor (\$13.50) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) the duty on fruits preserved in spirits, vinegar, oil or syrup, not in hermetically sealed containers.

Netherlands Import Restrictions on Textiles

With reference to import restrictions imposed in the Netherlands on piece goods and tissues of wool or half wool and clothing (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1465 (February 27, 1932), page 286, Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, advises that the Netherlands Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry has extended these restrictions until February 1, 1933.

BRITAIN RECAPTURING LOST COAL MARKETS

In spite of the continued decline in the European coal export trade, Britain is faring far better than most of its coal exporting competitors, while encouraging progress is being made in new markets, writes the South Wales correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*.

In the first quarter of this year—the latest date to which complete comparative returns are available—British exports as cargo fell 9 per cent, but there was a substantial increase in bunker business and the net decrease in exports was only about 5 per cent. Exports from Poland, however, one of Britain's most active competitors, fell 750,000 tons, or 24 per cent, those of Germany have fallen over 25 per cent, while the bunkering trade of Holland has slumped 50 per cent. Belgium, the other chief exporter in Europe, has fared rather better, but generally the position of British exports has been very much more favourable than those of other countries.

A substantial revival is taking place in British exports to Scandinavia, a market in which Poland in the past few years captured half the trade. In the March quarter Polish exports to Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark slumped severely, whereas British exports rose 25 per cent.

In Canada, Britain's newest market, exports to date show an increase of 74 per cent, and are still increasing. Last year over 900,000 tons were exported in this direction, and a new high record is likely this year. The question of developing coal business with the Dominions is to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference, and fruitful results are expected.

In the West Indies, a market formerly dominated by the United States, nearly 70,000 tons were sold in the March quarter as against only 7,647 tons in the corresponding period of last year, while there has been a considerable increase this year in British exports to South America, Cuba, Algeria, Russia, and the various coaling depots.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 16

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending May 16, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending May 9, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 9	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 16	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1584	\$.1587	7
Belgium	Belga	.1575	.1580	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0081	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0332	.0334	5
Denmark	Krone	.2263	.2266	5
Finland	Markka	.0202	.0197	6½
France	Franc	.0442	.0444	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2670	.2689	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.1267	4.1287	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0084	.0084	11
Holland	Guilder	.4544	.4564	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.1962	.1969	6
Italy	Lira	.0578	.0579	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0200	.0201	7½
Norway	Krone	.2123	.2081	5
Portugal	Escudo	.0381	.0382	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0067	.0067	7
Spain	Peseta	.0896	.0920	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2123	.2120	4½
Switzerland	Franc	.2104	.2205	2
United States	Dollar	1.1206	1.1250	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2885	.2925	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0840	.0843	—
Chile	Peso	.0679	.0681	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0758	1.0800	6
Mexico	Peso	.3545	.3358	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3137	.3150	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1793	.1800	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5294	.5315	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1197	1.1241	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2431	.2688	—
India	Rupee	.3193	.3105	5
Japan	Yen	.3670	.3543	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4532	.4545	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3439	.3515	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4818	.4837	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8684	.8718	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1687	4.1850	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8684	.8718	—
Martinique	Franc	.0442	.0444	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0442	.0444	—
Australia	Pound	3.3029	3.3045	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.2324	4.2346	—

PERU ABANDONS THE GOLD STANDARD

Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Lima, cables under date May 17 that Peru abandoned the gold standard on May 14, and that the control of exchange is now vested in a commission specially created by the Government.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

Since the publication of the last *Commercial Intelligence Journal* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," OR THE BOARDS OF TRADE AT ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WOODSTOCK, ST. MARY'S (ONT.), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, ST. BONIFACE (MAN.), WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, AND PRINCE RUPERT; THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT KINGSTON, OSHAWA, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, AND VICTORIA (B.C.); THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL; BORDER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINDSOR; THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, AND VICTORIA; THE KITCHENER AND WATERLOO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, KITCHENER (ONT.); THE MARITIME PROVINCES TRADE COMMISSION, TORONTO; AND THE BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, send a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

322. TOMATO PURÉE.—A London firm of canned goods brokers would like to receive Canadian agency for, or offers of, tomato purée.

Miscellaneous

323. LEAF TOBACCO.—Tobacco importer in Bruges, Belgium, would like to hear from Canadian exporters of tobacco wishing to do business in leaf tobacco.

324. RUBBER SUNDRIES.—A London firm of import agents would welcome Canadian offers of rubber sundries suitable for sale to ten- and fifteen-cent stores and for surgical purposes.

325. RUBBER AND CANVAS BOOTS AND SHOES.—A London firm of importers wish to obtain the agency of a Canadian manufacturer of rubber and canvas boots and shoes.

326. WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.—Representative in Buenos Aires desires to act on behalf of a Canadian manufacturer of woollen piece goods for ladies' and men's suitings.

327. COMPRESSED SHEET PACKING.—Manufacturers' representative in Buenos Aires wishes to represent a Canadian manufacturer of asbestos and vegetable sheet packing for gasket purposes. Samples should be sent by Sample Post in packets weighing less than 1 pound, together with prices, to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

328. WOOD SHOE SHANKS.—A Midland firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood shoe shanks. They would like to be given sole representation in the United Kingdom, but are prepared to come to some other arrangement. Samples and prices c.i.f. United Kingdom port are desired.

329. REFRIGERATOR HARDWARE.—Manufacturer in Buenos Aires would like to obtain chrome and nickel-plated refrigerator hardware for large-sized commercial refrigerators. Replies should be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

330. HARDWARE.—A London firm of hardware import agents wish to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers.

331. ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING.—Representative in Buenos Aires wishes to represent a Canadian manufacturer of asbestos brake lining for motor cars. Samples should be sent by Sample Post in packets weighing less than 1 pound, together with c.i.f. Buenos Aires prices, to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

332. CLUTCH DISCS.—Representative in Buenos Aires desires agency on behalf of a Canadian manufacturer of clutch discs for motor cars. Prices and particulars should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

333. OILERS.—Importers in Buenos Aires wish to obtain oilers for factory and farm machinery. Complete specifications giving metal and plate used and size of container, together with f.o.b. seaport and c.i.f. Buenos Aires quotations with catalogues, should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

334. LEATHER.—A London firm of importers are anxious to develop business in leather offal and leather splits, in order to replace supplies from the United States and continental countries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Richmond, May 27 and June 24; Duchess of Atholl, June 3 and July 2; Duchess of Bedford, June 11; Duchess of York, June 17—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, May 28 and June 25; Doric (also calls at Dublin), June 11—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, June 13.

To London.—Beaverdale, May 27 and July 1; Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24—all Canadian Pacific; Alania, May 27 and June 24; Aurania, June 3 and July 1; Ascania, June 10; Ausonia, June 17—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Producer, May 26 and June 30; Manchester Division, June 2; Manchester Brigade, June 9; Manchester Commerce, June 16; Manchester Citizen, June 23—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, June 4; Concordia, July 2—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, White Star Line, June 18.

To Southampton.—Montclare, May 26 and June 23; Montcalm, June 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, June 3 and July 1; Letitia, June 17—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnesk, June 3; Cairnglen, June 17; Cairnross, July 1—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnglen, Cairn-Thomson Line, June 17.

To Belfast.—Torr Head, May 29; Dunaff Head, June 15; Melmore Head, June 30—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Kenbane Head, May 27; Carrigan Head, June 12; Fanad Head, June 23—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverdale, May 27; Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—both County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—both County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Evanger, May 27; Hada County, June 11; Kings County, June 25—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Montclare, May 26; Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverdale, July 1—all Canadian Pacific; Murla, May 25; Remscheid, June 8; Bochum, June 22—all Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valfiorita, May 24; Giorgio Ohlsen, June 12; Valprato, June 23—all Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Gorm, June 5; Georgia, June 19—both Scandinavian-American Line; Korsholm, May 28; Vasaholm, June 3; Ragnhildsholm, June 25—all Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, June 4 and 18; a steamer, May 28; Belle Isle, June 9 and 23—both Newfoundland-Canada SS.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, June 6 and 20; New Northland, June 28—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Chomedy, June 3; Colborne, June 17; Cornwallis, July 1—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), May 27 and June 24; Lady Somers, June 2 and 30; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), June 10; Lady Rodney, June 16—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Marie Horn, May 28; a steamer, June 12; Fernebo, June 27—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Childar, Canadian-South American Line, June 18; a steamer, Houston Line, June 16.

To Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.—Grangepark, Elder Dempster Line, May 25.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Highlander (also calls at Bluff), May 28; Canadian Conqueror (also calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25—both Canadian National.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Highlander, May 28 (also calls at Bluff); Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25—both Canadian National.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Corporation, May 31; London Exchange, June 28—both Furness Line.

To Antwerp.—Pennland, May 22; Westernland, June 5—both White Star Line.

To Gothenburg.—Gripsholm, Swedish-American Line, May 30.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundland, May 24; Nova Scotia, June 14—both Furness Line; Sambro (also calls at St. Pierre-Miquelon), Farquhar Line, May 27; Nerissa, Furness-Red Cross Line, May 31 and June 14 and 28.

To St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., May 26 and June 16 and 30.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, May 31; Lady Nelson, June 14; Lady Hawkins, June 28—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia, May 25 and June 22; Calabria, June 8—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Marie Horn, June 2; a steamer, June 17; Fernebo, July 2—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cavalier (does not call at Bermuda), May 30 and June 27; Cathcart, June 13—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, May 24 and July 5; Chomedy, June 7; Colborne, June 21—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—Kabinga, American and Indian SS., June 27 (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, June 12; Lady Hawkins, June 20—both Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 28; Harboe Jensen, June 4—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Britain, May 29 and June 16; Empress of Australia, June 11—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.—Cortona, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., May 25.

To Australian Ports.—Tolken, Empire Shipping Co., May 25.

To Australian and New Zealand Ports.—Golden Cloud, Dingwall, Cotts & Co., May 23.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Tyndareus, May 24; Protesilaus (calls Miike), June 22—both Blue Funnel Line; Heian Maru, June 2; Hikawa Maru, June 30—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Shelton, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 20 (calls Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru, but not at Hongkong).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Russia (calls at Nagasaki), May 21; Empress of Japan (calls Honolulu), June 5; Empress of Asia (calls Nagasaki), June 18—all Canadian Pacific; Stuart Dollar, May 25; Tacoma, June 10; Margaret Dollar, June 25—all Tacoma Oriental SS. (call Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, May 25; Niagara, June 22—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Baroe, Silver-Java Pacific Line, June 7.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 2; Golden Coast, Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., June 18.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Tolken, May 25; Mirrabooka, June—both Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Monar, May 23; Delftdyk, June 5; Loch Gail, July 3—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Knute Nelson, May 27; George Washington, June 11; Abraham Lincoln, June 30—all Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific President, June 11; Pacific Reliance, June 25—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22—both French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Cellina, June 16; Piave, July 2—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Canada, May 25; Annie Johnson, June 7; Margaret Johnson, June 27—all Johnson Line.

To Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban and Laurence Marques.—West Cusseta, British Columbia Shipping Co., second half of May.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE 885

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. (Territory includes Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

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London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfracom.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

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Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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NEW ZEALAND TRADE AGREEMENT IN FORCE MAY 24

An Extra of the *Canada Gazette* was issued on May 23 bringing into force as from May 24, 1932, the Trade Agreement concluded between Canada and New Zealand, the text of which was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of May 7.

The text of the Agreement is being printed as a separate pamphlet and copies may be obtained, by interested Canadian firms, on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

MR. BARRÉ'S TOUR POSTPONED

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the business tour through the Dominion of Mr. Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has been postponed.

SEASON'S FIRST CATTLE SHIPMENT, MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, May 13, 1932.—The first shipment of Canadian cattle to arrive in Scotland from Montreal this season—451 head ex ss. *Airthrea*—were sold at Merklands Wharf, Glasgow, yesterday. The sale was highly successful.

The sale ring was exceptionally well attended by farmers from all parts of Scotland, and, in addition to local wholesale and retail traders, there were present a considerable number of butchers from Edinburgh and district. The bidding was brisk.

The prices realized were higher than was anticipated here, being several shillings more per hundredweight than were made last fall. The highest price bid was 48s. per cwt. (112 pounds) or 8.9 cents per pound at an exchange of \$4.15, for high-class, well-bred animals of from 9½ to 10 cwts., and approaching two years old. Prime heavy and medium-weight beef cattle met a sharp trade up to 47s. and 48s. per live cwt. (about 8.9 cents per pound). Strong-conditioned bullocks also sold well, making up to 46s. (8.5 cents per pound), with a general average of from 43s. to 44s. for the whole shipment (about 8.1 cents per pound). Fat bulls, to the number of 17, made up to £27 (\$112).

The quality of the shipment was excellent. In fact, the manager of one of the Glasgow livestock firms stated that he had never seen such a fine lot of Canadian cattle in the ring before. If the quality is maintained, a good market until the middle of July is anticipated for well-finished animals, as there is some scarcity of these at present.

Nearly two-thirds of the shipment was bought by farmers for further conditioning, the remainder going to butchers for immediate slaughter.

It may be useful at this time to review generally the Scottish cattle market. The trade in store or stocker cattle is largely governed by the relative value of beef cattle and the level of meat prices; the latter in turn are governed by the public demand for meat and the ability of the public to purchase it. When the public demand is limited by such causes as unemployment, reduced wages, and a generally lower spending power, as is the case during the present universal depression, meat prices suffer, and the process reacts at once on the whole cattle trade right down to the raw material—the store animal.

TYPES SUITABLE FOR MARKET

The beef market governs the store market, and the type of store animal in demand is dictated by what the butcher requires. The cattle feeder has to produce the type of animal the butcher wants most, if he is to secure the best price for market, and in this direction the whole position is changing. Reduced spending power, as compared with a decade ago, has caused a demand for light-weight beef cuts instead of heavy joints, and the consequent requirement of the butchers is for small young animals. The day of heavy beef cattle is almost over. In the majority of beef markets in Scotland, if there is one buyer of heavy cattle of from 12 cwts. to 14 cwts. live weight, there are three to four buyers for the light class of animal weighing from 10 cwts. to 11 cwts. A choice-quality light beef steer will realize from 4s. to 6s. per live cwt. more than a heavy steer of the same quality. This difference in values is even more pronounced in warm weather, or at any time when there is a reduced demand for meat. Farmers in this country have learned by experience that the feeding of heavy beef cattle does not pay nearly so well as the production of choice light- and medium-weight beef cattle, and consequently there is now much more demand for young, medium-weight stockers than for heavy three- or four-year-old animals.

The type of beef animal that will realize the highest price in the Scottish markets is the choice polled Angus or Shorthorn steer—or a first cross of these breeds—not more than two and a half years old, of from 10 cwts. to 11 cwts. live weight. The type of store animal that is most wanted is of a similar description, a well-bred young steer of the above breeds, weighing from 8½ to 10 cwts. at two years old or under, and capable of being made into prime beef with two or three months' fattening. The Scottish markets can absorb large numbers of this class of animal, particularly during the spring buying period from the end of March to June or July, and during the autumn buying period from September to December for the winter feeding season.

The most vital point to the Canadian trade is the shipment of the proper class of animal. To send over a type of animal which does not suit the rigid requirements of the market is to defeat the successful working of the trade.

COMPARATIVE EXPORT QUOTATIONS

G. B. JOHNSON, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, April 29, 1932.—In a short report on "Woodenware in Scotland" published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1476 (May 14), an attempt was made to show that Canadian firms cannot expect to sell in the British market in any volume without employing the services of a selling agent. Apart from other obvious reasons, manufacturers must give at least as good service as their continental competitors, who invariably work through resident agents making regular calls on the trade.

Successful competition requires just as much as equality, or something better, in price and quality, good service and convenience to the customer; and this is of wide general application. The new British tariff—in the case of woodenware 20 per cent on a large number of products—from which the Dominion is exempt, naturally induces former British customers of foreign firms to look to the Dominion for supplies. But the Canadian must meet this willing customer on his own ground and not 3,000 miles away. To illustrate, a Glasgow firm a few days ago received quotations on different kinds of woodenware from a Canadian firm and from a German firm—in the former case the goods were handles, and in the latter, baskets. The approach to the customer in each case was highly typical of the methods employed by firms generally in this trade in the respective countries. The Canadian firm sent no samples although the expense would have been trifling; quoted in Canadian dollars, Canadian seaboard, with terms sight draft against documents. The German firm sent six sheets of small photographs, each numbered, the whole enclosed in a cardboard folder; quoted in sterling, free delivered customer's warehouse, excluding import duty with invoice amount payable within thirty days with 2½ per cent discount.

International trade is not conducted on a cash-and-carry basis. The seller must usually deliver the goods and make his price include delivery. It is in the customer's market and not his own that he is selling. Furthermore, his price must be in a currency the customer understands and not in that of the seller. If not, more enterprising firms will get the business.

There is reason, no doubt, why firms should quote in their own currency, as the fluctuations in exchange make business more of a gamble than usual, and many importers here appreciate the point, and are ready to accept dollar quotations from firms in Canada. Others hold the view that the gamble in business, so far as exchange goes, is for the seller and not for the buyer, and of course the risk is on the buyer when dollar quotations are made. In the illustration above, it will be noticed that the German firm assumes that risk and the labour of converting—a strong selling point.

MARKET CONDITIONS FOR ALFALFA MEAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, May 1, 1932.—Lucerne or alfalfa meal is prohibited entry into the United Kingdom, under the Hay and Straw Order of 1912, from all countries except Canada, the United States, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. While there are no official trade statistics available as to the quantity of this product imported from the various countries, it is understood that prior to the departure from the gold standard by the United Kingdom, South Africa and the United States were the important sources of supply. On several occasions attempts were made to introduce Canadian alfalfa meal, but without success because of the better quality in points of grinding, colour, and fibrous content of meal from these competing countries. Moreover, the margin between the Canadian prices and those of other countries was not sufficient to induce active interest.

During the past few months, however, conditions in South Africa, the change from the gold standard in this country, and the imposition of the 10 per cent tariff, have made it difficult for both South Africa and the United States to offer on this market. Canadian prices were comparatively low, and in spite of the recognized poorer quality, business was done.

Recent reports from buyers are somewhat conflicting, as some dealers state that South African alfalfa is coming forward more freely than in the past, while others state that it is definitely out of the market. It is generally affirmed, however, that recent South African quotations have been from £7 10s. up to £8, according to grade. United States quotations have been too high.

The suggestion has been made that Canadian shippers should follow on broad lines the grading practice of South Africa. According to regulations laid down by the South African Government, South African lucerne meal is subject to the four following general classifications: first quality fine ground, second quality fine ground, first quality coarse ground, and second quality coarse ground. Detailed specifications covering these qualities, as well as a copy of the regulations governing the export of alfalfa meal from South Africa, may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. A sample of South African alfalfa as sold on this market is also on file.

An analysis of a Canadian shipment recently arrived showed it to be deficient in protein value and excessive in fibre content, as well as lacking colour in comparison with the South African product. Dealers, however, recognize this difference in quality, which is reflected in the price paid, but they are emphatic that every effort be made to ensure that samples submitted be truly representative of the supplies offered.

OFFERS OF CANADIAN GRANITE IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, April 29, 1932.—The following information has been obtained as the result of a recent investigation into the possibilities for the importation of Canadian granite into the West of England.

Countries exporting granite to England, both in blocks and polished, are Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. The largest consumption, however, is of Scottish granite, or of foreign granite which has been cut and polished in Scotland. In addition, there is a fair consumption of Cornish granite; there are several quarries in existence in that county, and two firms have polishing plants.

Samples from both British Columbia and Quebec have been received, but without any quotations. These samples are almost on an equality with Cornish in quality and colour. The sample from British Columbia was superior to that from Quebec owing to greater fineness of grain, thus being able to take on a better polish.

Certain quarry owners and merchants have been approached by this office, and two inquiries which have resulted from an exhibit at the Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair have been forwarded to Canada. One important company, with depots in Bristol, Liverpool, London, Hull, Glasgow, and Birmingham, and who own quarries in Italy, have requested quotations on certain granite memorials, details of which, together with photographs, are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

In addition to grey granite, they would be glad to know whether red and black granite can be offered, the red being the most popular. "Balmoral red" is in demand in England, the finishing being done in Scotland from imported red granite.

Imports into the United Kingdom in 1931 of granite, other than setts and pavement curbs and monumental and architectural objects, were valued at £345,075 as compared with £435,874 in 1930; and granite, wholly or mainly manufactured, at £535,914 as compared with £511,531 in 1930.

When the 10 per cent ad valorem duties came into effect in Great Britain, these included all marbles and granites, both polished and rough. More recent duties have added a further 5 per cent to marble (other than rough) and to granite (other than crushed macadam and chippings), making a total of 15 per cent. The Dominion has therefore this advantage over foreign sources of supply.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, April 18, 1932.—The summary of Australian imports and exports for the first eight months (July to February) of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1932, disclose the following figures:—

	July to February	
	1930-31	1931-32
Exports of merchandise.. . . .	£58,272,389	£64,116,931
Imports of merchandise.. . . .	46,982,201	27,970,933
Excess of exports.. . . .	£11,290,188	£36,145,998
Exports of bullion and specie.. . . .	£ 8,167,593	£ 5,903,852
Imports of bullion and specie.. . . .	254,097	306,421
Excess of exports.. . . .	£ 7,913,496	£ 5,597,431

The imports of merchandise showed a decline of £19,011,268, while exports increased by £5,844,542 compared with the July-to-February period of the previous year. Exports of bullion and specie declined by £2,263,741 in the same period.

Reducing export values to sterling, it is estimated that, for the eight months ended February 29, 1932, the favourable trading balance (including bullion and specie) was £26,162,000; during the same period of the previous fiscal year the favourable balance was £12,609,000.

This favourable balance of £26,162,000 is within £2,000,000 of the amount required to meet the estimated total interest obligations of the Commonwealth overseas of £28,000,000 for the year 1931-32.

The oversea trade of the Commonwealth for the last four months of 1930-31 (March to June inclusive) resulted in a favourable commodity balance of £10,000,000, and a somewhat similar favourable balance is anticipated for the last four months of 1931-32.

Nearly every item imported into Australia showed a decline in comparison with the July-to-February period of 1930-31, the main figures being: motor cars, £221,621 (£876,811); electrical machinery and appliances, £757,384 (£2,465,932); fancy goods, £198,211 (£498,219); fertilizers, £294,085 (£607,745); petroleum, £1,678,019 (£3,619,956); kerosene, £250,797 (£548,592); silk piece goods, £1,724,833 (£2,442,528); tea, £954,887 (£1,818,818); tobacco, unmanufactured, £402,616 (£1,003,052); corn sacks, £1,170,775 (£2,071,843); iron and steel, £938,152 (£1,827,734); and outside packages, £775,115 (£1,385,860).

Exports (valued in Australian currency) of the following commodities increased in value during the eight months under review: wool, £23,642,008 (£22,306,599); wheat and flour, £12,819,062 (£10,248,543); butter, £7,140,890 (£5,048,622); mutton and lamb, £2,594,477 (£1,637,099); sugar, £2,496,227 (£1,760,625); wine, £695,375 (£335,011); and tallow, £590,345 (£440,372).

Decreased values were shown in the following exports: dried fruits, £396,100 (£1,032,227); hides, £196,136 (£559,756); sheepskins, £938,089 (£1,447,031); zinc, £58,172 (£427,969); lead, £1,516,519 (£1,761,470); timber, £389,279 (£557,038); and gold, £5,394,690 (£7,576,260).

The last four weeks comprised a period of uneventful trading conditions. There is no marked development to record. Exports have been maintained in increased volume, though prices realized, in comparison with previous years, have been at low levels. The effect of the discount of 25 per cent in Australian currency quoted in terms of sterling, together with the depreciation in sterling, has been of very material benefit to primary production, while, inversely, this extraordinary financial position is, in the main, responsible for the great reduction in the value of imports into the Commonwealth from Canada and other overseas countries.

Of paramount importance is the conference, now deliberating in Melbourne, between the Commonwealth Government and State Premiers in regard to the economic problems facing the country as a whole, in view of the practical cessation of borrowing, increased unemployment, and the continued default of New South Wales in payment of accrued overseas interest. It is anticipated that, as a result, a modified Federal plan from that originally introduced will be decided upon shortly after this mail closes.

The original proposals were that the Commonwealth would co-operate with the States in raising (internally) £10,000,000 for unemployment relief, provided the States would strictly adhere to their assurances in substantially reducing expenditure. The Commonwealth would then agree to assume responsibility for half the interest.

The Commonwealth, under recent legislation, is now collecting the State income tax in New South Wales to reimburse the Federal Treasury for interest payments made on behalf of that State in order to maintain the credit of the country overseas (i.e. in London and New York).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES

The revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first nine months of the fiscal year disclose deficits in each instance.

The following return sets out the position:—

	Nine months ended March 31, 1932		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
Commonwealth.. . . .	£48,029,000	£51,513,000	£3,484,000
New South Wales.. . . .	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	14,351,879	17,276,014	2,924,135
Queensland.. . . .	9,055,785	11,047,206	1,991,421
South Australia.. . . .	7,141,000	8,653,000	1,512,000
Western Australia.. . . .	5,666,145	7,145,911	1,479,766
Tasmania.. . . .	1,748,168	1,840,017	91,849

Combined deficiency (including New South Wales for eight months £9,809,929) for 9 months = £21,293,100; (at \$4.86 to the £) = \$103,484,466.

The Commonwealth expenditure includes various interest payments on behalf of New South Wales. Had New South Wales met its own obligations, the Commonwealth would have shown a deficit of only £1,688,000 for the nine months' period.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

Wool sales were held in all the principal centres in Australia during the last month. In comparison with previous months, prices recently indicated a weakness from 5 to 7½ per cent lower than a month ago.

Most interest was displayed in fine descriptions of wool and average merinoes and crossbreds. Yorkshire was the chief operator, with Japan showing more interest as the various sales progressed. The Continent was active in the demand for skirtings. Lambs' wool, coarse crossbreds and shabby lots were irregular, and generally prices for these ruled in buyers' favour. As a rule, competition was keen and clearances good.

Yorkshire and Japan are now taking more wool than in immediately preceding years. Up to this time of the season two years ago, Yorkshire and Japan had taken 43 per cent of the wool sold, and 53 per cent went to the Continent. This season Yorkshire and Japan have taken 58 per cent of the wool and the Continent 40 per cent.

Despite the low prices prevailing, excellent clearances have been effected in the various sales in Australia. This can be seen in the following schedule, which shows the number of bales sold in the last four years: 1928-29, 2,540,913; 1929-30, 2,390,143; 1930-31, 2,423,864; and 1931-32 (nine months), 2,135,838.

Statistics issued by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers of Australia disclose that the average price of greasy wool realized over all centres in the Commonwealth was 8·79d. per pound from July 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, on which latter date 405,176 bales were unsold in warehouses.

The following table shows the highest and lowest monthly averages realized over all centres in Australia during the last four years, together with the yearly average. The wool selling season is from July to June:—

	Pence per Pound			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	July-Mar. 1931-32
Highest monthly average.. . . .	17.50	11.89	10.64	9.90
Lowest monthly average.. . . .	11.54	7.18	5.03	6.21
Yearly average.. . . .	16.44	10.29	8.36	8.79

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

Wheat.—During the last half of March the oversea demand was limited, and prices of Australian wheat receded from 2d. to 3d. (4 to 6 cents) per bushel on the opening quotations for the month.

In the last week or so more buoyant conditions have prevailed with a consequent hardening in prices. Exporters anticipate that shortly recurrent seasonal "crop scares" will be received from wheat areas in North America which, combined with the financial position in both exporting and some importing countries, will probably cause some fluctuations in prices in the near future.

At this date it is estimated that, including flour equivalent, about 77,127,930 bushels of the 1931-32 Australian wheat harvest have been sold (exported and committed), leaving a balance of approximately 23,000,000 bushels uncommitted.

Prices to growers have recently varied from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per bushel f.o.b. main Australian ports—in Australian currency—according to railway freight to the seaboard exclusive of 4½d. per bushel bonus paid by the Commonwealth Government.

Flour.—After several stagnant weeks, in which oversea offers for Australian flour were too low to attract milling companies, some improvement has taken place during the last few days. Inquiries have been received from the United Kingdom, Egypt, and the Orient and some orders have been booked. The domestic demand has also been above the average, doubtless caused by the diminution in the quantity of wheat remaining unsold.

To-day's prices for standard quality flour per ton of 2,000 pounds f.o.b. steamer at main Australian ports (in Australian currency) are:—

	£	s.	d.
Packed in sacks 140 to 150 pounds gross.. . . .	7	7	6
Packed in hessian bags 98 or 101 pounds gross.. . . .	7	12	6
Packed in calico bags 49 pounds gross.. . . .	8	2	6

Particulars concerning the shipments of Australian flour from the beginning of the season on December 1 (down to April 14), compared with the similar period of previous seasons, are as follows: 1929-30, 171,095 tons; 1930-31, 187,501 tons; and 1931-32, 249,052 tons.

Freight Rates.—There has been little alteration in the rates ruling a month ago, though the position is slightly easier. Full cargoes to Europe have been fixed at 27s. 6d. and part cargoes at 30s per ton of 2,240 pounds, which also apply to Egypt. Rates to Hongkong and other Eastern ports have varied from 20s. to 25s. per ton plus 25 per cent exchange.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

IV. Importations of Interest to Canada—*Continued*

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

During the year under review imports of motor cars from all countries showed a further marked decline. Motor car bodies were imported in 1929-30 to the extent of £697,862; in 1930-31 the total was £14,007. Imports of assembled chassis fell from £588,447 in 1929-30 to £27,142 in 1930-31. Chassis of all kinds, assembled and unassembled, totalled £6,096,907 in 1929-30 and £846,030 in 1930-31.

The following comparative schedules show the total Australian imports of motor car bodies and chassis from country of origin for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930 and 1931:—

Imports of Motor Car Bodies

	1929-30	1930-31
Total imports.. . . .	£697,862	£ 14,007
United Kingdom.. . . .	93,522	5,112
Canada.. . . .	3,948	594
France.. . . .	1,394	186
Germany.. . . .	64	152
Italy.. . . .	14,974	792
United States.. . . .	583,510	6,754

Imports of Chassis for Motor Cars (Assembled and Unassembled) and Parts

	1929-30	1930-31
Total imports.. . . .	£6,096,907	£846,030
United Kingdom.. . . .	1,373,890	276,851
Canada.. . . .	656,269	134,915
Belgium.. . . .	1,774	1
France.. . . .	16,083	1,844
Germany.. . . .	489	2,941
Italy.. . . .	52,920	8,764
United States.. . . .	3,994,249	416,331

IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS FROM CANADA

The value of motor car bodies imported from Canada fell from £3,948 in 1929-30 to £594 in 1930-31; that of chassis unassembled from £620,592 to £118,499; and that of chassis assembled from £1,351 to £283.

In addition to the high customs duties, a surtax of 50 per cent is imposed on motor vehicle bodies, assembled motor vehicle chassis, and vehicle parts n.e.i. The surtax is not applicable to unassembled chassis, thus the imports of completed cars have been reduced to a minimum.

The export companies of the large Canadian and American motor car corporations have established assembling plants and body works in Australia. It is the policy of these organizations to manufacture everything possible in this country; the bodies are very largely made locally although many parts must be imported—for example, body hardware and the sheet metal required for the body panels.

Parts of the chassis, the fenders, running boards and other non-mechanical chassis parts, including shock-absorbers, are produced locally also.

The duties imposed on all imports, and more particularly on the imports of completed cars, are reflected in the very high retail prices of automobiles in Australia and also in the excessive maintenance costs. A car owner in Australia with an income sufficient to own and operate a recent model of a popular low-priced Canadian car such as a Ford or a Chevrolet would in all likelihood in Canada own a car costing from two to three times as much.

The total value of importations from Canada during 1929-30 and 1930-31 is shown thus:—

	1929-30		1930-31	
	No.	£	No.	£
Chassis, unassembled.. . . .	9,422	620,592	2,375	118,499
Chassis, assembled.. . . .	14	1,351	3	283
Chassis parts.. . . .	....	34,326	....	16,133
Motor car bodies	56	3,948	11	594
		<hr/> 660,217		<hr/> 135,509

The hire-purchase system of buying cars has not progressed in Australia as compared with Canada or the United States. The finance companies have had great difficulties to contend with in their efforts to increase the volume of credit sales to a profitable level.

There is no uniformity among the various States of the Commonwealth in the legislation governing the activities of finance companies, nor is there any Federal legislation covering the country as a whole. Thus the form of contract varies considerably in each State, involving additional legal expense. Moratorium legislation has recently been passed in certain States giving the creditor great latitude and making it very difficult if not impossible to repossess cars in the event of default of payment.

The credit difficulties and losses which inevitably accompany a severe financial depression are further accentuated by the greatly decreased volume of retail sales as shown by the following table of new car registrations for the calendar years beginning 1926 throughout Australia as a whole:—

Year	Passenger cars	Trucks	Total
1926.. . . .	80,655	19,867	100,522
1927.. . . .	82,570	21,067	103,637
1928.. . . .	72,568	16,247	88,815
1929.. . . .	65,720	19,953	85,673
1930.. . . .	29,571	10,645	40,216
1931.. . . .	10,299	3,760	14,059

IMPORTS OF BICYCLES, VEHICLES AND PARTS, ETC.

The total imports of bicycles, vehicles and parts into Australia showed a marked decline of £1,701,456 during the year 1930-31, while the imports from Canada decreased by £71,113 in value.

The appended schedules give the value of the total imports—and the imports from Canada—of bicycles and parts, and vehicles and parts, for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

Total Australian Imports

	1929-30	1930-31
Aircraft and parts.. . . .	£ 202,581	£ 96,487
Axles and axle-boxes.. . . .	6,154	1,973
Axles for railways and tramways.. . . .	5,097	1,952
Axles, n.e.i.	4,519	2,891
Brake and transmission lining.. . . .	92,205	67,180
Balls for cycle bearings.. . . .	1,443	883
Bicycles, tricycles, etc..	7,198	1,785
Cycle, motor cycle, and side car parts	206,167	102,114
Horns, reflectors, etc.	55,728	10,020
Valves for pneumatic tires, speedometers.. . . .	193,783	34,496
Cycle tubing.. . . .	12,104	6,063
Motor cycles and frames.. . . .	436,842	85,611
Side cars and similar vehicles	417	161
Gears for motor vehicles.... .	....	21,526
Perambulators and go-carts and parts.. . . .	17,668	6,291
Railway and tramway vehicles.. . . .	79,802	15,346
Shock absorbers.. . . .	60,174	7,445
Springs for vehicles.. . . .	87,978	7,974
Children's tricycles.. . . .	16,043	5,328
Wheels.. . . .	26,300	2,024
Wind screens.. . . .	7,316	4,424
Vehicles, n.e.i.	27,295	18,976
Vehicle parts, n.e.i.	774,557	124,465
	<hr/> £2,326,871	<hr/> £625,415

Total Imports from Canada

	1929-30	1930-31
Axles and axle-boxes.. . . .	£ 50	£ 41
Brake and transmission lining.. . . .	1,147	458
Cycle, motor cycle and side car parts.. . . .	698	256
Valves for tires, speedometers.. . . .	5,240	469
Gears for motor vehicles.. . . .	....	2,673
Shock absorbers.. . . .	8,667	1,920
Springs.. . . .	12,209	505
Children's tricycles.. . . .	3,586	978
Wind screens.. . . .	67	3,399
Vehicle parts, n.e.i.	74,774	24,626
	<hr/> £106,438	<hr/> £35,325

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PAPER, PULP, AND STATIONERY

Australia is an important market for newsprint, pulp, printing papers, paper manufactures, and stationery of all kinds.

The total imports fell from £8,181,437 in 1929-30 to £4,784,561 in 1930-31, a decrease of £3,396,876. Newsprint and printing paper, the leading item, was imported in 1929-30 to the extent of £3,129,705, and in 1930-31 the imports were valued at only £1,651,410.

Following is a summary of the total imports into Australia of paper, pulp, boards, books, stationery, etc., during the last two fiscal years:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Newsprint and printing papers.. . . .	£3,129,705	£1,651,410
Wrapping papers, including kraft.. . . .	354,264	170,640
Writing and typewriting papers.. . . .	627,270	386,421
Other papers	598,977	369,156
Paperhangings and wallpaper.. . . .	123,033	56,760
Paper boards.. . . .	463,170	182,416
	<hr/> £5,296,419	<hr/> £2,816,803
Wood pulp, chemical.. . . .	265,059	207,287
Wood pulp, mechanical.. . . .	4,211	11,462
Stationery, books and sundries	2,615,748	1,749,009
	<hr/> £8,181,437	<hr/> £4,784,561

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PAPER FROM CANADA, 1929-30 TO 1930-31

Although Australian imports of Canadian newsprint and printing papers fell from £894,435 in 1929-30 to £438,807 in 1930-31, Canada maintained

approximately her percentage share of the total business as compared with 1929-30.

Wrapping papers, including kraft, were imported from Canada in 1929-30 amounting to £27,087; in 1930-31 the total fell to £892. Kraft paper is now made in Australia in quantities practically sufficient to meet the local requirements.

Following is a comparative schedule setting forth the imports of paper from Canada for the fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Newsprint and printing papers	£ 955,207	£894,435	£438,807
Wrapping papers, including kraft.	26,858	27,087	892
Writing and typewriting.	27,463	22,193	13,779
Paper, all other	13,264	14,600	9,979
Wallpapers.	15,170	11,565	5,932
Other stationery and paper mfrs.	6,734	10,999	2,878
	<u>£1,044,696</u>	<u>£980,879</u>	<u>£472,267</u>

IMPORTS OF NEWSPRINT AND OTHER PRINTING PAPERS

Australian importations in 1930-31 of newsprint and other printing papers (i.e. glazed and unglazed, mill-glazed or coated, in plain sheets or rolls), and a comparison with the values in 1929-30, are shown in the appended schedules:—

Newsprint

	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom.	£1,421,969	£ 751,744
Canada.	857,926	424,555
Norway.	26,417	20,803
Sweden.	14,897	19,709
Other countries.	1,468	1,331
	<u>£2,322,677</u>	<u>£1,218,142</u>

Glazed, Unglazed, Mill-glazed, or Coated Papers

	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom.	£608,812	£332,476
Canada.	36,427	14,213
Belgium.	1,058	1,337
Czechoslovakia.	1,545	1,365
Austria.	2,092	5,729
Germany.	24,354	9,484
Netherlands.	1,654	1,994
Norway.	60,987	31,242
Sweden.	54,191	27,900
United States.	11,407	3,173
Other countries.	2,628	3,575
	<u>£805,155</u>	<u>£432,388</u>

IMPORTS OF NEWSPRINT AND WRITING PAPERS, 1930-31

Details of importations, by countries of origin, of printing and writing papers into Australia in 1930-31 are shown as follows:—

	Newsprint in Rolls	Newsprint in Sheets	Glazed and Unglazed N.E.I. in Rolls	Glazed and Unglazed N.E.I. in Sheets	Writing and Typewriting
United Kingdom.	£723,169	£28,575	£41,459	£291,017	£294,587
Canada.	408,196	16,359	9,016	5,197	13,779
Austria. . . . .	....	....	....	5,729	952
Belgium. . . . .	....	....	....	1,337	3,309
Czechoslovakia. . . . .	....	....	....	1,365	1,832
Finland. . . . .	....	....	....	917	3,512
Germany. . . . .	....	53	54	9,430	5,005
Italy. . . . .	....	....	....	894	....
Netherlands. . . . .	....	....	....	1,994	302
Norway.	18,498	2,305	4,506	26,736	29,420
Sweden.	14,864	4,845	2,134	25,766	16,558
United States. . . . .	....	....	....	3,173	16,716
Other countries.	641	637	214	1,450	449
	<u>£1,165,368</u>	<u>£52,774</u>	<u>£57,383</u>	<u>£375,005</u>	<u>£386,421</u>

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF KRAFT AND WRAPPING PAPERS, 1930-31

The imports of kraft papers from all countries fell very considerably during the year under review. The high customs duty is of great advantage to Australian paper mills, which have greatly increased their output and improved the quality of the product. The trend of imports of kraft paper is amply illustrated by the fact that in 1929-30 the value of £122,287 was imported, while in 1930-31 the imports amounted to only £11,463.

The following schedule supplies details relative to the importation of wrapping papers, kraft, other brown, sulphite, etc., into Australia from all countries in 1930-31:—

	Kraft	Other Brown	Mill-Glazed Sulphites	Glazed Sulphites	Cartons, Casings, Caps, etc.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 798	£ 292	£ 321	£ 283	£ 9,016
Canada.. . . .	858	....	....	....	34
Czechoslovakia.. . . .	....	....	....	....	925
Belgium.. . . .	....	....	....	....	3,109
Finland.. . . .	15	....	....	....	1,366
France.. . . .	....	....	300	....	9,662
Germany.. . . .	348	570	395	81	18,364
Norway.. . . .	1,233	475	1,822	....	24,888
Sweden.. . . .	7,759	1,881	21,844	1,919	43,101
Italy.. . . .	....	....	....	....	2,825
Netherlands.. . . .	....	....	....	....	628
United States.. . . .	262	17	105	....	12,737
Other countries.. . . .	190	456	273	132	1,356
	£11,463	£3,691	£25,060	£2,415	£128,011

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF VARIOUS PAPERS AND BOARDS (N.E.I.)

As emphasized in previous reports, it appears anomalous, considering the extent and variety of production of paper in Canada, that in the appended classification of Australian imports the Dominion is credited with such a small proportion of the total trade.

The imports from Canada, compared with the total imports from all countries, are submitted for general information:—

Class of Paper	Imports, 1930-31	
	From Canada	Total Imports
Absorbent paper (for machines).....	....	£ 14,138
Blotting paper	£ 484	28,382
Cartridge paper .. . . .	....	13,543
Copying and manifold copying.. . . .	....	1,721
Cover paper, pressings.. . . .	....	619
Other cover paper.. . . .	61	6,381
Electrical insulating paper and boards.. . . .	....	13,584
Filter paper.. . . .	....	5,836
Fruit wrapping.. . . .	4,991	36,142
Gummed paper, n.e.i.	131	26,867
Litmus.. . . .	....	456
Monotype paper.. . . .	....	362
Paper and board for photo emulsions.. . . .	....	7,020
Paper felt and carpet felt paper.. . . .	....	....
Parchment, cut and uncut.. . . .	....	922
Parchment, printed.. . . .	....	....
Roofing and sheathing felt and paper.. . . .	1,440	4,880
Ruled or water-line papers.. . . .	....	164
Stay paper and stay cloth, gummed.. . . .	....	1,517
Stencil carbon.. . . .	1,768	37,324
Surface-coated paper, n.e.i. . . . .	....	27,978
Tissue and tissue-cap paper.. . . .	....	45,138
True vegetable parchment.. . . .	....	59,090
Waste paper and shavings.. . . .	....	29
Paper, n.e.i.	310	37,063
Millboards.. . . .	....	3,796
Strawboard, lined.. . . .	....	10,250
Strawboard, unlined.. . . .	....	13,091
Strawboard, corrugated.. . . .	....	30
Other boards (unclassified)	743	155,249
	£9,928	£551,572

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA: MONTH OF APRIL AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL, 1932

(Compiled by External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Main Groups	Month of April, 1932			Twelve Months ending April, 1932		
	Total Imports	From United Kingdom		Total Imports	From United Kingdom	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	5,283,102	692,854	2,733,315	122,537,800	27,442,703	43,132,088
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,096,107	132,776	615,749	23,419,383	2,560,124	13,441,132
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	4,601,133	1,840,238	1,849,287	81,493,497	30,172,321	29,561,232
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1,553,398	168,233	1,238,690	30,764,019	3,769,697	24,364,089
Iron and its Products.....	5,819,916	776,670	4,796,717	92,706,915	13,380,341	74,907,130
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	1,087,551	207,084	1,300,416	32,970,893	4,168,256	25,847,264
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	5,506,985	656,557	4,325,227	100,745,200	10,451,984	76,348,570
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,997,663	299,234	1,300,045	10,451,984	1,455,019	19,899,215
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,188,441	381,961	1,532,287	42,117,110	6,997,228	28,960,145
Total Imports, 1932.....	29,794,296	5,155,607	19,754,733	557,108,824	103,067,673	336,497,465
Totals, 1931.....	51,189,376	8,429,713	34,944,043	886,400,232	148,382,881	568,372,233
1930.....	71,401,839	9,544,224	50,978,828	1,222,158,214	186,513,993	825,718,202
<i>Exports (Canadian Produce)</i>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	8,722,345	4,045,574	327,867	205,496,184	103,567,089	10,300,639
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,434,021	884,183	1,038,728	67,382,030	31,171,098	22,041,180
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	218,150	50,886	30,022	5,472,110	1,377,011	1,712,514
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,675,458	590,290	8,137,938	172,077,001	13,779,374	137,073,096
Iron and its Products.....	957,755	423,540	152,395	14,812,503	3,928,364	2,957,641
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	2,686,890	832,727	1,045,277	67,568,037	17,183,973	34,956,200
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	463,563	19,721	383,841	13,064,867	850,347	7,966,614
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	970,773	182,283	522,540	10,078,497	4,073,535	18,966,614
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	846,801	246,365	396,740	13,073,754	3,061,139	7,713,698
Totals, 1932.....	26,975,756	7,275,569	12,085,348	569,384,983	174,997,851	228,795,117
Totals, 1931.....	33,935,075	6,185,318	18,613,030	782,933,003	218,103,007	338,100,027
1930.....	50,744,139	7,328,810	30,173,566	1,105,274,842	279,985,243	511,635,722
<i>Exports (Foreign Produce)</i>						
Totals, 1932.....	479,656	37,409	397,023	10,961,835	891,042	8,957,081
Totals, 1931.....	739,036	65,465	604,132	16,260,387	1,464,133	13,247,716
1930.....	1,764,030	42,138	1,618,877	25,017,461	1,301,547	22,000,499
<i>Excess of Imports (i) or All Exports (e)</i>						
1932.....	(i) 2,338,884	(e) 2,157,371	(i) 7,272,362	(e) 23,237,994	(e) 72,791,220	(i) 98,745,267
1931.....	(i) 16,515,265	(i) 2,178,929	(i) 15,726,881	(i) 87,206,242	(e) 71,184,259	(i) 217,024,490
1930.....	(i) 18,893,670	(i) 2,173,276	(i) 19,186,385	(i) 91,865,911	(e) 94,772,797	(i) 292,081,981

TRADE OF THE BAHAMAS IN 1931

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, April 12, 1932.—The total trade of the Bahamas fell off sharply during the past year, and was valued at £1,252,041 as compared with £1,664,301 in 1930. Exports were valued at £171,908 and £200,938 in the respective years. This decline may be attributed to the general fall in commodity prices, although no doubt it is also partially due to smaller volume in consequence of a poor tourist season. The following table summarizes the Bahamas import trade for the past three years:—

	1929	1930	1931
Canada—			
Value..	£ 521,508	£ 511,010	£ 359,772
Per cent..	26.5	30.8	28.7
United Kingdom—			
Value..	420,427	323,529	264,880
Per cent..	21.5	19.4	21.1
United States—			
Value..	740,865	606,144	440,810
Per cent..	37.7	36.4	35.2
Other countries—			
Value..	280,976	223,618	186,579
Per cent..	14.3	13.4	15.0
Total value..	£1,963,776	£1,664,301	£1,252,041
Less liquor imports.. . . .	854,889	748,380	548,978
Net value..	£1,108,887	£ 915,921	£ 703,060

Setting aside liquor imports, the import trade of the Bahamas was divided as follows during the last three years:—

	1929	1930	1931
Canada—			
Value..	£ 113,168	£ 90,956	£ 75,139
Per cent..	10.2	10.0	10.7
United Kingdom—			
Value..	146,408	78,647	88,210
Per cent..	13.2	8.5	12.5
United States—			
Value..	739,520	604,442	438,492
Per cent..	66.7	66.0	62.3
Other countries—			
Value..	109,791	141,876	101,219
Per cent..	9.9	15.4	14.5
Total	£1,108,887	£ 915,921	£ 703,060

In the latter table the United States is credited with 62.3 per cent of the colony's requirements in 1931; in the former, which includes liquor imports, 35.2 per cent is credited to that country.

An analysis of the trade returns since 1918 shows a steady and substantial increase in imports between the years 1918 and 1926, but a gradual decline in succeeding years. In spite of this decline, the value of imports in 1931 is (exclusive of liquor) about 95 per cent higher than in 1918. Taking liquor into consideration, imports increased during the same period by about 340 per cent, while at the peak in 1926 imports showed an increase of almost 600 per cent over 1918. It will be noted that the rise and fall in the Bahamas import trade coincides with the rise and fall in the importation of liquor, and to this trade may be attributed the great wave of prosperity which that colony has experienced since 1918. Whether it will continue is a matter of conjecture, but in the meantime the Bahamas have established themselves firmly as a winter resort, several large hotels have been built, and thousands of Americans and Canadians have discovered in Nassau a climate as congenial as any in the world.

As shown above, the United States has been the principal supplier of goods to the Bahamas. This is due to some extent to the geographical situation of the

colony, which has resulted in regular and frequent steamship sailings between Nassau and United States ports. The Florida sales divisions of many of the large American food manufacturers include Nassau in their territory, and their salesmen make regular visits to the colony. A few New York indent houses have in the past held a large share of the trade, particularly in hardware and dry goods, but there has been in recent years a tendency to break away from this method of buying, and local commission agents are assuming a more prominent part in the business of the colony.

The business community of the Nassau is markedly British, and importers there are keenly anxious to develop trade with Canada. Some of the main points to be borne in mind in canvassing and shipping to this market are set forth below:—

(1) Personal contact is highly desirable if not essential, and Canadian firms wishing to enter this market are advised to send their representatives to study local requirements and conditions, and to get acquainted personally with their prospective customers.

(2) The best time to visit Nassau for business purposes is soon after the close of the tourist season—i.e. in May or June—when the buying for the next winter season begins. Deliveries are usually required in anticipation of the coming tourist season—i.e. in December. Care should be exercised in making shipments to see that they arrive in accordance with the buyers' instructions.

(3) With regard to credits, a memorandum issued by the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Nassau, states:—

For a great number of years, and for a multitude of reasons, our local merchants sell to the local trade on monthly or quarterly account, with cash transactions being greatly in the minority. Canadian firms who ship to our merchants should realize this in arranging their credit export terms. During the winter season payments as a rule here by our merchants are prompt and in considerable volume, and therefore the Canadian exporter could arrange for the bulk of his drawings to mature during these busy months and have his shipments arrive accordingly. This is the reason why our merchants request goods to be shipped at particular times, and these instructions should be followed as closely as possible, instead of the old custom of the Canadian firms shipping when it was most convenient for the shipper.

(4) In order to obtain the benefit of the British preferential tariff applicable to goods from Canada, the Bahamas importer must furnish the customs authorities with a properly executed certificate of value and origin. This document, which is printed at the back of the form of invoice, may be obtained from the majority of commercial stationers in Canada. Empire products which are imported or reconsigned from a foreign country are not entitled to preferential rates. Empire products, however, which have passed through a foreign country *in bond* may be admitted at preferential rates provided they are accompanied by a through bill of lading or railway consignment note from the country of production to the colony in support of the certificate of origin.

(5) The Royal Bank of Canada maintains a branch in Nassau; this is the only commercial bank in the colony.

(6) The Bahamas are well served in the matter of shipping services. These are as follows:—

Canadian National Steamships' vessels operating between Canada and Jamaica call at Nassau on both north and south bound trips, fortnightly.

The Munson Steamship Line, between New York and Nassau weekly during the months of January to April, and fortnightly during the balance of the year.

The Munson Steamship Line, between Nassau and Miami, Florida, twice a week during January and the first half of April, three times a week during February and March, and fortnightly during the remainder of the year.

Kelly's Limited, between Miami, Florida, and Nassau, three trips every fortnight.

Charles Munro, between Nassau and Jacksonville, Florida, three trips every month.

Eleuthera Shipping Company, between Miami, Florida, and Nassau weekly.

Connection with Europe is maintained by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Leyland and Harrison Lines, who operate tri-weekly and monthly services respectively between Nassau and United Kingdom ports.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES

Class I: Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—Canada's total shipments to the Bahamas in 1931 were valued at £359,972, of which £284,633 was for liquor, leaving £75,139 for other merchandise. Of this latter amount, commodities in this classification accounted for £63,161 or 84 per cent of the total. Imports in this class from the United Kingdom (exclusive of liquor) amounted to £17,928, from the United States £151,427, and from "other countries" £8,665. Canada is accordingly the second largest shipper of food to the Bahamas. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in many lines.

Class II: Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.—Out of a total importation in this class of £21,276, Canada is credited with £2,555 and the United States with £17,343. This class consists chiefly of coal, lumber and shingles, plants and seeds. Canada's shipments were confined to lumber and shingles.

Class III: Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.—Again leaving liquor out of account, this class accounts for over 60 per cent of the value of the import trade. Canada's share is ridiculously small, amounting in 1931 to £9,418 out of a total of £424,973: United Kingdom, £70,277; United States, £257,167. It is to this class that the Dominion must look for any large increase in business in the market.

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES

Aerated and Mineral Waters.—This trade was worth £5,421 in 1927, fell to £2,682 in 1931, Canada's share falling from £1,140 to £65. The United States have the bulk of the trade. The demand is for a high-quality product. Duties, 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff, and 9¾ per cent under the preferential tariff.

Ale, Porter and Stout.—Imports in 1931 were valued at £22,981: United Kingdom, £10,277; Germany, £9,714; Canada, £124.

Butter.—Total imports in 1931 were £10,655, of which Canada is credited with £5,104, the United States £3,915, Australia £1,020, and New Zealand £608. Import duty, 3d. per pound general, and 1½d. per pound preferential.

Cheese.—Importations in 1931 were valued at £2,813, of which the United States' share was £1,985, and Canada's £779. There is a good demand, particularly in the outports, for the so-called "Daisy" cheese, weighing about 22 pounds. Import tariffs, 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 6¼ per cent preferential.

Confectionery.—Imports in 1931, £4,464 as against £6,737 in 1930. In 1931 Canada was credited with £528, the United Kingdom with £821, and the United States with £3,030. There is a good demand for box chocolates during the winter season, while nut bars, boiled sweets, and some penny candy sell throughout the year. The out islands take considerable quantities of cheap mixtures, which have been coming from Florida for several years. Canada has been slowly but steadily increasing her confectionery shipments, but the bulk of the trade still remains with the United States. Import duties are at the rate of 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 9¾ per cent preferential.

Eggs.—Total imports in 1931 were valued at £3,902 as against £5,449 in 1930. These came entirely from the United States. Duties, 3d. per dozen general, and 2½d. per dozen preferential.

Flour.—Imports in 1931 amounted to 44,817 barrels valued at £38,282, as compared with 42,690 barrels valued at £48,357 in 1930, an actual increase in volume although of lower value. Canada has 99 per cent of this trade. Import duties, 2s. per barrel general, and free under the preferential tariff.

Fish, Canned.—Total imports in 1931 were valued at £2,639, of which the United States is credited with £1,544, Canada £360, Russia £504, and Portugal £110. The one-pound tall is the most popular salmon container. Chums are imported for sale in the outports, while reds and pinks are consumed in Nassau. Import duties, 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 6¼ per cent preferential.

Fish, Dried or Salted.—A small trade amounting to only £466 in 1931.

Fruit, i.e. Apples.—Imports, 385 barrels valued at £577 in 1931—a considerable falling off from the 1930 figures, which were 1,008 barrels valued at £1,347. Import duties are 6¼ per cent ad valorem under the preferential tariff, and 12½ per cent under the general. The United States shipped all but six barrels in 1931. The preference is apparently insufficient to turn this trade to Canada.

Chicken and Dairy Feed.—Imports, £4,053 in 1931, of which the United States' share was £3,710 and Canada's the small balance. There were in this year 2,050 horned cattle and 3,912 head of poultry in the colony. Chicken and dairy feed is dutiable at the rate of 6d. per 100 pounds general, and 4½d. per 100 pounds preferential.

Oats (other than Cereals).—Canada supplied most of this trade, which amounted in 1931 to £2,519. Import duties, 6d. per 100 pounds general, and 4½d. per 100 pounds preferential.

Jams, Jellies, and Preserved Fruits.—Imports totalled £2,261 in 1931. Here again the United States enjoyed the bulk of the business, with the United Kingdom a poor second. Canada's share amounted to £26. Import duties, 12½ per cent general, and 9½ per cent preferential.

Lard.—This is a staple import, which has increased steadily in demand for the last ten or twelve years. Most of it goes to the out islands, where it is consumed by the spongers and fishermen. Imports in 1931 totalled £17,882 in value, of which the United States is credited with £8,844, the United Kingdom with £4,686, and Canada with £4,352. This is the first year in which Canada has become an important factor in the trade. Import duties on lard, lard substitutes, and lard compounds, general tariff ¾d. per pound, and preferential tariff ¾d. per pound.

Meats (Beef and Pork, Pickled and Salted).—Beef and pork are not separately classified in the trade returns, but it is known that pickled beef is in greater demand, although sales of pickled pork have increased during recent years. Imports in 1931 totalled £9,507 in value, of which £8,042 is credited to the United States, £1,151 to the United Kingdom, and £277 to Canada. Canada's shipments were chiefly pickled pork, and, apart from a few small shipments made in 1930, this is the first year that the Dominion has figured at all in this trade. The volume of imports has remained fairly steady during the past five years. Import duties on meats, dried, salted or cured, in units of not less than 5 pounds, 4s. per 100 pounds general, and 2s. preferential; otherwise packed, 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 6½ per cent preferential.

Fresh Meats.—This is a fairly important trade, amounting in 1931 to £14,481 in value, and to £21,257 in 1930. The United States is the principal supplier. The bulk of the imports are of course made during the winter months during the tourist season, as there is practically no fresh meat consumed outside the island of New Providence. Imports are for immediate consumption, as there are no cold storage facilities. Canada's shipments amounted to £615 in 1931. Import duties, 8s. per 100 pounds general, and 4s. per 100 pounds preferential.

Hams and Bacon.—Quite a substantial trade, amounting in 1931 to £7,760, of which shipments from the United States were valued at £7,172, the balance coming from Canada. As this is more of a luxury trade than the pickled meats, imports have been more affected by the depression, and show a considerable falling off from previous years. Import duties, 4s. per 100 pounds general, and 2s. per 100 pounds preferential.

Poultry and Game, Dressed.—Imports in 1931 totalled £4,031, practically all of which came from the United States. Like fresh meat, this is a seasonal trade, confined largely to the winter months. Import duties, 8s. per 100 pounds general, and 4s. per 100 pounds preferential.

Condensed Milks.—This is an important trade, amounting in all to £13,824 in 1931 (both sweetened and unsweetened). Canada was the largest single shipper, being credited with £7,322; the United States was next with £4,095, then the United Kingdom with £1,868, with smaller quantities from Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Switzerland. Unlike Jamaica, which takes about 90 per cent of the sweetened variety, the trade is about evenly divided between sweetened and unsweetened. Importations of condensed milk have been declining steadily since 1926, when a total of £23,495 was imported, but Canada has maintained her shipments at a fairly even rate up to the present. Import duties on sweetened milk, 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 6½ per cent ad valorem preferential. The duties on unsweetened milk are at the rate of 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 9½ per cent ad valorem preferential.

Provisions.—Total imports, £14,678, distributed as follows: United States, £11,296; United Kingdom, £2,890; and Canada, £259. This classification includes a wide variety of foodstuffs not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., small package goods for the grocery trade. Ordinarily the import duties would be at the rate of 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 9½ per cent preferential.

Spirits, i.e. Whisky.—Total importation amounted in value to £419,218, of which Canada's share was £284,011 and the United Kingdom's £132,879. Import duties in bulk, 12s. per proof gallon under the general tariff, and 6s. per proof gallon under the preferential; in bottle, 24s. per dozen quarts and 12s. per dozen quarts under the general and preferential tariffs respectively.

Sugar, White Refined.—Sugar was imported to the extent of £12,997, of which shipments valued at £8,743 came from the United States, at £3,641 from Cuba, and the balance from

the United Kingdom. Canada did not participate in this trade in 1931, although she has shipped fair quantities for many years past. White sugar is dutiable at the rate of 5s. per 100 pounds general, and 3s. 9d. preferential.

Tea.—Total imports, £2,135. Canada is credited with £1,211 of this, and the United Kingdom was next with £431. Tea is dutiable at 6d. per pound general, and 4½d. per pound preferential.

Vegetables.—Imports of beans and peas were valued at £1,065; cabbages, £174; canned vegetables, £1,446; fresh vegetables, £2,969; onions, £1,357; and potatoes, £3,443. With the exception of potatoes valued at £674, which came from Canada, the United States supplied practically all the vegetables to the colony during the year under review. Duties on the foregoing are as follows: Beans, peas, cabbages, and onions, 2s. per 100 pounds general, and 1s. 6d. per 100 pounds preferential; canned and fresh vegetables, 12½ per cent ad valorem general, and 9½ per cent preferential; potatoes, 2s. per 100 pounds general, and 1s. per 100 pounds preferential.

Lumber and Shingles.—Total imports of lumber amounted to 2,253,000 feet, valued at £13,894. The United States was credited with £11,670, and Canada with £2,167. Lumber imports in 1931 were less than half the previous five-year average. The reason for this is probably that more of the domestic product was used locally. Local production amounted to almost 6,000,000 feet, while only about 2,000,000 feet were exported. Canada's share of the import trade was principally Douglas fir shipped from British Columbia. Shingle imports amounted in value to £2,348. The larger proportion consisted of cypress shingles from the United States. Canada, however, supplied red cedar shingles to the value of £384. Duties on lumber are 5s. per 1,000 feet general, and 3s. 9d. per 1,000 feet preferential. Shingles are dutiable under the general tariff at the rate of 6d. per 1,000 lineal inches, and 4½d. per 1,000 lineal inches under the preferential tariff.

Dry Goods.—Apparel was imported to the value of £7,335—only slightly less than in 1930, but much lower than during the previous five years. Cotton hosiery imports amounted to £2,884, while other cotton manufactures totalled £18,254. Cotton piece goods were valued at £14,604; haberdashery and millinery, £5,279; hats and caps, £5,741; silks, £6,296; and woollen manufactures, £14,377. With the exception of silk and woollen manufactures, the United States supplied by far the greater proportion of these articles. These latter two come largely from Japan and the United Kingdom respectively. The above items are dutiable under the general and preferential tariffs respectively at 12½ per cent and 9½ per cent ad valorem.

In this category there is a fairly large demand for men's and women's cheap cotton vests. This is business in which Canada ordinarily is not competitive. There is also a demand for women's rayon vests and bloomers. These are now coming from New York, and cost from \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen f.o.b. New York. The demand for better qualities is restricted. Men's so-called "athletic pullovers" in cotton are sold for \$2.75 per dozen f.o.b. New York. The sale of bathing suits is fairly large, both in cotton and wool.

Cement.—Importations of cement in 1931 were less than half of the previous year's imports, and less than a third of the 1929 purchases. Canada secured none of the business in 1931, although she participated in previous years. Imports amounted to £5,313, of which £2,541 are credited to the United Kingdom, £1,996 to the United States, and £776 to Belgium. Duties, 3d. per 100 pounds general, and 2½d. per 100 pounds preferential.

Paints.—Purchases of paints also declined by over 50 per cent as compared with 1930. The United States was the principal supplier with £5,354, the United Kingdom next with £2,653, and Canada supplied the balance, £293. Duties are 12½ and 9½ per cent ad valorem respectively under the general and preferential tariffs.

Furniture.—Imports totalled £11,916 in 1931, less than half of the 1930 purchases. The United States was the only supplier of any importance, securing £10,085 of the total. The United Kingdom shipped furniture to the value of £1,246 and Canada to the value of £301. Canada's business is confined to cheap chairs that are shipped "knocked down." Furniture shipped otherwise is not able to stand the heavy freight charge from Canada. There is only one exclusive furniture store in Nassau, although a few of the general stores stock some lines. Imports come chiefly from the Southern furniture factories, and are carried to Nassau from Miami by small steamers or motor vessels on a weight basis at low rates of freight. Import duties, 12½ per cent and 9½ per cent ad valorem.

Boots and Shoes.—Total imports, £14,550. As in other lines of wearing apparel and manufactured goods, the United States holds this trade almost to the exclusion of other countries. Imports by countries in 1931 were as follows: United States, £13,184; United Kingdom, £691; Japan, £444; and Canada, £231. For the first time Japan effected an entry into this market in rubber-soled canvas shoes at prices far below those received from other sources. The big volume in men's leather shoes is done in cheap lines ranging from \$1.47 f.o.b. New York. There is a smaller demand for shoes ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.40 f.o.b. New York. The demand for better qualities—i.e. at prices ranging from \$3.60 to \$3.85—is

limited. About 60 per cent of the market is for black shoes in velour calf, both Blücher and Balmoral cuts. Nearly all lines have rubber heels attached. Men's sport Oxfords in white elk, brown or black trimmed, sell well. These lines cost from \$1.60 to \$1.80 f.o.b. New York. In women's shoes the principal demand is for cheap lines of work shoes with low heels, black or tan, patent leather or calf, costing about 92 cents f.o.b. New York. There is also a demand for a better quality in patent leather, military heel, with one strap, costing about 95 cents f.o.b. New York. When times are better, a higher quality can be sold, costing about \$1.60 f.o.b. New York. The average quality of shoe imported during the past year has been much lower than in previous years, when the purchasing power of the people was greater. Import duties, 12½ per cent general, and 9¾ per cent preferential.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

The export trade of the Bahamas is, and always has been, relatively small compared with the imports. Total exports to all countries amounted to £293,700 in 1931 as compared with £334,986 in 1930.

The following table shows the direction of exports from the Bahamas during the past three years:—

Country	1929	1930	1931
Canada	£ 10,740	£ 29,674	£ 36,293
United Kingdom	44,264	32,525	30,669
United States	167,458	151,015	101,393
Other countries	142,667	121,772	125,345

The principal items of production and export in 1931, in order of importance, were: sponges (£85,340); tomatoes, raw (£51,502); lumber (£10,015); shells (£6,594); fish, dried and fresh (£6,227); bark (£1,704); vegetables, assorted (£1,165); and small quantities of marine curios, hides and skins, salt, and Bahamas hemp.

Sponge fishing still remains the most valuable industry in the Bahamas (with the exception of the tourist trade), and the value of exports showed a substantial increase in 1931 as compared with 1930. Canada took £9,254 worth of the total amount exported (£85,340), and the United States £18,549. Holland was the biggest single customer.

In 1930 raw tomatoes jumped to first place in value of exports, exceeding during that year shipments of sponge by several thousand pounds, and amounting to 172,000 bushels valued at £89,336. In 1931, however, exports dropped to 99,000 bushels valued at £51,502. This decline is stated to be due largely to the lateness of the crop.

A new trade is being developed in fresh and dried fish which are being shipped to the United States. Exports of dried fish amounted to £3,665, and of fresh fish to £2,562. Exports of these commodities during previous years were negligible.

Shipments of Bahamas hemp, or sisal, were disappointingly small. This business, which amounted to £15,756 in 1929, dropped in 1931 to £244. Steps are being taken to improve the methods of cleaning and of balancing the fibre, which it is hoped will result in improved business for the future. Bahamas hemp is known to be of excellent quality, but the failure of growers to have it properly cleaned and graded prior to shipment has resulted in low prices and poor markets in the past.

WHEAT SITUATION IN SPAIN

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date May 3, 1932, that according to a decree appearing in *Madrid Gazette* of April 30, the quantity of wheat allowed to be imported into Spain and the Balearic Isles has been increased from 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons. The conditions under which these importations may be effected include the express permission of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

BELGIUM AS A MARKET FOR FRESH APPLES

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

PRODUCTION

Antwerp, May 1, 1932.—Apples are grown in every part of Belgium, but mainly in the province of Limbourg. The principal varieties are the "Reinette," a small russet apple of excellent keeping qualities; the "Red Star," a good red cooking apple; and the "Rabauw," a hardy Flemish apple. Belgian apples are not graded; they arrive on the market in all sizes, usually packed in sacks or baskets. Generally speaking, the Belgian apple crop is good only in alternate years. Last year's crop was very abundant, and the fruit of a fairly high grade. The export of local apples depends on the prices obtainable abroad, Great Britain being the chief if not the only market. They are as a rule packed in second-hand American or Canadian barrels, which can be obtained locally at low prices. When supplies are plentiful and there is a lack of markets, a peculiar feature of the Belgian trade is the storing of the apples with straw in pits, to be brought out later when the fruit is scarce and the demand, either at home or abroad, improves.

IMPORTATION

Belgium as a market for Canadian apples came suddenly to the fore in the season 1928-29 when, owing to an extremely short continental crop, the demand became so great as to make Antwerp one of the chief fruit-importing centres of Europe, coming immediately after London and Liverpool, as far as barrelled apples are concerned. In 1927-28, 451 barrels only were imported and the following year the quantity increased to 406,715 barrels, of which 76,404 were Canadian. In succeeding years, importation fluctuated according to home crop conditions, but Canadian apples having now been firmly introduced and appreciated by the buyers, a constant demand may be anticipated. The United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia are, in order of importance, the chief sources of supply. During the season 1931-32, 163,785 barrels of American apples were imported as against 76,800 barrels of Canadian apples; the quantities imported from New Zealand and Australia were small.

IMPORTED VARIETIES

A full red apple is required for the Belgian market. The American "Winesap," "Black Twig," "Ben Davis," and "York Imperial" are in great favour. The Canadian varieties preferred are "Ben Davis," "Baldwins," "Ganos," and "Nonpareils." "Starks" have been placed on the market from time to time, but are not appreciated. Green or yellow apples, however well flavoured, find no market. As an experiment, a shipment of Virginian "Grimes Golden" was made to Antwerp this year, but no interest could be aroused in this variety.

SIZES AND GRADES

Naturally, No. 1's are specially in demand, but a fair proportion of Domestic are also imported. The preferred sizes are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Smaller sizes than these are very difficult to sell.

PACKING

Owing to the fact that the import duty on boxed apples is thirty times higher than that on barrelled apples, the barrel is the only pack for export to Belgium. Boxed apples are imported to a certain extent, but comprise almost exclusively transit shipments for adjoining countries. Shredded oil paper as a

protection against scald is used by American barrel packers to an increasing extent. It is generally recognized by the trade as being most valuable for protective purposes, and also adds considerably to the attractiveness of the package, the contrast of red paper in barrels of green apples, and purple paper in the case of red varieties, producing a very pleasing effect. The adoption of this shredded oil paper packing by Canadian shippers is strongly recommended by the trade. It is also suggested that Canadian packers should follow the practice of American packers and paste a brightly coloured label on the head and on the end of the barrel, instead of the usual stencilled name and address of the packer. The majority of purchasers in this and other continental countries are not familiar with English names, and especially with Canadian place names. For example, the "Durham Fruit Growers' Co-operative Limited," or the "Northumberland Packers Limited," convey nothing to the average Belgian buyer, whereas a lithographed label illustrating a bright red apple, or some other mark or device, would remind the purchaser of the apples of the packer in question, and would prompt him to look for this label when he is in the market for fruit.

TERMS AND SALES METHODS

Belgian fruit brokers are usually prepared to buy for cash, but in recent years there has been a considerable development of consignment selling on shippers' account, with or without guaranteed advances. Selling on joint account is also a common practice. In some instances, certain quantities are bought outright, with the understanding that other lots are offered on consignment. The apples are sold in Belgium chiefly by auction, and to a certain extent by private treaty. Prospective purchasers from France, Germany, and other neighbouring countries come to Antwerp to inspect the apples on the quayside. Private sales are sometimes concluded in this manner, or the purchaser may deem it advisable to wait for the auction sale in the hope of obtaining better prices. The buying season for imported apples extends from October to March.

DUTY

Fresh apples are at the present time dutiable as follows, these rates including the recent all-round 15 per cent increase decreed by the Belgian Government:—

(1) In boxes	Frs. 172.50 per 100 kg. (220 lbs.)
(2) In bulk	Frs. 3.45 per 100 kg. (220 lbs.)
(3) In barrels	Frs. 5.75 per 100 kg. (220 lbs.)

TRANSPORTATION

United States apples are generally shipped via New York to the port of Antwerp. Canadian apples are shipped from Saint John and Halifax and, in the case of boxed apples, from Vancouver, direct to Antwerp. Shipments are made by the following regular lines: Canadian Pacific Steamship Company Limited, Canadian National Steamship Company Limited, Red Star (via Halifax), and other lines. During the last season one or two Antwerp fruit importers chartered special steamers for the shipment of apples to Dunkirk and to Antwerp, but it is understood that the experiment was not a success.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MARKET

Belgium is an excellent market for Canadian apples. Of the total importations, approximately 70 per cent are for local consumption, the remainder being shipped to neighbouring countries such as France, Germany, and the Central European countries, but more particularly to the North of France. Owing to adverse tariff rates, Canadian apples are prevented from entering Germany;

United States importations, on the other hand, enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment; and this may account to a certain extent for the predominance of American imports in Antwerp. The fact that a large proportion of the American shipments consist of highly coloured varieties from Virginia, such as Winesap, Ben Davis, and York Imperial, gives American apples preference in this market. Colour is one of the most important selling factors in Belgium—more important even than edible quality—and unfortunately the varieties grown in Nova Scotia do not compare favourably with the Virginian in this respect. There has also been some criticism of the grade and pack of many lots placed on the market. Ontario apples, in general, are much more favourably regarded, and have made an excellent impression. All apples imported into Belgium, whether of Canadian or American origin, are described in the retail stores as "Canadian" apples, no discrimination being made between American and Canadian. Only carefully selected and well-packed fruit should be exported.

Last season was a disastrous one from the point of view of the Belgian fruit importer. The abundant local crop, combined with excessive supplies from both the United States and Canada, caused prices to decline rapidly and to such a point that practically all transactions resulted in a loss. For instance, Ben Davis Domestics, imported at 105 Belgian francs per barrel, only fetched 70 francs and less per barrel at the auction sales.

MARKET IN HOLLAND FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

RICHARD P. BOWER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, April 22, 1932.—Holland is a comparatively good market for a number of proprietary remedies. Germany and England are the largest suppliers at present, with France, Switzerland, and the United States following. Remedies for nervous disorders, and for rheumatic troubles of all kinds, are in greatest demand. Tonics containing iron, strychnine or arsenic are not in large demand, the favourites being calcium products and those containing lecithin, while mild laxatives also sell well.

The trade in pharmaceutical products is divided among manufacturers' agents and sole importers who sell mainly to the wholesalers, but who also carry out propaganda to the retailers through their salesmen and window displays, passing any orders obtained on to the wholesalers.

The wholesale trade, and indeed the entire trade in pharmaceutical products, is controlled by a powerful trade organization known as the Vereeniging voor Pharmaceutische Handelsbelangen (Society for Pharmaceutical Trade Interests). This society, which has as its main object the control of prices, forbids members to buy from, or sell to, non-members. It was originally established on the initiative of one or two of the bigger wholesalers, and has gradually acquired such power that it can now dictate terms to the whole trade.

Only ten firms are recognized by the society as full national wholesalers; another forty firms are local wholesalers. It is seldom that a new firm is admitted into this ring. Since these wholesalers will only buy from members of the society, all agents and importers of foreign products are also compelled to be members. Importers and agents must communicate their prices and discount rates to the society and must keep to them. The same applies to the wholesalers, and any breach of the regulations is punished by boycott and by a heavy fine. Owing to the work of this society, the pharmaceutical trade is one of the safest and best organized in Holland.

Trade discounts on branded articles must reach the following minimums:—

Wholesalers.—20 per cent on their buying price and 15 per cent off their selling price.

Retailers.—50 per cent on their buying price or 33½ per cent off their selling price.

A discount may also be given to clinics and hospitals and to doctors who do their own dispensing, but this may not be more than 20 per cent of the normal price to the public.

Importers require a profit of 20 per cent on their resale prices to the wholesale trade if they are firm buyers, and 15 per cent if they are given consignment stocks. Their buying price is for free delivery, their address.

The retail trade is subdivided into chemists and druggists. The former have the monopoly as regards making up doctors' prescriptions, and also of supplying proprietary remedies on doctors' prescriptions. Only chemists are permitted to supply preparations in which opium, cocaine, and other narcotics are present. There are also other limitations, of which the general trend is that in a number of specific chemicals and drugs, druggists may only supply in quantities above certain minimum weights, generally about one-quarter of a pound. This whole question of the distinction between chemists and druggists is, however, at present under review. As matters stand, the regulations regarding the distinction between chemists and druggists, except for the dispensing of prescriptions, are widely disregarded; the majority of druggists sell all kinds of pharmaceutical preparations and common household drugs and remedies.

Except for the regulations regarding the sale of narcotics, and the rather vague distinction between chemists and druggists, there are no special Government regulations. The municipal health authorities keep a watchful eye on the course of the trade as a whole and will always take action if they think that articles dangerous to the public health are being sold in an unauthorized manner. Neither chemists nor druggists may advise as to the purchase of any particular specialty, and this is particularly the case with all remedies purporting to cure dangerous diseases.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The import duty on pharmaceutical preparations in packing of under 1.5 kilos weight, or in the form of tablets or pills, is 10 per cent ad valorem. The value basis on which this duty is calculated is the cost to the first firm buyer in Holland. In the case of an agent who receives his remuneration in the form of a commission, or rebate, the value will be taken as that of his sale price to the wholesale trade. It is therefore more economical to quote agents a net buying price, leaving them to fix wholesale and retail prices.

Preparations not in tablet or pill form, and in packings of over 1.5 kilos weight, enter duty free, provided they do not contain alcohol or sugar.

In the case of medicinal preparations of which the formula is not printed on the packing or, alternatively, which are not recognized by the medical profession in Holland as of definite therapeutic value, the authorities have power to place them on a special schedule of "secret medicines," in which case an import duty of 50 per cent ad valorem becomes applicable.

This regulation is not rigidly applied, however, and as a general rule it may be taken that unless products are advertised prominently in the press, they will only, in very exceptional cases, be scheduled.

As regards the publication of the formula on the packing, it is not necessary that this should be exact as to quantities, or even as to all elements which enter into the composition of the product. Provided the principal ingredients are printed on the packing, the customs will generally be satisfied.

In addition to the substantial portion of the trade which is done direct with foreign manufacturers, there is a large volume of business done through agents in the United Kingdom, who frequently possess continental concessions.

Proprietary medicines are not shown separately in the Dutch statistics, but are grouped under the heading of "other medicines and chemical foods." Imports under this heading amounted to 1,727 metric tons in 1931, and had a value of \$2,104,000. Of this amount 748 tons valued at \$1,094,400 came from Germany and 450 tons valued at \$370,600 from the United Kingdom. The other principal suppliers in the order of their importance were Switzerland, France, the United States, and Belgium.

PORT OF ANTWERP IN 1931

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, April 26, 1932.—According to the statistics available, 10,559 vessels of a gross tonnage of 22,388,342 entered the port of Antwerp as compared with 11,002 vessels of a gross tonnage of 23,465,452 in 1930—a decrease of 443 ships representing a tonnage of 1,077,110, or slightly less than 5 per cent. Vessels of British registry headed the list with 3,810, and tonnage of 7,146,454, in 1931, compared to 4,119 vessels, and 7,521,740 tons; followed by Germany, 2,107 vessels carrying 5,211,698 tons in 1931 and 2,225 vessels carrying 5,450,302 tons in 1930. Holland had 1,027 vessels with 1,538,744 tons in 1931 and 945 ships carrying 1,949,909 tons in 1930. Next in order of importance is France with 528 ships carrying 1,683,448 tons in 1931 and 516 vessels carrying 1,798,214 tons in 1930; Norway with 601 vessels and 1,220,146 tons in 1931 and 631 vessels and 1,217,661 tons in 1930; Sweden, 522 vessels and 783,371 tons in 1931 and 563 vessels and 845,726 tons in 1930; while 164 United States vessels carried 708,034 tons in 1931 and 157 vessels carried 714,878 tons in 1930.

The number of ships laid up in this port stood at 7 at the end of 1929; at the end of 1931, 86 ships totalling 276,975 tons were laid up.

The total trade through the port of Antwerp in 1931 amounted to 20,811,223 metric tons valued at 32,885,122,000 Belgian francs as compared with 22,105,081 metric tons estimated at 42,475,581,000 Belgian francs in 1930. Imports totalled 10,522,834 metric tons of a value of 16,167,045,000 francs as against 10,477,796 metric tons and 20,502,485,000 francs in the previous year—an increase in volume of 45,038 metric tons, which is mainly attributed to larger imports of cereals, and a decline in value of 4,335,440,000 francs, this being the result of the general fall in prices. In turn, exports decreased both in volume and value by 1,338,896 metric tons and 5,255,019,000 francs.

Of the 544,000 metric tons of Canadian goods valued at 495,892,000 Belgian francs (\$13,744,779 at par) imported into Belgium in 1931, 526,848 metric tons estimated at 483,021,000 francs (\$13,417,250 at par) reached this country via the port of Antwerp, thus leaving only 17,162 metric tons totalling 12,871,000 francs (\$357,529 at par) to other Belgian ports.

ITALIAN TRADE IN 1931

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, April 16, 1932.—Total Italian imports for the calendar year 1931, exclusive of gold and silver, were valued at \$612,148,599 (11,637,806,078 lire), while the revised figures for 1930 show imports, also excluding gold, etc., valued at \$912,432,437 (17,346,624,279 lire). Imports of gold and of gold and silver money showed a considerable increase, however, amounting to \$18,990,595 (361,037,933 lire) as compared with \$5,632,672 (107,085,038 lire) in 1930.

Italian exports showed a similar but less marked decrease, the 1931 figures for exports other than bullion, etc., being \$527,944,442 (10,036,966,582 lire) as against the corresponding 1930 figures of \$637,468,938 (12,119,181,331 lire). The outward movement of bullion and of gold and silver coin, as in the case of imports, was over double that of 1930. The 1931 figure was \$921,584 (17,520,625 lire) as against \$438,410 (8,334,793 lire) in the previous year.

In 1930 imports were greater than exports by 40 per cent, but in the year under review the unfavourable balance was reduced to 10 per cent. This more favourable balance for 1931 may be attributed to the decrease in both quantity and value of imports. Exports, although of less value than those for 1930, were

fairly well maintained, and owing to the stability of the lira the prices received were approximately the same as those for 1930.

IMPORTS

The leading countries of supply for Italian imports in 1931 and the value of imports therefrom in the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1931	1930	Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
Germany	\$80,613,954 95	\$114,704,589 82	—29.7
United States	69,833,524 48	133,450,822 33	—47
Great Britain	57,741,788 33	88,013,181 13	—34
France	43,401,156 77	79,138,582 75	—45
Argentina	29,659,407 69	37,740,242 94	—21
Russia	29,523,093 77	29,118,784 92	+ 1.3
British India	25,021,901 95	38,643,553 31	—35
Jugoslavia	21,563,127 51	37,117,491 50	—42
Switzerland	21,000,956 44	29,055,410 07	—27
Roumania	17,688,849 52	26,289,042 47	—32
Spain	17,494,372 65	14,592,692 39	+20
Austria	15,284,547 50	21,690,263 34	—29
Brazil	12,145,830 86	15,358,751 11	—20
Canada	10,859,130 55	30,833,402 22	—64

The only two countries to show an increase were Spain and Russia. In the case of Spain this was due to increased imports of olive oil (nearly \$5,886,000), scrap iron, and organic chemicals. Imports of almonds amounting to \$172,716, as against no imports in 1930, were also a contributing factor. It is interesting to note, however, that there was a considerable decrease in the importation from Spain of iron pyrites (about \$378,200) and lead (over \$736,400). The Russian increase was due to increased importation of wheat—404,393 tons as against 300,753 tons in the previous year.

Among the principal sources of supply, Canada shows the largest percentage decrease; this was principally due to the increased importations of wheat from Russia at the beginning of the year, and to the Italian restrictions on the importation of wheat at the end of the year.

The United States, which was the primary country of supply in 1930, fell to second position, being preceded by Germany. Great Britain retained its position as third in importance, but with 34 per cent decrease in its exports. Canada fell to thirteenth position from eighth in 1930.

ITALIAN IMPORTS BY CATEGORY

Imports of raw material for Italian industries fell by 33 per cent; of semi-finished materials for Italian factories by 34 per cent, of foodstuffs and live animals by 29 per cent, and of manufactured products by 40 per cent. Total imports of foodstuffs and beverages last year were valued at \$139,992,672 (2,699,499,481 lire), as against \$208,102,497 (3,975,332,651 lire) in 1930. The following table shows the value of the principal food products imported into Italy during the last two years, expressed in Canadian currency:—

	1931	1930
Live animals	\$16,647,825	\$ 26,018,958
Meat, soups, eggs, etc.	18,433,557	22,365,028
Milk and dairy products	4,579,192	4,979,856
Fish, fresh, canned and dried	14,290,256	18,324,532
Colonial products, includ. coffee, tea, sugar, etc.	16,645,160	22,791,854
Cereals	66,509,855	110,120,812
Fruit and vegetables	3,647,041	3,056,674
Beverages	1,240,824	1,440,041

CANADIAN-ITALIAN TRADE

According to the Italian official statistics, imports from Canada into Italy in 1931 amounted in all to \$10,859,130 (206,447,349 lire) as against \$30,833,402

(586,186,354 lire) in 1930. Exports from Italy to Canada also show a decrease, the 1931 figure being \$2,984,840 (56,746,009 lire) as against \$3,509,555 (66,721,592 lire) in 1930. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not give such large figures. These, according to the Canadian figures of exports for the calendar year 1931, totalled \$5,880,189 as compared with \$15,360,055 in 1930; while imports into Canada from Italy according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics also showed a great difference—\$4,014,484 as against \$4,463,129.

It has always been difficult to harmonize the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with those of the Ministry of Finance at Rome in regard to Italo-Canadian trade exchanges. There are a number of reasons for the wide differences between the respective figures. Some of these are: (1) Shipments of wheat are frequently, while on the high seas, redirected from their original ports of destination, and the customs authorities therefore have no knowledge of their ultimate port of arrival; (2) indirect shipping routes are often taken for Canadian goods destined for Italy, such as through Northern European ports like Antwerp; and (3) transhipment from Great Britain to Italy is often made.

For example, while the Canadian figures attribute exports to Italy of 7,285 cwt. of nickel valued at \$252,622, the Italian statistics credit these shipments to the United States. Similarly with adding machines, which were shipped from Canada to Italy, the number given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as 135 is included under the Italian figures in the United States total of 522. A considerable portion of the imports of raw asbestos should most probably be deducted from the United States figures of shipments to Italy. Another product which is credited to the United States is films. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, films to the value of \$118,428 were shipped from Canada to Italy in 1931; the figure for the United States is \$393,929. Canada is not individually mentioned, but this amount is larger than the Italian item for imported Canadian miscellaneous products.

It is thus extremely difficult to determine even approximately the extent of Canada's exports to Italy, but it is estimated that the value in 1931 was \$12,000,000. An exact estimate of wheat imports into Italy from Canada has been rendered extremely difficult this year, as from time to time the quota law restrictions have been relaxed, and considerable shipments have apparently been diverted to Italian ports.

IMPORTS INTO ITALY FROM CANADA

The following table, taken from the official Italian statistics, shows the quantities and values (in dollars) of imports into Italy from Canada in the calendar years 1931 and 1930:—

Unit	1931	1930	1931	1930
Codfish, driedquintals	55,078	63,524	\$ 814,236 95	\$ 1,373,864 87
Canned salmonquintals	16,767	30,990	308,238 31	779,832 08
Wheattons	285,224	637,144	9,112,856 47	27,342,786 79
Flour of wheattons	11,842	.....	50,744 53	.....
Automobilesnumber	15	317	7,562 03	209,210 81
Asbestos, rawquintals	12,629	33,041	144,684 34	364,390 60
Lumber, commontons	531	1,099	24,333 07	44,233 80
Raw fursquintals	36	8	15,483 80	52,910 49
Cellulosequintals	29,448	46,227	278,859 05	484,250 01
Rubber footwearpairs	10,769	30,965	22,384 30	62,191 08
Oatstons	1	662	23 14	27,836 97
Scrap iron, steel and cast ironquintals	.....	11,924	.....	20,121 60
Filmskgs.	.....	1,752	.....	7,395 56
Other goods . . . . .	.....	.....	79,724 56	64,377 60
Total value . . . . .	.....	.....	\$10,859,130 55	\$30,833,402 22

EXPORTS OF ITALIAN GOODS TO CANADA

The following table indicates the chief Italian exports to Canada:—

(1 quintal=220 lbs.; 1 ton=2,204 lbs.; 1 hectolitre=26.42 gallons.)			
Commodity	Unit	1931	1930
Silk articles (made up) . . . . .	.kg.	58,408	58,733
Machines, apparatus, their parts . . . . .	.kg.	73	2,903
Clocks . . . . .	.kg.	83	254
Marble, rough . . . . .	.tons	3,122	1,698
Marble, alabaster, worked . . . . .	.quintals	15,985	13,864
Building stone, rough and worked . . . . .	.tons	592	1,119
Majolica, earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	.quintals	1,539	1,846
Asbestos textiles . . . . .	.quintals	11	469
Essential oils and essences . . . . .	.kg.	12,624	13,210
Inorganic chemical products . . . . .	.quintals	100	....
Cream of tartar . . . . .	.quintals	70	155
Other organic chemical products . . . . .	.quintals	1,564	1,283
Leather gloves	100 pairs	6,805	1,582
Hats	number	590,067	307,087
Citrus fruit peel . . . . .	.quintals	2,231	2,366
Cheese . . . . .	.quintals	1,111	1,301
Candied fruit and fruit peel . . . . .	.quintals	340	1,291
Rice, semi-prepared . . . . .	.tons	1,084	681
Oranges, tangerines, lemons . . . . .	.quintals	13,115	23,133
Limes and citrus fruits . . . . .	.quintals	1,045	523
Fresh fruit . . . . .	.quintals	3,274	5,931
Almonds, nuts and filberts (dried) . . . . .	.quintals	1,262	4,814
Fruits, vegetables and herbs, prepared . . . . .	.quintals	260	1,618
Tomato paste . . . . .	.quintals	1,407	6,942
Wines, vermouth . . . . .	.hect.	4,041	4,143
Olive oil (alimentary) . . . . .	.quintals	9,794	8,578
Textiles and other manufactures of flax, hemp and jute . . . . .	.quintals	537	510
Textiles and other manufactures of cotton . . . . .	.quintals	3,159	3,542
Textiles and other manufactures of wool . . . . .	.quintals	3,374	2,041
Artificial silk and waste . . . . .	.kg.	1,058	4,582
Textiles and other manufactures of natural silk (except made up goods) . . . . .	.kg.	9,244	10,992
Textiles and other manufactures of artificial silk (made up goods excepted) . . . . .	.kg.	46,382	65,082
Thread, linen, hemp and jute . . . . .	.quintals	....	464
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	.quintals	....	1,788

Exports of Italian goods to Canada showed a contraction of about 15 per cent as compared with 1930.

In the foodstuffs group, exports to Canada of tomato paste, candied peel, dried nuts, and canned fruits and vegetables showed comparatively heavy decreases; in semi-prepared rice there was a relatively large increase.

Shipments of worked marble and alabaster showed a slight decrease, but marble in the rough increased considerably.

In hats and gloves a decided increase was shown. The textile group showed little variation from the 1930 totals, with the exception of artificial silk which reflects the increasing production of this commodity in Canada.

CONSUMPTION OF LEATHER IN THE MIDDLE EAST

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE: One guilder = 40 cents, one Straits dollar = 56 cents, and one baht = 46 cents Canadian at par]

Batavia, Java, April 15, 1932.—The number of consumers and potential consumers of leather for footwear in the Middle East—Netherlands India, British Malaya, and Siam—is restricted to the resident Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese and better-class natives. From these consumers by far the greatest demand is for the cheapest grades, and to a lesser extent for medium qualities at low prices. It would be hopeless for Canadian exporters to even try to compete for the low-

quality market which is catered for mainly by local production and foreign countries manufacturing these grades on a large scale, but there is a chance in the medium qualities provided the essential requirement—price—is satisfied.

The value of the imports of unmanufactured dressed leather of all kinds into these Middle East countries amounted in 1930 to slightly less than \$500,000. Before discussing the classes comprising these imports, some mention should be made of the extent of local production.

LOCAL PRODUCTION

It is difficult to obtain information as to the number of tanneries in these countries since many are small and are operated on primitive lines. There are probably forty in Netherlands India and from fifteen to twenty in British Malaya and Siam. The industry has reached rather large proportions in Netherlands India. One European and one large Chinese firm, the latter with two tanneries operated on a fairly large scale, are steadily producing better grades in greater volume. The sole leather that is produced is made from both cow and water buffalo hide. It is a rough, durable grade used to a great extent for natives' sandals and to some extent in the making of shoes for the army and police. Some of this leather has a most unpleasant odour and is therefore not suited for the making of ordinary shoes for European consumers. This latter demand is still taken care of largely by imports. In upper leather local production is steadily improving in both quantity and quality. It consists mostly of cowhide, and chrome tanning is almost generally in practice. Upper leather is made principally in black and tan, but almost any colour can be produced. Lining leather made from goat and sheep skins is also made locally. This is a low grade and considered unimportant because it is never seen. No calf, kid or patent leathers are made locally.

The future of the domestic production seems to be assured. It has already cut in quite considerably on the import market, and will undoubtedly continue to increase its proportion of the local consumption. In Netherlands India increasing tariffs are giving further protection to the domestic industry, and moreover, in all government contracts the local product is given a 10 per cent preference—that is to say, a contract is given to a local producer, other things being equal, even if his price is 10 per cent higher than that of imported stocks.

Notes on the Import Trade

SOLE LEATHER

Only the cheapest grades of sole leather are in demand, the greatest sale being for bellies. Brown is the chief colour in request, and the leather must be firm and hard in texture. Bark tanning seems to be most generally favoured and it is important that the popular demand in colour be considered. An importer advises that bellies of German manufacture which had been highly treated in chemicals turned dark in the course of two months and were quite unsaleable in this market. Australia is the main supplier as the statistics given below demonstrate. Current prices for bellies are 6d. to 8d. per pound c.i.f. The demand for splits is small at the present time with the price for bellies so low. Splits are quoted at approximately the same prices. There is a small demand for shoulders, sides, necks, and bends which are quoted respectively at from 9d. to 1s., 10d. to 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., and 8d. per pound c.i.f. There is a demand for rough tanned small pieces for use in the making of small leather articles in the native villages, the price quoted being 2d. per pound c.i.f. Sole leather is shipped to this market in bundles of about 500 pounds tied with rope; some English shippers pack the bundles in jute.

Total imports into Netherlands India of sole and innersole leather in 1930 were valued at 626,949 fl. (\$250,780) as compared with a value of 962,816 fl. (\$385,126) in 1929. The sources of supply, among which Australia occupied an outstanding position, were as follows, comparative figures for the preceding year being shown in parentheses: Australia, 419,954 fl. (446,431 fl.); Great Britain, 104,526 fl. (313,530 fl.); Penang and Singapore, 76,045 fl. (153,210 fl.); Holland 18,591 fl. (29,177 fl.); United States, 4,992 fl. (1,110 fl.); and other countries, 2,841 fl. (18,358 fl.)

Import statistics from British Malaya and Siam are not nearly as complete in the case of leather as are those of Netherlands India. The United States has by far the largest share, which comprises medium quality upper leathers of which patent leather is the most important. Imports from Australia and the United Kingdom are chiefly sole leather, and the small quantity shown as coming from Canada in 1930 is patent leather. "Other countries" includes small quantities from Hongkong, British India, China and European countries.

Total imports into British Malaya, including dressed leather of all kinds, for 1930 were valued at (Straits) \$481,439 (\$269,606, Canadian) as against (Straits) \$896,747 (\$502,178, Canadian) for the preceding year. The following were the sources of supply (values in Straits dollars), with comparative figures for 1929 shown in parentheses: United States, \$203,323 (\$370,396); Siam, \$46,740 (\$66,155); Australia, \$42,212 (\$141,152); United Kingdom, \$23,039 (\$31,582); Canada, \$282 (); and other countries \$165,843 (\$287,462).

The transshipment port, Singapore, is credited with the major portion of all imports of leather and dressed skins of all kinds into Siam, but these supplies originate in Australia, England, the United States and other countries.

For the fiscal year 1930-31 total importations were valued at 237,739 baht (\$109,360) as compared with 289,060 baht (\$138,980) in 1929-30. The principal supplying countries in order of importance were as follows (figures for 1929-30 in parentheses): Singapore, 149,398 baht (141,546); United States, 23,639 baht (36,932); Australia, 13,358 baht (19,292); and the United Kingdom, 10,290 baht (14,130).

UPPER LEATHER—PATENT

Patent leather is consistently the most important item of upper leather imported into this territory. It is used in the fancier types of native sandals and for making Chinese and some other types of shoes. One United States firm controls 85 per cent of the market in these countries, partly because they were in the market before most of their competitors, but mainly because they succeeded in placing their agency in the hands of the most important and aggressive leather dealers in the countries. In Netherlands India particularly this firm present a formidable obstacle to competing brands.

The main demand is for the lower grades D and DX, although there is a limited sale for grade C. The colours principally required are black, brown, mahogany and cherry. The usual packing is with cotton wadding between each side, every four sides being separated by paper sheets. The export cases contain 72 sides weighing approximately 300 pounds. Prices at the present time are low, DX black grade being quoted as low as 12 cents f.o.b. New York less 5 per cent, and C. grade at 16 cents. Colours are usually 2 cents higher in price. Australia is quoting at the present time for grades C/D 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for black and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for colours c.i.f. Batavia. There is practically no demand for patent splits with prices for sides at their present low level. The demand for patent leather is growing, and every effort should be made by Canadian exporters to secure a foothold in this market.

Total imports of patent leather into Netherlands India in 1930 were valued at 403,030 fl. (\$161,212) as compared with 554,483 fl. (\$221,793) in 1929. The United States was the leading supplier with shipments valued at 303,505 fl. as

against 410,710 fl. in the preceding year, followed by Germany and Australia which were credited with 37,407 fl. and 34,799 fl. respectively as against 72,282 fl. and 18,960 fl. in 1929. Shipments from other countries totalled 27,319 fl. in 1930 as compared with 52,525 fl. in the previous year.

There are no statistics available for either British Malaya or Siam covering this or any other kinds of upper leathers.

There is always a steady though not large demand for box and willow hide for men's, women's and children's shoes. A wide range of colours is sold, although black and tan constitute the main demands. Local production is gaining ground due to the steady improvement in quality and low prices which are usually from 10 to 15 per cent lower than for the imported grades. The present Australian price is 7½d. per foot for box hide and 8½d. to 8½d. for willow hide c.i.f.

CALF

There is a limited demand for calf and kip leathers in black, tan and a variety of colours. This is used chiefly in trimming ladies' shoes. Medium grades are being offered at the equivalent of 16 cents per foot for black and 18 cents for brown c.i.f. The sizes are 6 to 8 feet and 8 to 11 feet per skin. Colours range in price from 20 to 28 cents, and are too expensive to compete with other types of leather at present on the market. Local production is also offering competition to these lines. Calf suede was at one time a good seller but it is now quite out of fashion.

CALF SPLITS

Calf splits in thin grades made from sole leather cuttings is being sold at the present time, especially for native slippers and women's and children's shoes. This is being offered in attractive and fashionable designs at prices ranging from 7 to 8 cents per foot. It is very light, cracks easily and is not suitable for men's shoes.

KID

Small quantities of kid leather in plain gold and silver are sold in this market. With prices at about 75 cents per foot it is too expensive to compete with the much cheaper varieties.

OTHER GRADES

At the present time there is a good demand for a specialty leather which has become quite fashionable for women's shoes. This is made of sheep and kid and sells under the trade names chevroline and caproline. Germany is the main supplier of these leathers which are offered in all fancy colours but mainly in gold and silver. They are so processed as to give them the appearance of imitation leather, but they are purely a passing fashion and there are indications that they are losing ground. This grade is quoted at about 21 cents per foot to dealers.

Under the heading "upper leather not specified" imports into Netherlands India in the year 1930 totalled in value 363,390 fl. (\$145,356) as compared with 611,365 fl. (\$244,586) for the preceding year. Sources of supply were as follows, figures for 1929 being given in parentheses: Australia, 122,561 fl. (238,913 fl.); Holland, 103,379 fl. (113,181 fl.); United States, 51,969 fl. (74,080 fl.); Penang and Singapore, 41,820 fl. (93,262 fl.); Germany, 30,224 fl. (36,258 fl.); Great Britain, 1,407 fl. (21,400 fl.); and other countries, 12,030 fl. (34,271 fl.).

Under the heading "upper leather (other) black," which includes box and willow hide, the imports are not large. Figures are available for 1930 only and totalled in value 56,843 fl. (\$22,737). Supplies from Holland, Germany, Australia and Austria were all valued at between 7,000 fl. and 10,000 fl. each, and the supplies from the United States at about 6,000 fl.

Total imports under the heading "upper leather morocco, gold and other fine leathers" were valued at 201,055 fl. (\$80,422) in 1930 as compared with 363,522 fl. (\$145,409) in 1929. The principal sources of supply in order of importance were as follows (figures for 1929 in parentheses): Holland, 68,519 fl. (71,364 fl.); United States, 65,014 fl. (174,308); and Germany, 41,185 fl. (60,000 fl.).

The usual packing for upper leathers from Australia is in bales containing six dozen skins and weighing approximately 200 pounds. Other countries ship for the most part in cases containing the same quantity and weighing about the same. For better grades, such as kid, the cases are tin lined.

LINING LEATHER

As mentioned previously in this report, since lining leather is concealed, dealers do not pay a great deal of attention to the quality. Large quantities of this leather are produced locally. No great pains are taken with the tanning and the skins are sold in their natural colour. The packing is usually in bales of twenty-five dozen skins although as many as fifty dozen are sometimes packed in the bales. They are bought in lots of several thousand sides and the present Australian price is around 7s. per dozen. These lining leathers are made of sheep and goat skins. Supplies from Holland come from tanneries which are subsidiaries of large woollen mills. These mills purchase whole hides from Australia with the wool on. The wool is clipped and the hides cleaned and turned over to the tannery which is run in connection with the mill. This same leather as well as other grades of lining leather is sold in natural colour for lining straw hats and for the making of purses, belts, etc. The price for supplies from Holland at the present time is 8s. 6d. per dozen for the large size and 5s. 8d. per dozen for the smaller sizes.

Netherlands India's imports of lining leathers are chiefly from Singapore and Penang, and Australia. The supplies from the first two ports are mainly transhipped stocks originating in British India. Total imports in 1930 were valued at 140,731 fl. (\$56,292) as compared with 190,607 fl. (\$76,243) and 174,302 fl. (\$69,721) in 1929 and 1928 respectively. Singapore and Penang are together credited with 51,192 fl. The quantities from Holland are small since this business was a comparatively new thing for that country in 1930.

OTHER LEATHERS

Harness is made locally for the most part from local or the cheapest of imported sole leather stocks. Locally tanned or imported lining leathers are used for the making of cheap purses, while for the higher priced varieties reptile skins of local production are used to a great extent. With prices for all grades as low as they are at the present time, there is no demand for horsehide, moose, elk or such low priced leathers. Leather for upholstery has practically no demand at the present time with the swing of fashion towards brocades and other textile upholsteries. In these tropical markets there is no demand for glove leather, and bookbinders use local sheep skins for the most part.

DISTRIBUTION

The number of leather dealers in these countries is distinctly limited. Most of the large import firms dealing in all general imports find it too highly specialized a business to be of interest to them. In Netherlands India for example, there are only four or five European firms in the business and two or three Chinese, one of which is considered to be the most important of all. In British Malaya one or two European firms do a small business in leather, but

there again the business is pretty well centered in the hands of one firm that specializes in the trade. In Siam there are probably no more than three dealers. The locally made leather is sold for the most part by the tanners direct to the trade. These conditions will serve further to show Canadian exporters the difficulty of breaking into this market, for not only is the number of interested firms limited, but these are usually already representing some other manufacturer.

The import firms with their branches in the main cities of these countries sell direct to the small shoemaker shops who constitute almost the entire market. There are hundreds of these establishments in the Middle East countries; the city of Batavia alone is believed to have over 200. Usually they have their beginnings as a sort of "cottage" industry, but, as business increases, more assistants are added until some of the larger ones have as many as twelve or fifteen workers. Any kind of shoe can be made more or less to order and the prices are extremely low. Europeans patronize these shops to a considerable extent, and many ladies have all their footwear made by them.

The terms of sale on imported leather are usually cash against documents, but importers find it necessary, especially at the present time, to grant anywhere from two to three months to their dealers. In view of these extended terms of credit, it is obvious that nothing but the very lowest prices are of interest to local importers if they are to make a profit on their operations. The best method of quoting is c.i.f. main ports including packing, although in the case of patent leather the main supplier quotes f.o.b. American port of shipment, and such quotations are quite clear to local importers for this class of leather at any rate.

The duty on leathers entering the Netherlands Indies is 12 per cent plus a surtax of 20 per cent and a statistical duty of one-quarter per cent. In this connection the surtax is expected to be increased to 50 per cent within the next few weeks. British Malaya has no import duty at the present time on leather, but Siam levies a duty of 20 per cent.

The main peculiarity of this market has already been mentioned, namely, the conservative buying habits of consumers and their tendency to adhere to well-known brands rather than to accept new brands even at lower prices. However, with conditions as they are at the present time dealers are more likely to be attracted by lower prices than they are during times of prosperity.

As for the future prospects of the market, consumption can be reasonably expected to increase as the standard of living for the masses is raised and larger percentages of the populations become potential users of leather. At the same time the volume of imports, especially for sole leather and some grades of upper leather, may be expected to decrease as the domestic production becomes better established, with increased volume of production and improved qualities. The main opportunities for Canadian exporters lie in the medium grades for which there is always a limited demand, and in the lower qualities of patent upper leather. The Batavia office is putting forth every effort to establish Canadian leathers but is continually faced with the obstacle of price. If exporters seriously intend ever to break into this market they must be prepared to meet the price competition. Once a line is introduced and the brand is known among the dealers it is possible to secure a slightly higher price if the quality is satisfactory, but to accomplish this it may be necessary to offer prices that are at, or below, cost at the outset.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1931

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II. Exports*

(NOTE: Gold value of the Haikwan tael was 46 cents in 1930, and 34 cents in 1931)

One of the most disappointing features of China's foreign trade in 1931 was the fact that the world depression prevented any advantage being reaped from the low gold price of her exportable products. So that, instead of increasing, as was hoped, her exports declined in 1931 from values for the previous year by 7,000,000 Haikwan taels or 0.08 per cent—887,000,000 as against 895,000,000 in 1931. On a gold dollar basis the decrease was gold \$109,000,000 from a total of gold \$411,000,000 to gold \$302,000,000 or over 26 per cent.

The following table shows the relative position of the thirteen chief purchasing countries. Canada does not rank fourteenth but twenty-first on this list, having dropped from nineteenth place in 1930.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA TO CHIEF PURCHASING COUNTRIES

(Nearest million Haikwan taels and nearest million gold dollars)

Country	1930		1931		Per Cent
	Hk. Tls.	0.46 G\$	Hk. Tls.	0.34 G\$	
All countries	895	411	887.0	302.0	....
Japan	216	100	239.0	81.0	27.0
Hongkong	158	73	136.0	46.0	15.0
United States	131	60	123.0	42.0	14.0
Great Britain	63	29	64.0	22.0	7.0
Russia (including Pacific ports and land frontiers)	55	25	54.0	18.0	6.0
Netherlands	45	21	46.0	16.0	5.0
France	43	20	34.0	12.0	4.0
Korea	44	20	29.0	10.0	3.4
Germany	23	11	26.0	8.8	3.0
British India	17	8	19.0	6.5	2.1
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States	19	9	15.0	5.1	1.7
Formosa . . . . .	...	...	14.0	4.8	1.6
Netherlands India	12	6	12.0	4.1	1.4
Canada	4	2	3.4	1.2	0.4

Very little change occurred in the order of importance by countries as compared with 1930. As a result of the large movement of beans from Manchuria and of cotton from the Tientsin region, Japan continued in first place in spite of the boycott. The United States maintained second place, buying, as in the other years, large quantities of wool, oil, eggs, raw silk, and a wide range of other China products.

As in the case of the imports, the figures given in the above table convey a very inadequate idea of Canada's position. In 1927, for instance, the Canadian figure as recorded by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was over five times that of the Chinese figure, while in 1930 and 1931 it was over two and four times respectively. The discrepancy is due for the most part to the fact that a large proportion of the trade is handled via other countries, chiefly the United States, but also Japan and Hongkong. Another factor that must be considered is this: the gold dollar values are not official Chinese customs statistics; these are given only in Haikwan taels, but in the table they have been converted on the basis of the average value of the Custom tael in the years under review. This is the only conversion method possible, but it admits of considerable error.

* The first report on this subject, which covered the Import Trade, was published in No 1476 (May 14, 1932).

CHINA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE

Detailed information covering the Maritime Customs revenue is not yet available, but the total collected during the year under review was 246,087,429 Haikwan taels, or gold \$83,669,725. This does not include the proceeds of the famine relief surtax (10 per cent of the duty ordinarily payable) imposed on December 1, 1931, which amounted to 1,025,967 Haikwan taels, or roughly gold \$348,828.

It should be noted that the Chinese revenue totals include the income from export duties; coast trade duties (until abolished on January 1, 1931), inward and outward transit dues and tonnage dues.

On a Haikwan tael basis the customs revenue increased enormously over 1930. The increase amounted to 65,000,000 Haikwan taels, or 36 per cent, and was due to the increased duties imposed at the beginning of the year, and to the continuance of the gold unit collection system. On a gold basis the revenues remained level at gold \$83,000,000. Had it not been for the decline in trade volume, due both to depressed world conditions and, in the second half of the year, to the Japanese boycott, receipts on the gold basis would have shown an increase also.

The importance of the customs revenue to China can hardly be exaggerated. They account for much the largest share of the country's total income, and it is upon them that the greatest part of the nation's foreign obligations are secured. Eighty-five per cent of the total revenues are derived from the customs. Fifty per cent of the customs revenue is credited to the port of Shanghai, which in 1931 took 57 per cent of the imports; 48 per cent of the total trade of China passes through this port.

The integrity of the Customs was again challenged during the year by local governments, and for some months part of its revenue was actually held by Canton, but it is a striking tribute to the customs organization that it continued to hold together, as it has always in the past, amid the domestic and foreign political uncertainties of the year.

MANUFACTURE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE IN JAPAN

JAMES A. LANGLEY, COMMERCIAL SECRETARY

Tokyo, Japan, April 30, 1932.—Experiments in connection with the manufacture of calcium carbide in Japan were first carried on in 1901, but it was not until six years later that production on a commercial basis was started by the Shinano Hydro-electric Power Company. Production was then undertaken by various electric power concerns, and in 1917 the Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, started production on a very large scale. Subsequently various concerns, small and large, were organized for the purpose of manufacturing calcium carbide, and on July 1, 1931, in an attempt to eliminate competition, a syndicate embracing practically all principal calcium carbide manufacturers in Japan was formed. At the same time a sales syndicate was organized with its head office in Tokyo.

According to the agreement entered into by the members of the manufacturers' syndicate, production is limited to 70,000 tons for home consumption, but there is no restriction on the quantity to be produced for export, and it is estimated that the manufacturing capacity of the plants in the syndicate is 200,000 tons per annum.

ANALYSIS OF CALCIUM CARBIDE

Japanese calcium carbide is generally manufactured in lumps as follows: small, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; medium, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; and large, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$

inches. The largest proportion of sales is usually made up of medium and small lumps.

All carbide is sold under the trade mark of the All-Japan Calcium Carbide Sales Syndicate and according to the following specifications:—

Acetylene gas evaporation per kilogram, centigrade 150°, pressure 760 mm.

Kyohan S (big lump), 280 litre and up; Kyohan A (big lump), 250 to 280 litre; Kyohan B (big lump), 220 to 250 litre; Kyohan C (big lump), 190 to 220 litre; Kyohan A (medium lump), 250 litre and up; Kyohan B (medium lump), 190 to 250 litre.

SELLING PRICES

The domestic selling price of carbide is affected by the fluctuations in the price of calcium cyanide and sulphate of ammonia, and also by the lack of electric power during January to April and October to November each year, which is due to insufficient water for generating purposes. During these periods prices are generally advanced by 20 to 30 per cent. At the present time quotations are as follows, f.o.b. Kobe, per 45-kilogram case: 250-litre quality, 3 yen; 280-litre quality, 3.40 yen.

For analysis under 0.05 per cent hydrogen sulphide and 0.05 per cent hydrogen phosphorous the f.o.b. Kobe price per 45-kilogram drum of 250-litre quality is 3.90 yen. Prices for export are, of course, considerably lower, and vary according to conditions in the countries to which the goods are consigned.

EXPORTS OF CALCIUM CARBIDE

Since 1928 there has been no importation of calcium carbide into Japan. On the other hand, exports for the three years ending with 1931 averaged 5,032 short tons, but the productive capacity of Japanese plants is such that a much larger tonnage would be available in Japan if export requirements demanded it. Exports go chiefly to Kwantung Province and China, with smaller quantities to India and the Straits Settlements, where the consumption of Japanese calcium carbide has been steadily increasing over a period of years.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN URUGUAY

HARRIS W. BRIGHTON, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, April 7, 1932.—On a recent visit to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, conditions were found to be decidedly unsatisfactory from the local importer's point of view. In many cases goods could be sold, but it is impossible to obtain the foreign exchange to pay for them. The accounts can be collected in most cases, but afterwards the money must be deposited to the credit of the foreign exporter in a local bank. The foreign exporter can only carry a limited amount of credit—for this is what it really amounts to—as while the money is standing to his credit in the local bank he cannot obtain it until such time as the exchange control established by the Uruguayan Government is released, and there is no telling when this will take place. Further, while he might collect a certain amount of interest on the money deposited, there is no guarantee that the Uruguayan peso will in six months or a year be worth what it is to-day, and therefore, when the existing stringent regulations are removed at some future date, the manufacturer may not receive the real value of the commodities sold. Foreign manufacturers at present exporting to Uruguay are beginning to advise their representatives, agents, or direct buyers that they cannot continue to ship without payment. Payment being impossible, the importers are gradually reaching the state where they will be forced out of business, and some have reached this condition already. One representative who carried a

stock on consignment sold \$600,000 (United States) worth of machinery in 1929 but this year he is down to \$6,000.

The decreased value of the Uruguayan peso also has a detrimental effect on public utility companies like the railways, tramways, etc., who are controlled in foreign countries and where the money was sent prior to the exchange control decree. The decline in trade plus the loss in exchange having reduced them to the point of purchasing only absolute necessities, and as they cannot export their earnings, they buy everything possible locally, which eliminates a former market.

The principal industries in Uruguay are those derived from agricultural and live stock raising as evidenced by the many packing plants throughout the country and the exportable surplus in these lines. In an attempt to stimulate local production in textiles, boots and shoes, cement, bottles, brushware, and tobacco the Uruguayan Government give guarantee of tariff protection for a period of nine years with the granting of a licence. There are some special concessions granting exemption in the case of machinery and raw materials used in the development of national industries.

EXHIBITION OF REFRIGERATION MACHINERY IN BUENOS AIRES

E. L. MCCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, April 29, 1932.—The sixth International Exhibition and Congress of Refrigeration will be held in Buenos Aires from August 29 to September 23, 1932. The exhibition will take place during the annual live stock show, one building 38,000 square feet of the Argentine Rural Society with surrounding ground space being reserved for refrigeration machinery. Prices to exhibitors are 25 paper pesos and 20 paper pesos per square metre, according to location. Open-air space is at the rate of 5 paper pesos per square metre. The exhibition will be considered a bonded warehouse, so that goods not sold may be returned.

Each package making up an exhibit should be addressed to "Comision de la Exposicion Internacional de Refrigeracion," Sociedad Rural Argentina, Palermo, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina. The name of the shipper must also be on the outside of the case. Cost of shipping, including installation in the pavilion and insurance against all risks, will be for the account of the exhibitor.

All foreign countries are invited to send delegates to the conferences that are to be held on the subject of refrigeration, which will commence on August 29 and end on September 4. Papers of no more than 8,000 words are invited, and will be read by delegates covering every scientific phase of modern refrigeration. The National Executive Committee have arranged with steamship companies for a 25 per cent reduction on fares for official delegates from the industry. There is no information concerning reduced freight rates. Those interested are invited to communicate by air mail with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

TRADE OF MALTA IN 1931

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Milan, May 3, 1932.—The official statistics of Malta indicate a slight decrease in imports in 1931, but an increase in exports, as compared to 1930. Imports, which were valued at £3,714,530 (\$18,052,615), show a decrease of £121,730 (\$591,607) as compared with the previous year, and exports, totalling £191,873 (\$932,502), show an increase of £12,076 (\$58,689).

The decrease in imports affected all groups of commodities, excepting those under the category of raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, which

show an increase of £83,701 (\$406,786), and that of bullion and specie, which rose from £135 (\$656) in 1930 to £2,000 (\$9,720) in 1931.

On the other hand, imports under the classification of food, drink, and tobacco show a decrease of £117,952 (\$573,246), the 1931 figure being £1,448,916 (\$7,041,731). Imports of wheat showed an increase in quantity—30,777 tons in 1931 as against 21,562 tons in 1930—but a decrease in value—£163,114 (\$792,734) as against £202,671 (\$984,981). Similarly, although imports of flour were greater in quantity—265,330 cwts. as against 254,278 cwts.—the value was lower, £141,724 (\$688,778) as against £182,779 (\$888,305) in 1930.

The group comprising manufactured articles showed a decrease of £66,220 (\$321,829), which may be chiefly attributed to reduced imports of metals and metal manufactures—£137,912 (\$670,252) as against £143,250 (\$696,195); motor vehicles £64,592 (\$313,917) as compared with £84,598 (\$411,146); cotton goods, £1,857 (\$9,025) as against £5,555 (\$26,997); and woollen goods, £53,432 (\$259,679) as against £86,137 (\$418,625).

According to the Maltese customs figures, imports from Canada during 1931 had a total value of £86,684 (\$421,284) as against £125,967 (\$612,199) in 1930. According to the figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, exports from Canada to Malta amounted to only \$366,273 in the calendar year 1931 as against \$537,404 in 1930.

The following table gives imports from Canada into Malta as classified by the Maltese Customs:—

	1931			1930		
	Cwts.	£	\$	Cwts.	£	\$
Flour and semolina	16,760 Tons	7,986	38,812	30,216 Tons	20,374	99,018
Wheat	12,031	67,343	327,287	11,181	100,839	490,077
All other articles . . . . .	....	11,355	55,185	....	4,754	23,104
Total		86,684	421,284		125,967	612,199

In 1931 Canada supplied 6·3 per cent of the 265,330 cwts. of flour imported into Malta, as against 11·9 per cent of the total in 1930 (254,278 cwts.). Canada ranked fourth as a source of supply, being preceded by Australia (106,421 cwts.), the United States (66,327 cwts.), and France (45,086 cwts.).

Of the wheat imports in 1931, amounting to 30,777 tons, Canada's share was 39 per cent as against 51·8 per cent of the total of 21,562 tons in 1930. Other sources of supply were Australia (7,773 tons), Roumania (4,475 tons), and the United States (4,451 tons).

Other imports from Canada include dried fish, £6,237 (\$30,311); canned fish, £1,291 (\$6,274); lard, 863 cwts.; tinned and potted meats, 246 cwts.; salted meat, 23 cwts.; cheese, 51 cwts.; condensed milk, 710 cases out of 52,302; 1,630 pairs of rubber-soled shoes, as well as small quantities of stationery, wearing apparel, drugs, sporting goods, canned vegetables, whisky, rubber goods, and one motor car.

Exports from Malta to Canada were negligible—£29 (\$141) 'as against £119 (\$578) in 1930, and consisted of 44 pounds of cigarettes.

A decided decrease was shown in imports from the United States into Malta in 1931, the total value for that year being £152,033 (\$738,880) as against £220,654 (\$1,072,378) in 1930. The loss was chiefly in flour and semola, which showed a decrease in value of £14,626 (\$71,082); the 1931 figure was £33,736 (\$163,957). Losses were also sustained in wheat, which showed a decrease in value of £7,910 (\$38,442); the 1931 figure was £25,165 (\$122,301). As in the case of Canada, the actual amount shipped was greater, the 1931 figure being 4,451 tons as against 3,849 tons in 1930. There were also decreases in motor vehicles—£25,340 (\$123,152) as against £46,499 (\$225,985)—lard, 8,406 cwts. as against 12,339 cwts.; tobacco, sugar, gasolene, leather, and fish. Increases were recorded in the value of boots and shoes, metals and metal manufactures, condensed milk, paints and colours, and textiles.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Irish Free State Tariff Changes

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

VEHICLES AND PARTS

Under the powers conferred by the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, further customs duties have been imposed by the Irish Free State Executive Council as follows, effective as from May 6, 1932:—

	New Rate		Old Rate
Private, truck and new bus motor car bodies, separately or as part of the chassis.	Full	75% or £60	33½%
	Pref.	50% or £40	22%%
Second-hand motor bus bodies for the carriage of more than 6 passengers	Full	150%	33½%
	Pref.	150%	22%%
Component parts of the above, excluding articles for assembly of bodies in the Irish Free State.	Full	75%	33½%
	Pref.	50%	22%%
Horse-drawn vehicles.	Full	75% or £15	Free
	Pref.	50% or £10	Free
Component parts of horse-drawn vehicles, excluding articles for the assembly of these in the Irish Free State.	Full	75%	Free
	Pref.	50%	Free

The preferential rates referred to apply to imports from Canada if accompanied by the appropriate Irish Free State certificates of origin.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

In connection with the notice which appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1473 with regard to the duties of 33½ per cent (25 per cent preferential) which were imposed on agricultural machinery imported into the Irish Free State changes have been made admitting free of the above duties the following articles:—

Castings not machined, tines and helpers for spring tooth harrows and for swathe turners, coil springs, chains, steel fingers for grass mowers, brass nozzles and rubber tubes for sprayers, steel discs, spiral steel tubes and spare parts for machines valued at not over five shillings.

FOOTWEAR

With reference to the notice which appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1474 (April 30, 1932), in connection with the increase in customs duties on footwear imported into the Irish Free State on and after April 23, 1932, alterations have been made placing the following on the free list:—

- (a) Boots and shoes of any description for children (sizes 0 to 6 inclusive).
- (b) Shaped soles, heels, and uppers of any description for infants (sizes 0 to 6 inclusive).
- (c) Shaped soles, heels, and uppers of any description for children (sizes 1 to 7 inclusive) imported prior to October 23, 1932.

Children's boots and shoes of any material of any size from 7 to 1 inclusive now become dutiable at 22½ per cent full rate and 15 per cent preferential rate.

OTHER PRODUCTS

The Irish Free State Budget Resolutions, introduced May 11, 1932, contained over forty changes in customs duties, chiefly new impositions, and became effective as from May 12, 1932.

The outstanding item was the placing of a customs duty on all packages containing food, drink, cosmetics and medicinal preparations under 7 pounds in weight, of 2d. minimum, or 1d. per pound gross weight, in addition to any duties payable on the contents of the packages. For example, a carton of cube sugar weighing 1 pound net will be dutiable at 2d., plus the regular duty for

sugar. All types of packages and bottles are included, the purpose being to encourage packaging within the Irish Free State.

Other principal duties affecting Canada are as follows:—

	New Rates	Old Rates
Holloware, galvanized, wrought iron	Full 30% Pref. 20%	Free Free
Metal door and window frames	Full 50% Pref. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Free Free
Paper bags	Full 50% Pref. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Free Free
Blankets and rugs, other than floor	Full 30% Pref. 20%	15% 15%
Putty and liquid paints	Full 30% Pref. 20%	Free Free
Toilet soaps	Full 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 25%	20% 20%
All other soaps, powders and substitutes	Full 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 15%	10% 10%
Writing ink	Full 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 25%	Free Free
Printed matter in bulk	Full 25% Pref. 10%	Free Free
Newspapers and periodicals in bulk, the front page of which does not exceed 320 square inches	Full 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per copy Pref. 1d. per copy	Free Free
Stationery, as defined, and price tags	Full 50% Pref. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Free Free
Wire, of iron or steel excluding barbed, netting and cable	Full 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 15%	Free Free
Articles of wood— (a) Builders' woodwork (except plywood and ve- neer)	Full 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref. 15%	Free Free
(b) All other articles of wood, n.e.s., excluding but- ter and egg boxes, tools, etc.	Full 50% Pref. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Free Free
Superphosphates and compound manures	Full 20% Pref. Free	Free Free
Roofing felts and substitutes	Full 15% Pref. 10%	Free Free
Sporting goods and parts	Full 15% Pref. 10%	Free Free
Cordage, twine, rope	Full 15% Pref. 10%	Free Free
Floor coverings, including carpets	Full 15% Pref. 10%	Free Free
Varnish, not containing spirit	Full 7/6d. gallon Pref. 5/0d. gallon	Free Free
Compositions of plaster of paris in sheets or slabs	Full 6d. Sq. yd. Pref. 4d. Sq. yd.	Free Free
Tobacco, unmanufactured	An increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the lb. in existing rates	
Radio sets, assembled	Full 50% Pref. 50%	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Mineral carbon white oil	Full 50% Pref. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8d. per gal. 8d. per gal.

United Kingdom Certificates for Honey

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, writes that the customs authorities advise that whereas honey in bulk should be accompanied by certificate of origin form 119 (Sale), honey in packages ready for retailing should be covered by a certificate on form 120 (Sale). The first-mentioned form is that for produce and the latter for manufactured goods.

Swiss Import Regulations

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, May 13, 1932.—The decrease in Swiss exports combined with the growing adverse balance of trade and payments, and the difficulties experienced by Swiss exporters in consequence of foreign restrictions on exchange transactions, have compelled the Federal Council to consider measures intended to facilitate the introduction of the principle of compensation in trade. In arriving at this decision, the Federal Council have been guided by the necessity of placing the high purchasing power of the country at the service of export trade. This is to be done in such a way as to enable the large amounts which Switzerland spends abroad on the purchase of foodstuffs, raw materials, semi-manufactured and other goods, to be used as far as possible in covering the credits in favour of Switzerland in foreign countries arising principally out of trading operations.

With this end in view, a decree was published on May 6, effective on May 12, regarding the importation of certain commodities. These are wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, sugar, flour for use as an animal feedstuff, coal, petroleum, residues, brown coal, coke, briquettes, petrol and benzol, mineral oils, tar and resinous oils, and leaf tobacco.

The decree states that the importation of the above-mentioned goods is permitted only with special authorization of the import section of the Federal Department of Public Economy, such authorization being given within the limits of a definite quota. The Department of Public Economy is further given liberty to restrict the application of this stipulation until further notice to goods of a specific origin and to set down a quota for these subject to the approval of the Federal Council.

Eventually it is intended that central importing organizations will be called into being so that it will be possible in this way to take into account the interests of exporters when effecting purchases abroad, and to cover credits to foreign buyers of Swiss goods by means of the sums due for these purchases.

The present relevant import regulations are being enacted solely for the purpose of preventing forced imports during the transitory period—which will probably extend until the end of June—during which the necessary purchasing boards will be set up.

It is expected that these central organizations will be ready to function early in July, all imports of the commodities in question passing exclusively through their hands after that date.

The total value of imports of these goods is placed at from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 Swiss francs per annum, and this sum is to be made available to promote Swiss exports and to relieve unemployment by creating an improved demand for Swiss goods. The object of the new measures is not to restrict imports of these goods or to encourage their inland production in any way, but to facilitate and encourage exporters, thereby improving the trade balance of the country.

Belgian Regulations Affecting Imports of Potatoes

Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Belgium, advises that a ministerial decree under date of April 18, published in the *Moniteur Belge* (official gazette) of April 22, 1932, prohibits the import into Belgium of potato tubers and plants from France. Potatoes originating in other countries must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country from which they are shipped, this certificate mentioning the country of origin and attesting that they have been produced in a region free from *doryphora*. Shipments not covered by this certificate will be returned, unless an examina-

tion, at the importer's expense, by the Belgian Special Phytopathological Service shows that they are free from *doryphora*.

The ports through which potatoes may be imported into Belgium are Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Ostend, and Zeebrugge.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 45 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1476 (May 14, 1932), page 830, regarding a decrease from 45 per cent to 40 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, the Canadian Minister in Paris has cabled that under a French decree of May 25 this percentage has been increased to 45 per cent.

Italy Relaxes Wheat Mixing Law

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1476 (May 14, 1932), page 830, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, cables that an Italian decree, effective May 23, reduces the percentage of soft home-grown wheat required in the milling of flour to 25 per cent in Northern and Central Italy, excluding the Province of Lazio, and to 5 per cent in Lazio and Southern Italy. Mills in Sicily and Sardinia are not now required to use home-grown soft wheat.

The percentage of hard home-grown wheat required to be used is reduced to 5 per cent in Northern and Central Italy, except Lazio, to 10 per cent in Lazio, Southern Italy, and Sardinia, and to 15 per cent in Sicily.

Official Definitions of Types of Flour in Italy

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date May 3, 1932, that a law dated March 17, 1932, and published in the official *Gazette* of April 27, defines the terms to be used in trading in flour in Italy. The law is to become effective two months from the date of its publication.

Under the provisions of the law, wheat flour, or simply flour, is defined as the product obtained by the milling of wheat free from impurities and foreign substances. Flour may be either whole wheat or bolted, the former being defined as the product obtained by milling clean wheat without sifting, and the latter as the part of the product obtained when clean wheat is milled and then sifted.

For trading purposes the law established four grades, which must conform to definite standards, as outlined in the following table:—

Type	Maximum Humidity %	Maximum Ash %	Maximum Cellulose Content %	Maximum % of Dry Gluten
00	14	0.45	....	7
0	14	0.60	0.15	9
1	14	0.80	0.30	10
2	14	0.95	0.50	10

For types 1 and 2 it is stipulated that the ash must not contain more than 0.3 per cent of substance insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

Palestine Flour Import Regulations

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cairo, reports that the Palestine Official Gazette of April 16, 1932, announces that importation of flour, semolina, and wheat into Palestine is subject to regulations, made quarterly, and controlled by licences to be issued by the Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry. A firm in Palestine intending to import any of these products must notify the Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry, stating the estimated quantities which it desires to import during the next quarter.

Tariff Changes in Mexico

Writing under the date May 3, 1932, the Assistant Trade Commissioner in Mexico City advises that numerous changes have recently been made in the customs tariff of Mexico by decree dated April 25, and came into effect on May 9, 1932.

The following are of interest to Canadian exporters:—

Crackers or fancy breads, formerly 60 evos., are subject to the rate of 1·50 pesos per legal kilo, equal to 34 cents Canadian per pound (at par rate of exchange).

Dried cod, salted or smoked, with bones, is now included under one heading with the boneless variety, and pays a duty of 35 evos. per legal kilo, equal to 7·9 cents Canadian per pound. The previous rate was 25 evos. per legal kilo.

Animal or vegetable fibres for brushes, which are charged at the rates of from 1 to 10 evos. per kilo when not made up in any way, are to pay at the rate of 2·50 pesos per legal kilo, equal to 56·7 cents Canadian per pound, when cut and bound at one end in preparation for the manufacture of brushes.

Wooden handles for brushes, formerly 25 evos. unpainted or unvarnished, and 50 evos. otherwise, are now dutiable at 1·50 pesos per legal kilo, equal to 34 cents Canadian per pound.

Wooden spools for thread, formerly 15 evos., are now to pay 45 evos. per legal kilo, equal to 10·2 cents per pound.

Wooden staves, for barrels or tanks, and over 120 centimetres (47·24 inches) or less than 39 centimetres (15·35 inches) in length, formerly 3 evos., are now dutiable at the rate of 15 evos. per gross kilo, equal to 3·4 cents per pound.

Wooden heads and bottoms, for barrels or tanks, and over 70 centimetres (27·55 inches) or less than 22 centimetres (8·65 inches) in diameter, formerly 3 evos., are now to pay 15 evos. per gross kilo, equal to 3·4 cents Canadian per pound.

Hoops, for barrels or tanks, and over 3 metres (118·11 inches) or less than 75 centimetres (29·51 inches) in length when open or exceeding 95 centimetres (37·39 inches) or less than 24 centimetres (9·44 inches) in diameter when closed, formerly 3 evos., are now 15 evos. per gross kilo when of wood, equal to 3·4 cents Canadian per pound; and 4 evos. per gross kilo when of iron, equal to 0·9 cent Canadian per pound.

Tubes and rods of casein, formerly 12 evos. per legal kilo, must now pay at the rate of 30 evos. per legal kilo, equal to 6·8 cents Canadian per pound.

In addition, new items are introduced to cover tubes and rods of celluloid, ebonite, gutta-percha, and similar substances. These are to pay at the rate of 30 evos. per legal kilo, equal to 6·8 cents Canadian per pound.

Tariff on Potatoes in Panama

With reference to the article in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1471 (April 9, 1932) regarding changes in the tariff of Panama, Mr. J. A. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Panama City, has advised that the new duty of 10 cents per kilogram on potatoes does not become effective until July 1, 1932.

Peruvian Consular Invoice Fee

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1475 (May 7, 1932), page 785, regarding Peruvian consular invoice fees, Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Lima, advises that the whole of the fee for consular invoices, namely 5 per cent for shipments by freight and 3 per cent for parcel post, will be collected by the issuing Peruvian Consul. Heretofore 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively only have been collected, the other 2 per cent having been payable at the Peruvian port of entry. Moreover, the exemption from payment of consular invoice fees on parcels of a value of not more than 100 soles (\$28 at par) has been rescinded. In future therefore all shipments to Peru will require consular invoices.

Canadian Trade Commissioners should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogue should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioners at the present time are using Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending May 23, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending May 16, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 16	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 23	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1587	\$.1613	7
Belgium	Belga	.1580	.1616	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0084	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0334	.0342	5
Denmark	Krone	.2266	.2321	5
Finland	Markka	.0197	.0200	6½
France	Franc	.0444	.0454	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2689	.2744	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.1287	4.2360	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0084	.0086	11
Holland	Guilder	.4564	.4668	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.1969	.2016	6
Italy	Lira	.0579	.0592	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0201	.0206	7½
Norway	Krone	.2081	.2125	4½
Portugal	Escudo	.0382	.0506	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0067	.0069	7
Spain	Peseta	.0920	.0947	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2120	.2172	4½
Switzerland	Franc	.2205	.2253	2
United States	Dollar	1.1250	1.1518	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2925	.2908	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0843	.0863	—
Chile	Peso	.0681	.0702	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0800	1.0942	6
Mexico	Peso	.3358	.3459	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3150	.2879	7
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1800	.1750	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5315	.5442	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1241	1.1509	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2688	.2706	—
India	Ruppee	.3105	.3182	5
Japan	Yen	.3543	.3645	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4545	.4653	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3515	.3518	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4837	.4953	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8718	.8927	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.1850	4.2849	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8718	.8927	—
Martinique	Franc	.0444	.0455	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0444	.0455	—
Australia	Pound	3.3045	3.3904	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.2346	4.3445	—

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

The following inquiries for Canadian products have been received since the publication of the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Interested exporters may secure the names and addresses of the firms making these inquiries, together with further details regarding the commodities required, on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or—

Secretary, Board of Trade—

St. John, N.B.,	Toronto, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.,
Halifax, N.S.,	Woodstock, Ont.,	Vancouver, B.C.,
Quebec, P.Q.,	St. Mary's, Ont.,	New Westminster, B.C.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,	Portage la Prairie, Man.,	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Montreal, P.Q.,	St. Boniface, Man.,	

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce—

Kingston, Ont.,	Belleville, Ont.,	Hamilton, Ont.,
Oshawa, Ont.,	Peterborough, Ont.,	Victoria, B.C.

Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.

La Chambre de Commerce, de Montréal, 25 St. James E., Montreal, P.Q.

Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Toronto, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Montreal, P.Q.,	Edmonton, Alta.,	Victoria, B.C.

The Secretary, Kitchener and Waterloo Manufacturers' Association, Kitchener, Ont.

The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, Toronto, Ont.

The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

For follow-up purposes it is suggested that a copy of any reply sent in response to a trade inquiry should be forwarded to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which the inquiry emanated, thereby securing the co-operation of such officer in the furthering of your efforts with the prospective buyer.

Foodstuffs

335. FLOUR; POTATOES.—A commission agent in Cuba desires to represent Canadian exporters of wheat flour, seed and table potatoes.

336. FLOUR; ROLLED OATS AND OATMEAL.—A London company handling produce of various kinds (and maintaining offices at Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff) are anxious to secure the agency of a Canadian flour miller not already represented in the United Kingdom. The company are also interested in rolled oats and oatmeal.

Miscellaneous

337. COTTONSEED SOAP.—A London company would be glad to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers of cottonseed soap c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. Details of requirements are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

338. DISINFECTANTS.—A commission merchant in Cuba desires to buy from Canadian manufacturers prepared and unprepared disinfectants, insecticides, and opotherapeutic products.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

♦ (The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Atholl, June 3 and July 2; Duchess of Bedford, June 11; Duchess of York, June 17; Duchess of Richmond, June 24—all Canadian Pacific; Doric (also calls at Dublin), June 11; Laurentic, June 25—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, June 13.

To London.—Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24; Beaverville, July 1—all Canadian Pacific; Aurania, June 3 and July 1; Ascania, June 10; Ausonia, June 17; Alaunia, June 24—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Division, June 2; Manchester Brigade, June 9; Manchester Commerce, June 16; Manchester Citizen, June 23; Manchester Producer, June 30—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Salacia, June 4; Concordia, July 2—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, White Star Line, June 18.

To Southampton.—Montclare, June 23; Montselm, June 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, June 3 and July 1; Letitia, June 17—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnesk, June 3; Cairnglen, June 17; Cairnross, July 1—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnglen, Cairn-Thomson Line, June 17.

To Belfast.—Torr Head, May 29; Dunaff Head, June 15; Melmore Head, June 30—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Carrigan Head, June 12; Fanad Head, June 23—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—both County Line.

To Havre.—Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—both County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Hada County, June 11; Kings County, June 23—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverbrae, June 3; Beaverville, July 1—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, June 8; Bochum, June 22—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Giorgio Ohlsen, June 12; Valprato, June 23—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports.—Gorm, June 5; Georgia, June 19—both Scandinavian-American Line; Vasaholm, June 3; Ragnhildsholm, June 28—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, June 4 and 18; Belle Isle, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 9 and 23 and July 7.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, June 6 and 20; New Northland, June 28—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Chomedy, June 3; Colborne, June 17; Cornwallis, July 1—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Somers, June 2 and 30; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), June 10; Lady Rodney, June 16; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 24—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, June 12; Fernebo, June 27—both Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Childar, Canadian-South American Line, June 18; a steamer, Houston Line, June 16.

To Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.—Canadian Conqueror (also calls at Adelaide and Timaru), Canadian National, June 25.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), Canadian National, June 25.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Nova Scotia, June 14; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Corporation, May 31; London Exchange, June 28—both Furness Line.

To Antwerp.—Westernland, White Star Line, June 5.

To Gothenburg.—Gripsholm, Swedish-American Line, May 30.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Nova Scotia, June 14; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line; Nerissa, May 31 and June 14 and 28; Fort St. George, July 5—both Furness-Red Cross Line.

To St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 16 and 30 and July 14.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, May 31 and July 12; Lady Nelson, June 14; Lady Hawkins, June 28—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, June 8; Andalusia, June 22—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Marie Horn, June 2; a steamer, June 17; Fernebo, July 2—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cavalier (does not call at Bermuda), May 30 and June 27; Cathcart, June 13—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Chomedy, June 7; Colborne, June 21; Cornwallis, July 5—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suz., Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, American and Indian SS., June 28 (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports, also for British East African ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, June 12; Lady Hawkins, June 20—both Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, May 28; Harboe Jensen, June 4—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, June 11 and July 1; Empress of Britain, June 16 and July 2—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—Grealia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., June 26.

To Australian Ports.—Hauraki, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 2.

To South American Ports.—Coya, C. Gardner Johnson Ltd., June 18.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya.—Florida Maru, Yamashita Shipping Co., June 4.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (calls Miike), Blue Funnel Line, June 22; Heian Maru, June 2; Hikawa Maru, June 30; Hiye Maru, July 14—all Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Shelton, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 20 (calls Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru, but not at Hongkong).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Japan (calls Honolulu), June 5; Empress of Asia (calls Nagasaki), June 18; Empress of Canada (calls Honolulu), July 2; Empress of Russia (calls Nagasaki), July 16—all Canadian Pacific; Tacoma, June 10; Margaret Dollar, June 25—both Tacoma Oriental SS. (call Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Shanghai.—Beljeanne, Australian-British Columbia Shipping Co., June 5.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 22.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Baroe, June 7; Silverash, July 8—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Hauraki (also calls at New Plymouth, Lyttelton and Dunedin), June 2; Waihemo (calls Napier, Lyttelton and Dunedin), July 2—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line; Golden Coast, June 18; Golden Cross, July 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., June.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Delftdyk, June 5; Loch Gail, July 3—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—George Washington, June 11; Abraham Lincoln, June 30—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific President, June 11; Pacific Reliance, June 25—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wyoming, June 1; Wisconsin, June 22; Winnipeg, July 11—all French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Cellina, June 16; Piave, July 2—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, June 7; Margaret Johnson, June 27—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados).—Illingworth, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., June 14.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Eastern European countries.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Greece

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

Italy

A. B. MUDELMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

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Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN GERMANY DURING 1931

M. B. PALMER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, May 1, 1932.—The year 1931 will undoubtedly be remembered as one of the most critical periods in Germany, during which time the fate of the country hung continuously in the balance. The year opened in the midst of a serious political crisis and an acute economic depression, which caused a feeling of uncertainty and a lack of confidence. Unemployment was a heavy burden and industrial production was at a low ebb.

Germany suffered from a stringent shortage of capital and enormous debts and could find no relief from outside sources. The international calling in of credits due to world conditions reacted sooner and more severely on Germany than other countries, and as foreign confidence became shaken withdrawals grew in volume. The political atmosphere became tense by the conflict over the Austro-German Customs Union, and with the collapse of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt the fresh wave of distrust which swept over Europe was directed in the first instance at Germany. Unprecedented withdrawals of foreign credits followed, and when it became realized that Germany was forced to fall back on her own resources, the Hoover moratorium was inaugurated. The delay in its acceptance, however, concentrated the attention of the world on Germany's financial weakness and a panic ensued. In spite of the assistance rendered by the central banks the Danatbank was obliged to suspend payments on July 13, and

the Government declared bank holidays in consequence of the run on all the banking houses. External credit relations were then regulated by the Basle Standstill Agreement of August 19, and the banking crisis was survived. In the interim the Government had withstood political onslaughts, and from that time every phase of German affairs was governed by a whole series of emergency decrees.

While the crisis was passed, the industrial depression was intensified and production had further decreased. Factories continued to close, insolvencies increased, and unemployment, which had shown a slight improvement in June, reached new low levels in August and grew worse as the year advanced. The activities in all industries showed marked declines in comparison with the previous year, and salaries, wages, and prices were sharply reduced. Agriculture was in a state of extreme indebtedness, and steps were taken to reduce to a minimum imports of foreign agricultural products.

In view of such conditions on the internal market, Germany was compelled to make strenuous efforts to sell abroad in order to keep works going and to obtain foreign exchange to meet payments. In spite of a considerable shrinkage in the total volume of foreign trade, the export surplus was almost double that of 1930. Imports were reduced by more than one-third owing largely to a decline in demand, while exports were only reduced 20 per cent mainly because prices of manufactured goods, which form the bulk of German exports, had fallen much less on the world market than those for raw materials.

UNEMPLOYMENT

During the past year unemployment figures reached new record levels. The number in January was 4,886,925 as compared with 3,217,000 in January, 1930, and in December 5,665,770 as against 4,383,000. The usual seasonal improvement was greatest in June, but did not begin to touch the level of the previous year. Increases again occurred in July and continued until the end of the year, when the total number of unemployed was more than 25 per cent greater than in December, 1930. By February, 1932, the number of unemployed had further increased to the unprecedented figure of 6,128,000.

PRICES AND WAGES

All price indices show distinct declines during 1931, but are less marked in the case of manufactured goods and in retail prices. The following comparison of the official price indices (1913 = 100), giving the yearly averages and those for December, will indicate the extent to which price reductions have occurred during the past year:—

	Official Price Index Numbers (1913=100)	
	Average for Dec., 1930	Average for Dec., 1931
Wholesale price index (yearly average, 121.9) ..	117.8	(110.9) 103.7
(1) Agricultural products	110.4	94.5
(2) Foodstuffs	105.2	90.7
(3) Industrial raw products	109.9	96.5
(4) Manufactured goods	142.9	130.4
(A) Means of production	135.1	127.7
(B) Consumption goods	148.8	132.4
Cost of living index (yearly average, 147.3) ..	.....	(135.9)
(A) With rent	141.6	130.4
(B) Without rent	144.1	130.1

It is seen that prices for primary products by the end of the year dropped below the pre-war levels. The marked decline in the prices of industrial raw products which Germany requires to import from abroad is of great advantage to German industry. At the same time a revival of the home market for manufactured goods can only take place when prices have been reduced to correspond with those of primary products and the consuming public and retail and whole-

sale trades have only been buying to meet immediate requirements. While wholesale prices on the average have fallen 30 per cent in the last two years, the cost of living index has only fallen from the peak in 1929 of 155 to 130 in December, 1931.

Wages and salaries underwent a greater reduction than prices during the year, mostly through compulsory arbitration and finally by the fourth emergency decree of December 8, when it was proposed to bring wages down to the basis of January, 1927. On January 1, 1932, the average hourly wage for skilled labour in seventeen industries was 86.2 pfennigs (\$0.205) and for unskilled labour 69.3 pfennigs (\$0.165) as compared with 102.1 (\$0.243) and 82.8 (\$0.197) respectively one year earlier.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The general production index of industrial production in Germany for the year 1931 stood at 69.1 (1928 = 100) as compared with 83.6 in 1930 and 101.4 in 1929. During the first quarter of the year this index was 70.2, rising to 74.9 in the second quarter, and then declining to 68.4 in the third quarter and 62.7 in the fourth, while for December alone it was reduced to 60. Industries producing semi-finished goods and raw materials suffered much more than the industries producing consumption goods. The annual averages of production for 1931 are with only two exceptions—copper and potash—much below the previous year, but the December figures, with the exception of lignite and textiles, are considerably below the year average. The returns clearly indicate that the industrial production in Germany has reached a very critical point. It has fallen back to the level of the end of last century. Not only the construction of new plants has completely ceased, but also the renewal and necessary improvement of existing equipment cannot be carried on because of the critical financial condition of most of the German industries and the lack of both short- and long-term credits.

CAR LOADINGS

A further indication of the condition of affairs is shown by the number of freight car loadings and tonnage moved by the German railways. The monthly average number of car loadings during 1931 was 2,862,000 as compared with 3,339,000 during 1930, while the December averages for the respective years were 2,433,000 as against 3,077,000. Similar averages for the tonnage hauled were 27,130,000 tons during 1931 as against 33,300,000 tons in 1930.

INSOLVENCIES

Business failures during the past year considerably increased as was to be expected in a period of such trade depression. Altogether there were 18,850 bankruptcies and 8,600 official receiverships as compared with 15,485 bankruptcies and 7,178 receiverships in 1930 and 13,180 and 5,001 respectively during 1929. These were distributed fairly evenly throughout the year with numbers increasing towards the end.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The total 1931 harvest in Germany differed very little from the preceding year, but the bread grain crop decreased by about 4.8 per cent, although it was still substantially above the previous five-year average. Wheat returns were greater at the expense of rye in accordance with the efforts to reduce the large rye surplus. The barley crop showed a considerable gain, and the oat crop, after a bad year in 1930, returned to almost average. The potato crop decreased

by about 6·9 per cent, but was still considerably above average. The following table shows the entire crop results in thousand metric tons:—

Crop Returns of Germany

	1931	1930	Yearly Average 1924-30	Yearly Average 1911-13
	In 1,000 Metric Tons			
Winter rye	6,592	7,593	7,236	9,453
Summer rye	88	86	105	132
Winter wheat	3,669	3,446	2,911	3,200
Summer wheat	564	343	305	445
Spelt	133	138	143	417
Total bread grains	11,046	11,606	10,700	13,767
Winter barley	507	475	368	....
Summer barley	2,511	2,385	2,430	2,870
Oats	6,205	5,666	6,278	7,680
Potatoes	43,866	47,100	39,164	37,962
Sugar beets	11,039	14,919	11,280	13,986
Beet roots	29,826	30,402	24,674	....
Clover	9,363	9,675	8,850	7,535
Lucernes	2,128	2,071	1,667	1,193
Irrigated meadows	2,160	2,125	1,804	2,110
Other meadows	23,364	23,117	21,135	20,579

In spite of the favourable harvests, the position of the German agriculturists was very unsatisfactory during the past year on account of the low prices for farm products and the oppressive burden of debt. This debt contracted at high rates of interest when the prices of agricultural products were high precludes the profitable operation of farms at the present level of prices. The position has been most unsatisfactory in Eastern Germany, where large estates predominate and where rye and potatoes are the chief crops.

The Government during the past year introduced a further series of measures for the relief of the agricultural situation. Most of these measures were designed to promote the consumption of rye, of which Germany has a large surplus. Every effort was made to restrict the importation of foreign farm products and a number of increases in the customs duties on grain and other agricultural products were introduced. The effect of the policy of extensive protection to agriculture has been to substantially curtail the importation of agricultural products.

MCNEY AND BANKING

During the early months of 1931 the money market was liquid with the discount rate at 5 per cent, but as foreign capital diminished rates rose rapidly, and in July the discount rate was 15 per cent. After the reopening of the private banks in August the rate fluctuated around 10 per cent and was not reduced until Government compulsion was applied in the emergency decree of December 8, when the Reichsbank rate became 7 per cent.

With the success of the Hitler party at the elections in the fall of 1930 the withdrawal of foreign capital began and the Reichsbank had to provide nearly 1,000 million reichsmarks in gold and foreign exchange to cover credits withdrawn from the private banks and sales of securities in Germany by foreigners. For the first five months of 1931 the position was quieter and even a slight return of capital to Germany occurred, but by the end of May the situation had become acute. From then until the middle of July, German private banks paid 3,000 million reichsmarks abroad mainly from the gold and exchange reserves held by the Reichsbank. Bank holidays and the Standstill Agreement then permitted the credit crisis to be surmounted, but during the remainder of the year an additional 1,250 million reichsmarks were repaid in spite of all the restrictive measures introduced by the Government and still the total short-term indebtedness was over 7,000 million reichsmarks at the end of the year.

Owing to the withdrawal of foreign funds the demand for credit increased greatly and could only be met at very high interest rates, so that 1931 proved a year of large receipts for the Reichsbank. Bills to the amount of 33,300 million reichsmarks were discounted as compared with 23,600 million in 1930, and the average rate of discount was 6.9 per cent against 4.9 per cent, which meant an income of 178 million reichsmarks during last year against 103 million in 1930.

Savings deposits in German banks were reduced to 9,722 million reichsmarks at the end of December, 1931, as compared with 10,767 million one year earlier. This decrease of about 1,000 million reichsmarks was the first time since the stabilization of the German currency that savings deposits showed a diminished total.

The stock markets showed some renewed activity early in the year and there had been considerable improvement in share values by the middle of April. Thereafter a slump set in, and with the exception of a two weeks' interval in September the stock exchanges were closed from July 13 to prevent holdings being sold and proceeds converted into foreign currency. Dealings were restricted to telephone transactions and publication of any quotations was forbidden. On the average, German stocks and shares lost about half their value during the year.

PUBLIC FINANCES

The German financial year, which ended March 31, 1931, closed with a deficit of only a few hundred million reichsmarks out of a total expenditure of 11,900 million. The budget for 1931-32, which was drawn up at the beginning of the year, estimated revenue and expenditure at 10,700 million reichsmarks after increasing taxation, reducing all salaries and cutting expenditure. The crisis, however, upset all calculations and the budget had to be revised three times during the course of the year. In consequence of the increased burden of unemployment, expenditure grew by 700 million reichsmarks more than had been originally estimated and tax receipts supplied 1,700 million reichsmarks less. Further reductions in expenditure were made and new taxes enforced, but had it not been for the saving of 1,227 million reichsmarks resulting from the Hoover moratorium, it would have been impossible to balance the budget, which was ultimately estimated to have been achieved at 9,300 million reichsmarks. Long-term foreign loans received during the year amounted to only 185 million reichsmarks as compared with 1,400 million in 1930, while internal capital issues of shares and bonds amounted to 561 million reichsmarks against 671 million during the previous year.

WEST OF ENGLAND MARKET FOR CANADIAN HOPS

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, May 6, 1932.—The last two reports from this office dealing with the hop industry in the West of England appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1333 and No. 1414 (August 17, 1929, and March 7, 1931, respectively).

Since the last report was written the position has radically altered, and drastic changes have taken place, brought about by the increased duty on beer.

In 1929, 75 per cent of the hops grown in this country was being marketed through the co-operative selling agency of English Hop Growers Limited, but after drastic reductions in the prices of the 1928 stock, the co-operative selling agency closed down at the end of August, 1929, and as a result the English

crops of 1929, 1930, and 1931 have been handled on a free market. Both under the co-operative selling agency and on the free market the English hop grower has had a difficult time, brought about by economic pressure and heavy taxation.

ENGLISH HOP MARKETING BOARD, 1932

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931 included a scheme for regulating the marketing of English hops. Since then the scheme has been placed before the English growers, and they have submitted it for the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and urged legislation on the subject.

The board which is to control the scheme will be known as the Hop Marketing Board, and will consist of some thirty-six members, fourteen of whom will be appointed through the local districts by the registered producers.

PROVISIONS AS TO MARKETING AND PRINCIPAL POWERS OF THE BOARD

As the powers conferred on the board may later affect the importation of Canadian hops, some details of the proposed provisions as to marketing follow:—

Under Part 6, item 34, of the scheme “a producer who is neither registered nor exempt from registration shall not sell, either in England or elsewhere, any English hops.”

34 (b) is another drastic item, which states that “a registered producer shall not, without the consent of the board, sell, either in England or elsewhere, any English hops otherwise than to or through the agency of the board.”

It is further stated that this will apply to the 1932 crop, and the board may refuse to accept hops of any season previous to 1932.

Under item 36 of Part 6 it is proposed that the board “may sell hops, grade them, pack them, store them, adapt them for sale, insure them, advertise them and transport them, may borrow money on the security thereof, and may, if they are unable to sell them within a reasonable time, destroy them or render them unfit for brewing, but in each season the board shall so far as possible sell that season's quota hops before they sell any other hops.”

For the sake of brevity the sections governing the financial side of the scheme are not quoted, but registered producers are to be amply covered.

QUOTAS

The determination of quotas is set out in Part 7 of the scheme. Under this each producer will be allocated the quantity of hops he may grow in any one year. This quantity will be based on the amount grown and picked on land in the season immediately preceding the determination of his quota.

Provision is made for exceptional cases—for instance, if the picking has been reduced by reason of pests, flood, unfavourable weather, or any similar hazard.

Item 51 reads as follows: “As soon as may be in each year the board shall estimate the total market demand for English hops of the forthcoming season, and the quota of each registered producer for hops of that season shall be such quantity as bears to the demand so estimated the same proportion as the amount on which his quotas are to be based bears to the total of all the amounts on which the respective quotas of registered producers are to be based.”

EFFECT OF THE QUOTA

It is impossible to forecast what effect if any this scheme will have on prices; possibly values may be higher, for in a year of high yield under the scheme hops may be taken off the market, and thus prices will be artificially maintained. The impression among English hop merchants is that prices will be maintained at a level of from £8 to £12 per cwt.

The yield to the grower of over-production, or non-quota, hops of any season will not be satisfactory for the reason that such non-quota hops must be surrendered to the board, the grower receiving 10s. per cwt.

It is believed that some possible improvements in methods of cultivation may result through the operation of the scheme, as well as in picking, drying, and packing. In view of the fact that the board will sell direct to the brewers through its agents, the future of the English hop merchant and hop factor raises an interesting problem. What is of chief importance to Canadian producers is the attitude of the brewing industry to the scheme, as it will undoubtedly raise prices at a time when it is overborne by a grievous load of taxation.

BEER EXCISE AND CONSUMPTION DUTY

The brewing and associated industries fully expected a reduction of the heavy taxation, but they have been disappointed.

There has been a gradual decline in beer consumption since 1914, largely due to increased taxation. Following the increase in the excise duty of 31s. per barrel in the Emergency Budget of September, 1931, the rate is 134s. per barrel. The decreased output in standard barrelage for the six months ended March 31, 1932, has been estimated at 22 per cent, the reduction being 1,539,000 barrels. Prior to 1914 the standard barrelage was around 36,000,000, and by 1921 it had dropped to 27,000,000. In 1931 it was 18,500,000, and it is estimated by the industry that under present conditions the current year's figures will be 14,000,000 barrels.

HOP IMPORTS

Despite the decreased consumption of English hops and the increasing quantities on hand, there does not appear to be any heavy reduction in the volume of imported hops. The following figures are Board of Trade returns for Great Britain and Northern Ireland: In December, 1931, imports amounted to 8,619 cwts., compared with 7,902 cwts. in 1930 and 5,021 cwts. in 1929. All were entered for home consumption. In the same month, imported hops for re-export fell from 1,182 cwts. in 1929 to 799 cwts. in 1930 and 329 cwts. in 1931.

The above figures would appear to indicate an increase in imports, but the figures for home consumption for January give imports for home consumption of 10,070 cwts. in 1930, 8,999 cwts. in 1931, and 6,638 cwts. in 1932.

The Board of Trade returns for the year 1931 show the following comparison:—

Net Imports	1929	1930	1931
Quantities entered for home consumption....cwts.	55,150	43,103	51,925
Value of total imports.....	£357,157	£239,875	£238,662

Dividing the value of the total imports by net imports, it will be seen that the average price paid was just under £5 per cwt. in 1931, compared with an average of approximately £7 per cwt. in 1929. The chief countries of origin are the United States, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Canada.

American and Canadian hops are shipped in bales of 200 pounds. Continental, including Hamburg, are in bales of 3½ cwts. each, or approximately 400 pounds.

CONTINENTAL RESTRICTION SCHEMES

Hop merchants in this territory state that German hops have risen in price from 10 to 15 reichsmarks. In Czechoslovakia stocks are estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 cwts., which are being offered at firm prices.

German and Czechoslovakian hop growers are endeavouring to limit their acreage, and to obtain government action to sell their future crops through one organization under official control. If this takes place, merchants and brewers will be obliged to buy through a central organization at fixed prices. Such a scheme, it is needless to say, is certain to arouse strong opposition. The German and Czechoslovakian hop-growers' organizations are endeavouring to obtain the co-operation of the French, Polish, and Yugoslavian growers in this limitation of acreage and marketing through one central organization. In this respect they appear to be acting along the lines to be adopted by the proposed British Hop Marketing Board.

HOP PRICES AND STOCKS

Owing to the wide range in quality, year of growth, and condition, it is difficult to state prices. The result of the drop of a million and a half barrelage since the Emergency Budget of last September has reacted in a drop in the consumption of hops of about 30 per cent. In fact, the effect on the growers has even been more disastrous as brewers estimated their 1931 purchases on the consumption of the two previous years, only to find an enormous drop in consumption after the hops were on their hands. It is estimated that brewers have on hand at the present time about nine months' supplies, a total of 150,000 cwts. In addition growers have the following estimated stocks on hand: 1929 crop, 20,000 cwts., value nil; 1930 crop, 5,000 cwts., value approximately 30s. per cwt.; and 1931 crop, 60,000 cwts., average value 60s. per cwt.

The best grades of the 1931 English crop are selling at from 80s. to 120s. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

Prices of imported hops from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are also chaotic, ranging from £5 to £8 per cwt. for both Fuggles and Goldings, the latter receiving a premium of approximately £1 per cwt. over the former.

The c.i.f. price, duty paid, in sterling for very best grades of Oregon hops is about £9 per cwt., which gives the net price of £5 per cwt. c.i.f., deducting the £4 duty. This quotation is nominal, and at time of writing it might be difficult to make sales at this price. Californian 1930 crop Mendocinos have been sold at 9 cents per pound f.o.b. Californian seaboard, and 1931 crop at 10½ cents per pound, United States funds.

IMPORT DUTY

The import duty on foreign hops is £4 per cwt., and under a preference of 33⅓ per cent, the rate of duty on imports from Canada is £2 13s. 4d. per cwt. The exchange situation is a favourable factor, having regard to competition from the United States.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Exports of Canadian hops have steadily decreased since 1928. The returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of exports to the United Kingdom for the years ended March 31, 1928 to 1931, were as follows:—

	Lbs.	\$
1928..	843,162	226,175
1929..	307,240	90,189
1930..	232,272	62,704
1931..	196,393	45,802

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR CANNED APPLES

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, May 18, 1932.—Canada's main competitor in the canned or gallon apple market of the United Kingdom has been the United States whose Washington and Oregon solid pack apples are well known, and up to the time of Great Britain's departure from the gold standard were usually available at a price which rendered them extremely competitive. Subsequent to the withdrawal from the gold basis, the Canadian product has been in strong demand.

This demand has apparently been intensified as a result of the "Buy British" campaign and the imposition under the Additional Import Duties (No. 1) Order, 1932, of a duty of 15 per cent, effective from April 26, 1932, on fruit preserved by chemical or artificial heat, other than fruit preserved in sugar, bringing the total ad valorem duty to 25 per cent. Canned apples are affected by this new rate, but it is not applicable to Canadian supplies which are allowed in duty free.

GALLON APPLES

American gallon apples (solid pack) are now being quoted at from about 20s. 6d. to 21s. c.i.f. London. This price does not include the duty, and stocks have been available at spot price of 25s. per case. At least one important English cannery plans to install additional machinery in order to increase their canned apple pack. Hitherto English canners have not regarded the market as a profitable one due to the excessive initial cost of their fruit and canning operations. The net cost of canning operations, exclusive of depreciation and overhead, has been estimated at about 18s. 6d. per case, with a resultant market price of approximately 23s. per case. In the opinion of the trade there are possibilities for a large Canadian trade during the coming season if supplies of solid pack apples could be offered on the market at from 21s. to 22s. c.i.f.

It is difficult to determine the extent of the importation of gallon apples into the United Kingdom as there are no separate figures available. Some idea of the amount of business being done is indicated by the United States figures of exports to the United Kingdom, according to which approximately 357,100 cases of apples and apple sauce were shipped to this market in the period July to February, inclusive, 1931-32.

RENEWED INTEREST IN THE TOMATO PUREE MARKET

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, May 6, 1932.—Tomato puree is used by most of the large ketchup and sauce manufacturers in this country, and hitherto the supplies were obtained from continental tomato-producing countries such as Italy and Spain and Portugal, and to a lesser extent from Russia, the United States, and Austria.

Recently, however, the "Buy British" campaign and the placing of a 10 per cent tariff on foreign purees have caused the leading sauce manufacturers to approach this office and the trade in general for Empire sources of supply in order that their finished product can qualify as an "All-British" product. It is difficult to indicate the prices which have been ruling in this trade because of the various concentrations required which necessitate business being done on the basis of samples submitted. The main point, however, which Canadian manufacturers should bear in mind is that puree should be absolutely pure. Complaints have been received that the recent trial shipments to this country from Canada contained benzoate of soda, and this does not comply with the pure food laws of this country. Moreover, as many of the sauce manufacturers who

are potential customers ship their products all over the world, it becomes imperative that ingredients must be such as comply with the strictest food laws existent. A second point of importance is that the puree should be concentrated to a point much in excess of what is usually produced in Canada. The Italian double-concentrated puree has been favourably regarded in this country and furnishes some basis of comparison with what is supplied from Canada. One important sauce manufacturer who is anxious to buy Canadian puree stated that for his purposes he required a 15 to 16 per cent concentration, while any Canadian puree that he has seen has been less than 9 per cent concentrated. Another leading firm of foodstuff caterers in this country specify a puree whose total solids are 31 per cent.

A third factor to be remembered is that puree is usually sold in this country in 5-kilo tins, ten tins to a case, and to a lesser extent in 1-kilo tins. Sauce manufacturers are, however, willing to try the usual No. 10 tin, which Canadian firms supply. Careful attention should be given to crating these tins as recent reports indicate that certain initial shipments from Canada have arrived in a very damaged condition, due to inadequate precautions being taken towards preventing the tins from jamming and denting each other in their cases. The insertion of wood or tin braces between the tins might help to overcome this difficulty, and it is understood that this is a practice resorted to by continental producers.

In view of the evident keen interest in Canadian puree, Canadian manufacturers are asked to communicate direct with the Trade Commissioner's office, London, submitting their best c.i.f. prices, samples, and a statement of the pack which they will have available.

THE SHIPBUILDING DEPRESSION

Mr. A. J. Tingley, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, writes under date May 12, 1932, that shipbuilding, which is in the depths of the severest depression in the history of the industry, shows no sign of an early improvement. During the month of April only two vessels were launched on the Clyde. For the past ten years the average output on the Clyde for the month of April has been about 46,000 tons. During the past month the figure has fallen to 5,732, which is the lowest ever recorded for this month under normal conditions.

The total output on the Clyde since January 1, 1932, amounts to only 14,360 tons, compared with 61,356 in the corresponding period last year, 146,925 in the first four months of 1930, and 191,946 tons in the corresponding period for 1929.

In Belfast there has been only one launching this year (of 6,000 tons), and the total output from the Tyne so far amounts to 10,000 tons gross.

CHANGES IN THE CONSULAR LIST

The following changes in the Consular list have been advised by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa: Mr. Dana Harris Porter as Vice-Consul of Sweden at Toronto in succession to Mr. A. D. MacLean; Mr. John Randolph as Consul of the United States at Quebec, succeeding Mr. H. Mooers; Mr. Louis Vaczek as Acting Consul General in the absence of Dr. C. Winter, Consul General of Hungary at Montreal; Mr. Walter H. McKinney as Consul of the United States at Yarmouth, N.S., in succession to Mr. C. W. Lewis; and Senor Don Arturo Rios Talavera as Consul General of Chile at Toronto, Ontario.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

V. Importations of Interest to Canada—*Continued*

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS OF FISH, 1930-31

Australia is a large consumer of imported fish and fish products of various kinds. A comprehensive report on the Australian market for fish products appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1418 (April 4, 1931), copies of which (in pamphlet form) may be obtained upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Following are comparative statistical schedules showing the imports of fish into Australia for the fiscal years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

Fish	1929-30		1930-31	
Fresh, or preserved by cold process—	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
United Kingdom	3,272,673	91,453	1,794,195	42,150
Canada	86,286	2,824	59,731	1,798
New Zealand	2,244,579	63,610	1,763,021	40,672
South African Union	1,941,945	48,203	1,237,846	28,595
Other British countries	435	22	.....	.....
Foreign countries	14,470	245	2,594	102
	7,560,388	206,357	4,857,387	113,317
Oysters in the shell—	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
New Zealand	508	420	3,793	1,815
Potted or concentrated, including extracts of, and caviare—	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
United Kingdom . . . . .	.....	131,004	467,067	72,011
New Zealand . . . . .	.....	344	6,194	542
Other British countries . . . . .	.....	36	245	5
Japan . . . . .	.....	3,518	26,767	2,830
Russia . . . . .	.....	1,418	877	499
United States . . . . .	.....	127	809	91
Other foreign countries . . . . .	.....	599	3,697	176
		137,046	505,656	76,154
Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels: Salmon—	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
United Kingdom	719	66	2,969	154
Canada	10,803,735	502,236	6,106,752	212,952
New Zealand . . . . .	.....	.....	18	3
Alaska	566,819	29,973	70,874	3,705
Japan	194,341	11,295	154,726	7,351
Russia	1,156,317	53,685	660,277	25,430
United States	4,105,941	206,807	414,564	17,644
Other foreign countries	4,364	342	4,067	157
	16,832,236	804,404	7,414,247	267,396
Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels—Herrings, sardines, other—	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
United Kingdom	5,117,994	148,387	3,233,420	100,660
Canada	1,246,875	42,553	754,111	23,522
New Zealand	142,815	18,812	74,529	7,906
South Africa	37,411	2,856	510	51
Other British countries	65	3	114	9
China	100,797	5,910	60,768	2,466
France	17,677	2,192	6,702	671
Italy	53,086	4,017	17,989	1,221
Japan	1,214,719	107,076	609,736	48,680
Norway	2,724,915	167,617	743,037	36,953
Russia	17,690	1,389	49,210	1,377
Portugal	244,119	21,264	65,773	6,111
Sweden	15,929	1,043	8,841	547
United States	228,583	11,987	69,110	2,361
Other foreign countries	39,366	2,506	18,120	1,149
	11,202,041	537,612	5,711,970	233,684

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS OF FISH, 1930-31—*Continued*

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
Smoked or dried (not salted)—				
United Kingdom	229,240	6,876	98,980	2,388
New Zealand	7,875	115	39,336	1,278
Pacific Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands	9,990	990	.....	.....
South Africa	503,990	13,534	322,804	6,570
Other British countries . .	5,949	251	1,651	74
China	28,614	3,804	19,120	1,955
Netherlands	27,168	1,639	2,355	143
Other foreign countries . .	12,678	394	17,558	534
	825,504	27,603	501,804	12,942
Fish, n.e.i.—	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom	3,053	7,713	2,562	6,166
Canada	85	315	394	1,240
Other British countries . .	14	87	348	567
Alaska	16	71	130	523
China	154	1,183	73	579
Italy	467	2,055	135	427
Netherlands	531	1,102	369	543
United States	1,414	5,773	862	3,390
Other foreign countries . .	175	649	349	771
	5,909	18,953	5,222	14,206

The total imports of fish of all kinds into Australia for the period 1929-30 amounted to £1,732,395 as compared with a total of £719,514 in 1930-31, a decrease of £1,012,881. The marked decrease may be largely attributed to the curtailed purchasing power due to the prevailing depression and also to the fall in values of the fish sold in 1930-31 as compared with the prices ruling for the period of 1929-30.

Imports from Canada, which totalled £547,928 in 1929-30, fell to £239,512 in 1930-31, a decrease of £308,416. The imports of canned salmon from Canada amounting to £502,236 in 1929-30 and £212,952 in 1930-31 largely accounted for the decrease.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF TIMBER

Imports of timber into Australia have been on the decline since the beginning of the depression in 1929. Few imported lines vary so much from year to year as timber, and statistics of timber imports depending so largely upon the condition of the building trade afford an excellent barometer of business conditions throughout the Commonwealth.

The imports of timber into Australia for the last three fiscal years are shown thus:—

Country of Origin	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	£ 27,977	£ 20,164	£ 11,536
Canada	182,563	411,371	132,412
New Zealand	484,843	459,095	191,211
India	14,246	2,647	1,882
Other British countries	32,893	34,373	21,776
Germany	19,649	25,524	2,456
Japan	198,554	190,738	18,181
Netherlands	21,538	22,023	2,615
Netherlands East Indies	9,352	10,878	.....
Philippine Islands	61,102	79,219	5,865
Norway	389,584	216,016	31,780
Russia . . . . .	.....	.....	4,107
Sweden	325,140	445,400	23,734
United States	2,364,391	2,001,753	326,678
Other foreign countries	47,234	64,659	39,013
	£4,189,066	£3,983,860	£813,246

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF ARTICLES OF WOOD

This miscellaneous classification includes laths, pickets, staves, plywood, split pulleys, tool handles, doors, picture frames, etc., wholly or partly finished. Imports from Canada were valued at £3,081, and mainly comprised laths, plywood, undressed staves, and minor articles of wood. The value of importations from all countries during 1929-30 and 1930-31 are appended thus:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Architraves, skirtings, etc.	£ 8,420	£ 1,262
Timber, bent or cut to shape.	5,154	930
Boxwood and maplewood	51	11
Hickory, undressed	1,566	1,449
Laths	21,063	400
New Zealand white pine	8,291	4,370
Pickets, undressed	128	....
Plywood, veneered or otherwise	155,613	11,272
Shingles	2,202	120
Hickory spokes, dressed	661	478
Staves, dressed	17,537	16,985
Staves, undressed	13,225	10,543
Veneers	32,428	9,068
Broom stocks	5	....
Casks and vats	7,115	10,749
Brushmakers' woodware	5,660	2,101
Buckets and tubs	135	23
Clothes pegs	529	242
Doors, including screen	4,075	168
Tool handles	54,362	26,109
Hubs, elm	230	153
Incubators, brooders, etc.	10,439	2,151
Last blocks, rough	5,900	3,395
Lasts and trees	1,041	576
Oars and sculls	2,398	1,811
Picture and room mouldings	2,288	1,386
Rims and felloes, hickory	1,027	367
Shafts, poles and bars	42	....
Shooks	510	....
Wood wool	1,916	1,117
Wood articles, n.e.i.	221,242	186,552

The Australian Trade Agreement, operative from August 3, 1931, under which Canada enjoys a preference on timber, is proving to the advantage of the Canadian lumber industry. It is anticipated that imports for the 1931-32 year will show an increase over 1930-31, which in view of the depression, is encouraging, despite excessively keen competition from other countries. With the return of prosperity and activity in the building trade, stagnant for some time past, Canadian timber exporters can with confidence anticipate a much larger market in Australia for their output.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The trade in musical instruments, formerly an important group of imports, has greatly decreased because of the depression and during the year under review imports showed a further marked falling off. In 1929-30 the total imports of musical instruments of all kinds amounted to £342,646, and in 1930-31 the imports totalled only £66,873, a decrease from the previous year of £275,773.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PIANOS

The Australian importations of upright and grand pianos for 1929-30 amounted to £53,716, while for 1930-31 the total was only £3,933, a decrease of £49,783 in value and of 778 in number.

Following are comparative schedules for the last two fiscal years showing the number and value from each country of upright and grand pianos:—

Australian Importations of Upright Pianos

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom	227	11,212	19	773
Canada	1	37	..	..
Czechoslovakia	2	84	..	..
Germany	403	23,599	11	546
United States	46	2,460	..	238
Other countries . . . . .	..	....	8	552
	679	37,392	38	2,109

Australian Importations of Grand Pianos

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom	69	5,774	12	1,036
Germany	75	9,126	7	711
United States	13	1,347	..	..
Other countries	1	77	1	77
	157	16,324	20	1,824

IMPORTS OF PLAYER PIANOS

Australian importations of upright and grand player pianos have shown a marked decrease during recent years as shown thus:—

1926-27	13,759 instruments valued at	£880,404
1927-28	8,446 instruments valued at	556,973
1928-29	3,822 instruments valued at	275,376
1929-30	1,352 instruments valued at	95,574
1930-31	38 instruments valued at	3,020

This fall in importations was due to over-importation in previous years; to the prolonged depression in trade, and to the high specific customs duty on each instrument, thus giving domestic manufacturers—some with plants of considerable magnitude—a marked advantage over the landed costs of oversea competing lines. There were no grand player pianos imported into Australia in 1930-31.

The recent importations are shown thus:—

Australian Importations of Upright Player Pianos

Country of Origin	1929-30		1930-31	
	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom	156	11,806	13	938
Canada	26	2,023	..	..
Germany	279	22,867	9	782
United States	868	55,334	12	896
Other countries	4	408	4	404
	1,333	92,438	38	3,020

IMPORTS OF PIANO PARTS

Australian manufacturers of pianos import keyboards, actions, and other parts for their pianos and player pianos. The total imports into Australia under the heading of keyboards and parts n.e.i. amounted to £10,971 in 1929-30 as compared with £3,672 in 1930-31.

Following is a comparative schedule showing importation of piano keyboards and parts n.e.i. for the fiscal years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	£ 330	£ 66
Canada	4,322	1,276
Germany	1,035	9
United States	5,284	2,321
	£10,971	£3,672

Piano player and similar records, the imports of which in 1929-30 amounted to £1,393, fell to £64 in 1930-31. Records are made in Australia, and the local industry is highly protected.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS OF RUBBER FOOTWEAR

The values of rubber footwear imported into Australia during the past three fiscal years were as follows:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Goloshes, sand shoes, etc.	£33,812	£19,876	£2,018
Gum and wading boots	41,539	24,702	232
	<u>£75,351</u>	<u>£44,578</u>	<u>£2,250</u>

The special surtax of 50 per cent on the tariff rates of duty, which was imposed in April, 1930, on the above items, is an effective factor in restricting imports of rubber footwear.

Following is a comparative schedule showing Australian imports of rubber footwear, goloshes, sand shoes, plimsolls, wading boots, etc., for the two fiscal years 1930 and 1931:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
United Kingdom	£ 2,070	£ 47	£ 2,023
Canada	25,053	1,670	23,383
Other British countries	20	2	18
United States	16,561	270	16,291
Other foreign countries	874	261	613
	<u>£44,578</u>	<u>£2,250</u>	<u>£42,328</u>

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF RUBBER GOODS FROM CANADA

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Boot and apparel elastic	£ 4,525	£3,972	£ 553
Rubber garden hose	502	142	360
Surgeons' gloves, etc.	1,642	829	813
Tire covers	15,764	6	15,758
Other rubber goods	4,912	916	3,996
	<u>£27,345</u>	<u>£5,865</u>	<u>£21,480</u>

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF RUBBER AND RUBBER GOODS

The rubber industry in Australia has made rapid progress in recent years in the quality of the domestic product and marked expansion has resulted. The substantial progress made by local companies under the protection of high customs duties has greatly curtailed the importation of all lines of rubber manufactures, more particularly tires, footwear, and mechanical rubber goods.

It would appear as though the domestic industry can largely meet the present requirements of the market in many lines formerly imported in large quantities.

Following is a comparative schedule showing the values of tires (pneumatic and other) and tubes imported into Australia for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
United Kingdom	£ 92,667	£23,558	£ 69,109
Canada	15,764	6	15,758
Other British countries	357	77	280
Belgium	1,390	249	1,141
France	56,451	2,496	53,955
Italy	29,791	78	29,713
Netherlands	2,136	174	1,962
United States	40,704	1,596	39,108
Other foreign countries	1,011	262	749
	<u>£240,271</u>	<u>£28,496</u>	<u>£211,775</u>

The total imports into Australia of crude rubber, rubber waste, and reclaimed rubber amounted in 1930-31 to £334,963 as compared with imports of £843,422

for 1929-30. The chief suppliers of crude rubber were British Malaya (£159,664), the Netherlands East Indies (£80,681), and Ceylon (£55,320).

The imports of boot and apparel elastic and rubber thread for the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to £203,626 as compared with £306,875 in 1929-30. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (£100,016), the United States (£51,111), and Germany (£25,199).

The total imports of rubber goods into Australia (excluding rubber footwear, tires and tubes, crude rubber, and elastics) for the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to £115,664 as compared with £293,838 in 1929-30, a decrease of £178,174. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom (£62,619), the United States (£41,256), Germany (£5,873), and Canada (£1,745).

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF LEATHER AND OTHER FOOTWEAR (NOT RUBBER)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Leather boots and shoes	£222,245	£198,350	£26,997
Slippers, clogs, etc.	70,079	54,345	4,002
Ladies' footwear with textile uppers	12,708	6,852	1,289
Other footwear, excluding rubber soled	26,951	23,883	3,991
Slipper forms and piece goods for boots.	70,132	97,287	49,416
Uppers and tops, soles, etc.	7,696	6,238	1,841
	<hr/> £409,811	<hr/> £386,955	<hr/> £87,536

The principal sources of supply of leather boots and shoes in 1930-31 were Switzerland (£10,042), the United Kingdom (£8,613), the United States (£5,844), and Czechoslovakia (£1,145).

In slippers, footwear with textile uppers, and other footwear Czechoslovakia supplied to the value of £3,241, the United Kingdom £1,602, Switzerland £1,261, Japan £1,113, and the United States £270. In slipper forms and piece goods for boots, shoes and slippers, uppers, tops, and soles, the following were the chief sources of supply: United Kingdom (£22,637), United States (£21,665), Switzerland (£3,065), Czechoslovakia (£1,613), Germany (£1,176), and France (£616).

The boot and shoe industry is well established in the Commonwealth and supplies the bulk of the domestic requirements. The official statistics for 1929-30—the latest available—show a total of 344 boot and shoe factories in Australia, employing 17,156 hands. It should be noted, however, that the introduction of small power plants in repair shops has brought this class of establishment under the statistical definition of a factory. Only 57 factories of the above total employed over 100 hands each, the total employees of these 57 plants being approximately 10,000.

Boots and shoes are manufactured very cheaply in Australia and, apart from fashionable imported lines for ladies and some special products, the importations are not likely to show any marked increase.

POINTS FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS TO BRITISH HONDURAS

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kingston, Jamaica, May 2, 1932.—British Honduras is a British Crown Colony, situated on the mainland of Central America, lying about 600 miles due west of Jamaica. It is bounded on the north by Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. Its area is 8,598 square miles, or more than twice the size of Jamaica; its population, however, is but a fraction of Jamaica's, amounting in all to less than 50,000, of which it is said only about 200 are European. The official language is English, but Spanish is spoken in some parts, and several dialects of Indian origin are also used.

Belize, the capital city and principal port, had a population of about 15,000 in April, 1931, when the last census was taken.

The trade of this colony, particularly in foodstuffs, is more important than the extent of its population would appear to indicate. Very little is done in the way of agriculture, and the population, which is largely composed of timber workers and chicle bleeders and their dependents, rely on imported food and materials. There is also a considerable re-export trade done with the neighbouring republics, which tends to swell the apparent per capita consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mail and passenger services have been established by motor vessels between Belize and other ports in the colony. The only railway in British Honduras connects Stann Creek with the interior, to a distance of 25 miles.

The following steamship services operate between the colony and the outside world:—

Canadian National Steamships, fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica—passenger and freight. Immediate connection is maintained with the Canadian National steamers *Lady Rodney* and *Lady Somers* fortnightly at Kingston.

United Fruit Company, weekly service between Belize and New Orleans (or Mobile)—passenger and freight.

Harrison Line, monthly service between Belize and Liverpool, via the West Indies—freight only.

When cargo offers, an occasional Canadian Transport Company's boat calls at Belize from Vancouver.

CURRENCY

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States. Paper currency is issued by the Government in 1-, 2-, 5- and 10-dollar notes, and there is a subsidiary silver currency. The currency issue is backed by a heavy gold reserve. United States paper and silver currency circulate freely in the colony on a par basis with local currency. Canadian dollars are accordingly at a discount at present in terms of British Honduras money. This feature should benefit Canadian trade with the colony.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The following table shows the total imports into the colony during 1925, 1929, and 1930, with countries of origin:—

Countries	1925	1929	1930
United Kingdom	\$ 776,531	\$ 888,406	\$ 687,324
Canada	501,030	1,105,403	1,188,837
Other British possessions	87,917	82,456	98,653
United States	2,248,389	1,992,670	1,730,051
France	46,843	115,456	77,865
Germany	27,952	47,342	47,881
Guatemala	220,247	163,676	242,527
Honduras	90,880	43,380	49,883
Japan	4,946	28,556	16,369
Mexico	421,772	410,239	563,983
Other countries	88,614	179,089	221,957
Total	\$4,515,121	\$5,056,673	\$4,925,330

It will be noted that the total value of imports shows little change between 1925 and 1930, but that Canada's exports to the colony increased by over 100 per cent. This increase, however, is wholly accounted for by one item, namely whisky. Out of a total importation from Canada in 1930 of merchandise valued at \$1,188,837, no less than \$841,596 is represented by whisky, leaving only \$347,241 for other merchandise, so that actually, apart from this one item, Canada's share of British Honduras import trade amounts to only slightly over 10 per cent. In 1925 Canada's shipments, exclusive of whisky, amounted to

\$501,030 in value, or about 11 per cent of the total, so that, apart from the afore-said whisky shipments, Canada has been making no headway in her exports to this colony, in spite of the preferential tariff.

One of the characteristics of the colony is the conservative nature of the consuming public, who, once satisfied with an article to which they have grown accustomed, are loath to change. This is particularly noticeable in the case of flour.

Eighty-six per cent of the exports is absorbed by the United States with which there is frequent steamship service.

BANKING AND CREDIT

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch in Belize. This is the only commercial bank in the colony.

While all the merchants in Belize suffered severely as a result of the disastrous hurricane and tidal wave in December, 1931, the larger, well-established firms are still sound and carry on business as usual.

DOCUMENTATION

In order to obtain the benefit of the British Honduras preferential tariff, applicable to imports from Canada, the importer in British Honduras must produce to the customs authorities a properly executed certificate of value and origin. This document, which is printed at the back of the form of invoice, is in the terms agreed upon at the Imperial Customs Conference of 1921; the form is obtainable of most commercial stationers in the larger Canadian cities.

Due attention must also be given to packing, particularly in the case of perishable goods. If the cost of packing is not shown separately in the invoice, the latter should state that the former is included in the cost of the goods.

TARIFFS

Under the terms of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, Canadian goods are entitled to preferential treatment under the British Honduras tariff. Details as to the rates of duty applicable to any particular commodity may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

WALLBOARD IN SWITZERLAND

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 kilogram equals 2·2 pounds; 1 Swiss franc equals 19·5 Canadian cents at par]

Rotterdam, May 13, 1932.—Pressed and felted insulating wallboards are well regarded in Switzerland as materials for use in building construction, and a number of products made in Canada, the United States, and Europe have been introduced. In the statistics covering imports they are classified under the heading "Cardboard sheets with a surface of 0·5 square metres or more, cut on four sides." During the first quarter of the current year total imports under this classification weighed 127·8 metric tons and had a value of 65,367 Swiss francs.

Finland was the country of origin of the largest quantity, the value of imports from that country having been 26,555 francs, followed by the United States (20,296 francs), Sweden (17,576 francs), and Germany (555 francs).

Coming under this item, building board pays an import duty of 20 francs per 100 kilos gross weight. Prior to August 15, 1931, building board was classi-

fied as "building materials not otherwise specified," for which the rate is 10 francs per 100 kilos. Under the latter heading, imports during 1931 had a total value of 852,169 francs, of which 601,359 francs is credited to the United States, 65,953 francs to Canada, and 64,533 francs to Sweden. As regards the more recent classification, total imports during the same period came to 39,719 francs, with 25,194 francs from Finland, 11,380 francs from Canada, and 1,682 francs from Germany.

Apart from imports, the Swiss market is also now being supplied by a small domestic industry which is represented by one producer located at Thusis in the Canton Graubunden. This company, which is capitalized at 250,000 francs, is the continuation of a sawmill and lumber business and commenced to manufacture insulating board at the beginning of 1932. Between twenty-five and thirty labourers are said to be employed.

A standard board is turned out which has a thickness of 12·5 millimetres and dimensions of 122 by 237 centimetres. The cost delivered in Switzerland depends on the quantity taken. Quotations per square metre are as follows:—

	Fr. per Sq. Metre
1/30 square metres	3.35
30/100 square metres	3.10
100/500 square metres	3.00
500/1000 square metres	2.90
1000 and upwards	2.80

Apart from the standard board, another with a thickness of 6 millimetres is also produced. For quantities under 100 sheets this is quoted at 2.75 francs per square metre, while for larger quantities the price is reduced to 2.50 francs per square metre.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, writes under date May 19, 1932, that according to a statement issued by the Dutch Department of Agriculture, the condition of the field crops in the Netherlands is on the whole above the average, while climatic conditions at the present time make the future appear promising.

As a result of the dry winter, spring activities in rural areas had a good beginning. In the early spring development of crops was hindered by a cold spell and there were heavy night frosts in March. With the exception of a few districts, however, the condition of cereals is now from good to very good.

The growth of grass and clover has been more hindered by drought and cold than that of any other crop; but with the advent of warm weather a marked improvement is now noticeable. In some districts damage from maggots is reported. In the province of Drenthe many clover fields have suffered from clover cancer. In spite of the unfavourable development of grass, farmers have started bringing their cattle to the meadows in order to save feedstuffs.

The following table shows the average condition of the various crops, the figures in brackets representing the average condition of the crops for the month of April during the past 7 years:—

Wheat	79 (72)	Caraway	75 (67)
Rye	62 (67)	Grass	57 (66)
Barley	74 (69)	Clover	61 (68)
Rapeseed	73 (66)		

(100=excellent); (90=very good); (70=good); (60=fairly good); (50=moderate).

MARKET FOR HONEY IN BELGIUM

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, May 19, 1932.—The wet and cold summers prevailing in this country have a detrimental effect on the local production of honey and prevent its development. Although fairly large, production cannot satisfy all the domestic needs, and as a result Belgium has to rely on foreign sources for supplementing the demand. The importing countries are, in order of importance, the United States, France, Cuba, Holland, Canada, and New Zealand. Imports, which amounted to 621·8 metric tons in 1931 as compared with 555·8 metric tons in the preceding year, are detailed as follows in the Belgian official statistics:—

Belgian Imports of Honey

Countries	1931	1930
	In Metric Tons	
United States	273.0	157.6
France	182.9	120.5
Holland	36.1	53.0
Other countries	129.8	224.7
	621.8	555.8

Under "other countries" are comprised imports from Cuba, Canada, and New Zealand, but principally from Cuba. Canada's share of the trade in 1931 and 1930 respectively was 3·4 and 3·2 metric tons (7,495 and 7,054 pounds); that of New Zealand was negligible.

It is worthy of note that French, Dutch, Cuban, Canadian, and New Zealand honey was consumed in Belgium; that originating in the United States was for the larger part imported in transit. Imports from Holland are presumably composed in part of honey shipped to that country in transit by foreign suppliers.

Imports from France and Holland include white, light amber, and dark honey, the latter securing but a limited portion of the trade in the Belgian market; Cuban honey is of the dark variety and of a low grade; imports from New Zealand are light amber honey of an exceptionally high grade and of a fine taste; and those from Canada and the United States are composed of white clover and, to a small extent, light amber honey. With the exception of small shipments in liquid form from France, all imports of honey into Belgium are in the granulated form. The demand is mainly for dark honey of a very low grade for the confectionery trade, and for white and light amber honey for table use; the sales possibilities for the former are the more favourable. Cuban dark honey, owing to its low cost, is in favour in the confectionery trade; efforts to introduce dark honey of the buckwheat type from the Dominion have not succeeded owing to the much higher price, and price is the deciding factor in the confectionery trade. On the other hand, Canadian white clover and light amber honey is well liked in Belgium, and compares favourably in quality and price both with the local product and that imported from abroad. White honey in the granulated or liquid form is preferred to the light amber variety. At all events, granulated honey must be of a very fine texture, the Belgian public being under the impression that sugar has been added when the honey is roughly granulated. It may be added that French honey in the liquid form, in spite of it being more expensive, has a decided preference in some quarters.

United States light amber honey has been quoted recently at \$7 per 50 kilograms and Montana white clover at \$8 per 50 kilograms, French granulated white at 9.30 Belgian francs per kilogram, New Zealand light amber at close on one shilling per pound, and Cuban honey, of the buckwheat type, at \$6.50 (American currency) per 100 kilograms. All these are quotations c.i.f. Antwerp to importers.

Terms are usually cash against documents. Credit terms, from thirty to ninety days, are also being extended, when such step is justified by the financial standing and reliability of the importing firm. Sales are effected through importers. The selling season for honey in Belgium begins in October and continues to April; the demand for honey in the summer months is very small. Table honey is as a rule packed in 60-pound tins, and dark honey in 50-gallon oak barrels. Some importers have expressed the opinion that it would be an advantage to pack even white honey in barrels, as from 40 to 50 francs can be obtained for each empty barrel, whereas the empty tins are worthless.

OPENING FOR CANADIAN HONEY

In conclusion, it may be stated that there is a good opening in Belgium for Canadian white clover and light amber honey, and sales could be increased to a fair extent. But to achieve this end Canadian exporters must not, as has often been the case in the past, be intermittent in their canvass of this market. Consistency in offers, the lowest possible prices, and a quality product, are essential to obtain success. In dark honey, Canadian shippers, unless prices are brought more into line with those quoted on the Cuban product, will be unable to gain a footing on the Belgian market.

A list of Belgian importers of honey is on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and may be had on application.

ECONOMIC AND TRADE SITUATION OF GREECE IN 1931

ROBERT S. O'MEARA, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—76 drachmae equal 1 Canadian dollar at par]

Athens, May 1, 1932.—Faced at all times with an unfavourable balance of visible trade, Greece was in 1931 confronted also with a serious curtailment of its invisible exports on which it had always counted for help in reducing its usual deficit. A marked decrease in remittances from emigrants abroad was a principal factor, as was the decline in revenue from the merchant marine and tourist trade.

Furthermore, apart from balanced budgets the country had outstanding liabilities and accounts with foreign countries, the adjustment of which depended principally upon ultimate revenue from productive works, but due to the economic depression in 1931 the additional funds required to continue these projects were not available.

Trade and local conditions followed the world depression, and the situation reached a serious crisis with the fall of the pound sterling. Resultant precautions to protect the national currency and to prevent the exodus of foreign exchange had their immediate effect on the whole trading condition of the country. With particular effect from September, customs duties fell, discount rates were raised, and, in an effort to more nearly balance its sales and its purchases, the republic imposed on the imports from non-treaty countries such stringent tariff restrictions that the market was virtually closed to former large sources of supply.

FOREIGN TRADE

According to Greek official statistics the total trade for the year 1931 amounted to 13,028,086,000 drachmae, nearly 3,500,000,000 drachmae less than the total for 1930. However, the unfavourable balance of trade which in 1927 was 6,564,537,000 drachmae has been reduced for the year under review to 4,623,228,000 drachmae, due in a large measure to the fall in the value of total

trade. Furthermore, the balance of trade in 1930 was unfavourable to the amount of 4,539,559,000 drachmae, which increased in 1931 by 83,000,000 drachmae in round figures to 4,623,228,000 drachmae, notwithstanding the efforts made towards the end of the year to reduce this deficit as much as possible.

While imports decreased from 10,525,245,000 drachmae in 1930 to 8,825,657,000 drachmae in 1931—a decrease of 1,699,588,000 drachmae—exports decreased also in a slightly larger proportion from 5,985,686,000 drachmae to 4,202,429,000 drachmae—a decrease of 1,783,257,000 drachmae—thus accounting for the further deficit in the balance of trade of about 83,000,000 drachmae mentioned.

Further analysis of the statistical returns discloses that whereas the decrease in the value of imports and exports is approximately the same (1,699,588,000 and 1,783,257,000 drachmae respectively), the decrease in their volumes (28 million for the imports and 177 million for the exports) is proportionately much higher for exports. From this it would appear that the price of imports has suffered a much heavier decline than has the price of exports, a position which was rather advantageous in view of the unfavourable balance of trade and the increased deficit.

In fact in 1931, while prices obtained for exports were but slightly lower than in 1930, the prices of imports dropped by approximately 15 per cent. Figures for the total trade covering the years 1931 and 1930 for both quantities and values are as follows:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	In Metric Tons	In 1,000 Drachmae	In Metric Tons	In 1,000 Drachmae
1931	2,540,486	8,325,657	588,766	4,202,429
1930	2,568,672	10,525,245	766,174	5,985,686
Decrease	28,186	1,699,588	177,408	1,783,257

Year	Total Trade		Trade Deficit	
	In Metric Tons	In 1,000 Drachmae	In Metric Tons	In 1,000 Drachmae
1931	3,129,252	13,028,086	1,951,720	4,623,228
1930	3,334,846	16,510,931	1,802,498	4,539,559
Decrease or increase .. .	-205,594	-3,482,845	+149,222	+83,669

IMPORT TRADE

IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

A perusal of import figures shows that a great many items have registered an increase in quantity in 1931, whereas most of them show a decrease in value. This illustrates forcibly the drop in prices. It would also appear to indicate that were it not for the difficulties in exchange experienced by the import trade in the last quarter of the year under review, including restrictions applied with respect to granting applications for foreign exchange to pay for the goods, import figures might have shown a noticeable increase over those of last year. Of special interest is the fact that wheat, the largest single item of import, in which Canada shares substantially, shows a decided increase in quantity. Against this there is the remarkable drop in value of over 30 per cent compared with the preceding year.

Import items showing increases in quantities together with decreases in value are principally foodstuffs, among which wheat is the outstanding item. The retail price of fifty-two articles during the course of the year decreased slightly over 3 per cent, whereas the cost of living index based on the year 1928 (100) decreased only from 89·9 to 88·5, according to the Bank of Greece. It would therefore appear that the consuming public did not benefit much from the drop in prices.

Examining imports under various classifications, it is found that under the three general headings of foodstuffs, building materials, and clothing increases in quantities imported are noticeable. Chemical and metal articles, pharmaceuticals, tannery and leather articles, scientific instruments and raw hides, were also among the items in which increases are recorded.

Comparing values, however, with the exception of live stock and seafood products, scientific instruments and leather and tannery articles, there are decreases in value for all items imported into Greece, compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Examination of these imports by categories reveals an interesting trend. There is nothing to show that the purchasing power of the country has materially decreased, but there is a very marked indication of a tendency to purchase necessities rather than articles of luxury.

A tabulation under principal imports where the total value under each heading exceeds 75,000,000 drachmae may be of interest:—

Principal Imports into Greece, 1931 and 1930

	1931		1930	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Drachmae	Metric Tons	1,000 Drachmae
Fish, in general	6,160	92,912	4,529	78,194
Codfish	8,777	62,257	8,212	85,569
Wheat	662,896	1,425,850	574,689	2,049,479
Beans	20,418	76,296	16,801	102,306
Rice	24,477	119,473	24,327	161,276
Coffee	6,558	95,013	5,837	133,722
Sugar	62,306	183,853	63,956	249,172
Raw hides	6,984	140,560	4,871	111,304
Leather	260	79,981	306	103,804
Constructional timber	195,821	350,517	221,819	432,623
Coal	777,950	353,621	827,257	396,276
Gasoline	49,726	111,784	47,542	126,445
Iron or steel, unwrought	62,439	123,750	67,542	175,496
Iron and steel sheets	20,561	84,250	25,580	123,816
Hardware	8,840	58,275	15,934	75,824
Metal wire, cables	11,024	98,553	9,490	82,595
Machinery, general	4,168	114,079	5,233	135,191
Machine parts	2,415	106,961	2,149	89,348
Ginned cotton	10,167	168,239	5,932	135,124
Cotton thread	644	122,509	542	119,218
Bleached cotton tissues	1,067	92,094	1,135	113,689
Printed cotton tissues	1,165	119,502	966	106,157
Dyed in the thread cotton tissues	1,992	222,661	2,373	290,840
Woolen yarn	1,207	136,752	1,280	168,975
Cloth, pure wool	627	203,945	749	260,168
Cloth, mixed wool	362	50,824	510	76,056
Automobiles	1,819	91,267	3,156	159,949
Car chassis	No. 2,315	76,427	1,920	70,926
Total	2,540,486		2,568,672	

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The majority of imports by countries into Greece during the year 1931 showed a decline as compared with 1930. The following countries suffered both in total quantities and values: Egypt, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Norway, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, the following countries, while reducing the total value of importations, nevertheless showed a quantitative increase: Austria, Germany, Russia, Canada, Netherlands, Roumania, and Sweden. In the case of Canada imports in 1931 totalled 157,300 metric tons (377,072,000 drachmae) as compared with 115,924 tons (428,937,000 drachmae) in the preceding year.

Spain and Turkey, however, increased both quantity imports and values in 1931 as compared with 1930. In the case of the former, this can be attributed to small imports in 1930, while in the case of Turkey the commercial treaty signed in 1931 may have contributed largely to the increase.

Imports of wheat from Canada in 1931—156,802 metric tons (373,679,298 drachmae) as against 113,149 tons (398,241,510 drachmae) in 1930—were second on the list, and represented 23 per cent of the total from all countries. Imports from the United States came first; that country is credited with 26 per cent of the total quantity. In value, however, Canada is credited with 26 per cent and the United States with 27 per cent. Compared with 1930, total imports showed a decrease in value of 31 per cent but an increase in quantity of 14 per cent. The difference therefore in the average value of a ton of wheat imported during 1931, as compared with the previous year, shows a drop of approximately 39.5 per cent.

Canada's quantitative share for 1931 increased 38 per cent compared with the previous year; the total value decrease of Canadian supplies was 6 per cent, and the average value of a ton of Canadian wheat in 1931 was therefore lower by 32 per cent than during the year 1930.

EXPORT TRADE

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Exports from Greece in 1931, as compared with the previous year, show a marked reduction both in quantities and values. The total figures for 1931 are given as 4,202,429,000 drachmae as compared with 5,985,686,000 drachmae in 1930. This difference of 1,783,257,000 drachmae represents a decrease of 29 per cent; the corresponding percentage decrease for quantities works out at approximately 15 per cent.

Increases are noted under such categories as seafood produce and agricultural produce for quantities, and under scientific instruments, musical instruments, and watchmaking articles for both quantities and values; but this does not represent the situation in regard to what might be termed the normal export of actual Greek produce. In the eight principal items we find increase occurred in quantity and value only under one heading of olive oil, and it is these eight items, with particular reference to tobacco and currants, which account for a very large share of the total overseas sales of Greek products.

Austria, Hungary, and Poland increased purchases in Greece in 1931 as compared with 1930. However, Germany, which was the most important customer during 1930, reduced its purchases in the year under review by 58 per cent, and reductions also are noted for Great Britain, Italy, and the United States.

Very naturally the depressed economic conditions of the countries concerned are reflected in a tendency to curtail imports from Greece as well as other countries, but it is of interest to note that the increases shown are in all three cases recorded for countries with which Greece made new commercial agreements during the year.

TRADE WITH CANADA

Official statistical returns do not furnish material on which it is possible to base a detailed analysis of the trade of Greece with Canada, but the Ministry of National Economy has made available certain data which indicates the general position. According to these figures, imports into Greece from Canada have decreased from 429,000,000 drachmae (in round figures) in 1930 to 377,000,000 drachmae in 1931, while at the same time exports from Greece to Canada have also decreased from 7,400,000 drachmae (in round figures) in 1930 to 3,000,000 drachmae in 1931.

This summary analysis indicates that totals for imports from Canada in 1931 were less than one-half of the figures for the year 1928.

According to Greek figures, the trade deficit with Canada in 1930 was something like 421,500,000 drachmae (about \$5,546,052 at par). This has decreased for the year 1931 to a figure of 374,000,000 drachmae (about \$4,921,052 at par)—a reduction of about 47,500,000 drachmae—which may be attributed in the main to the drop in price of wheat as the principal Canadian item of export to Greece.

WHEAT SITUATION

Wheat has been dealt with elsewhere in this report, and it will be noted that there was a decided increase in quantity during the year 1931 as compared with the year 1930; however, the corresponding value for 1931 shows a decrease of 25,000,000 drachmae when compared with the figures for 1930. In fact, the value total is the lowest since 1928, although the quantity total is the largest since the maximum reached that year.

The low price of wheat together with small local crops during the year explain the larger import figures from Canada, to the disadvantage of the United States, for the twelve months under review. However, a stimulus developed by the prospect of increased duties against Canada towards the end of the year is a factor which must be taken into consideration.

It is generally accepted in the trade, however, that import statistics from Canada do not tell the whole story. They are incomplete because they do not give credit to Canadian wheat imported through the United States, and, contrariwise, but to a lesser extent, the United States figures do not take account of wheat which may have passed through Canada. It is difficult to ascertain to what extent the figures of the Greek authorities are incomplete, but this remark applies to other commodities as well as wheat.

It should be noted that Canadian statistics do not agree either for exports or imports with those which are available locally. Various explanations can be made, but it is sufficient for purposes of this report to notice the differences themselves, which are very marked in the case of exports from Greece to Canada compared to figures of imports from Greece to Canada.

The following table in approximate dollar figures reveals the situation for the last five years:—

Calendar Years	Imports into Canada from Greece	Exports from Greece to Canada	Exports from Canada to Greece	Imports into Greece from Canada
1927	\$239,000	\$64,000	\$ 4,547,000	\$ 5,595,000
1928	356,000	64,000	10,438,000	11,470,000
1929	354,000	23,000	5,769,000	9,305,000
1930	236,000	96,000	6,651,000	5,576,000
1931	154,000	41,000	2,752,000	5,079,000

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

In the absence of detailed official returns, but in an attempt to compare the imports from Canada for the year under review with those of the last year, the Ministry of National Economy was requested to furnish figures where possible under the same headings as those which appeared in the annual report of this office for the preceding year. The results, in tabulated form, appear as follows, with an appended column showing the corresponding figures for 1930. It should be noticed that under the heading of woodpulp without particular reference to woodpulp for artificial silk, another review of the year 1931 does show imports totalling 19,870 kilograms valued at 150,000 drachmae, with corresponding figures for the same general heading for 1930 of 9,796 kilograms valued at 88,000 drachmae.

Greek Imports from Canada

Commodity	1931		1930	
	Kilos.	Drachmae	Kilos.	Drachmae
Mackerel, tinned.	16,060	340,000	9,069	186,000
Lobster, tinned.	961	60,000	21,913	439,000
Sardines, tinned. . . . .	.....	.....	2,510	42,000
Other fish, tinned. . . . .	.....	.....	60	1,500
Codfish.	149,368	1,158,700	2,615,364	28,116,700
Fish, dried or smoked. . . . .	.....	.....	10,505	237,300
Fish, other. . . . .	.....	.....	10,903	340,000
Wheat.	156,801,614	373,679,298	113,149,501	398,241,510
Wheat flour.	264,692	943,837	17,674	127,500
Tomato sauce. . . . .	.....	.....	87	2,000
Spirituuous beverages.	96	8,400	33	2,000
Ranges. . . . .	.....	.....	367	6,500
Machinery and implements, agricul- tural.	26,414	435,900	65,131	1,024,000
Woodpulp for artificial silk. . . . .	.....	.....	9,796	88,000
Wallpaper.	221	8,500	102	1,500
Jute bags.	666	6,050	100	1,900
Tires, automobile.	847	67,000	.....	.....
Miscellaneous. . . . .	.....	.....	6,804	71,315
Total.	157,300,000	377,072,000	115,919,919	428,928,725

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

According to special figures prepared by the Ministry of National Economy at the request of this office, on the same basis of comparison as that indicated for imports, Greek exports to Canada may be classified in the following table:—

Greek Exports to Canada

Commodity	1931		1930	
	Kilograms	Drachmae	Kilograms	Drachmae
Currants.	51,544	565,500	85,303	922,000
Vegetables, tinned.	197	3,900	1,606	22,000
Leaf tobacco.	1,733	65,000	.....	.....
Cigarettes.	53	6,200	.....	.....
Olives.	16,416	194,350	21,226	139,900
Olive oil.	200	6,000	1,864	24,000
Spirituuous beverages.	3,246	165,000	3,538	148,420
Miscellaneous.	9,611	2,021,050	134	200
Total ¹	83,000	3,027,000	113,665	1,256,520 ²

In comparison to Greek returns, an extract under certain items from the returns of the Canadian Bureau of Statistics may be of interest. These figures are based on imports to Canada from Greece for the fiscal year ending March, 1931, and so can serve only as a general indication of the difference in the returns of the two countries:—

Commodity	Fiscal Year 1930-31		
	Unit	Quantity	Value
Currants, dried.	lb.	738,804	\$ 41,875
Figs, dried.	lb.	153,673	8,901
Raisins.	lb.	52,442	2,111
Olive oil.	gal.	643	393
Distilled spirits.	pf. gal.	1,806	10,966
Wines. . . . .	.....	.....	365
Tobacco (unmanufactured).	lb.	10,735	5,155
Furs, undressed. . . . .	.....	.....	43,111
Carpets (wool). . . . .	.....	.....	90,072
Olives. . . . .	.....	.....	25,667
All other articles. . . . .	.....	.....	1,140
Total. . . . .	.....	.....	231,891

¹ All exports to Canada.

² This comparative table does not account either separately or inclusively for carpets. They were included under miscellaneous for 1931 and figures from a separate source indicate a value total of 5,574,800 drachmae in 1930; this last accounts for the larger total for all commodities (7,400,000 drachmae) indicated on a previous page.

CONCLUSION

In so far as the interest of Canadian exporters is concerned, it is at once apparent from the trade returns of the years, and from the experience of this office, that the main items for which this country can be expected to draw from Canada can be classed under agricultural produce, with particular reference to possibilities in wheat. In manufactured lines, apart altogether from the factor of limited market, the Canadian exporter has been facing competition from other countries under what might be termed normal tariff conditions, where Canadian goods pay maximum rates and countries with competitive lines are able to enter the market at lower duties. The "normal situation" has since the end of November, 1931, been changed to an entirely abnormal condition under which further handicaps are faced by the imposition of tenfold duties against goods from any countries with which Greece has no treaty arrangements, including Canada.

ITALIAN TRADE IN 1931

II

Imports by Commodities

A. B. MUDDIMAN, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Italian statistics, except for the larger items, do not give full particulars regarding countries of origin and their proportion in the Italian import trade. Again, in some commodities which are of interest to Canadian exporters, the Italian statistics do not always report the Canadian proportion owing to indirect shipments. Those lines of imports in which Canada enjoys a fair share of the trade, together with the total quantities of imports from the Dominion into Italy during the twelve months ending December, 1931, in a number of representative products, and also the totals supplied by the chief countries of supply are dealt with in succeeding paragraphs.

In general, it can be said that Italy imports from Canada only primary products. There is, however, a certain amount of trade done in miscellaneous manufactured goods, many of which reach Italy indirectly and in small quantities.

ASBESTOS (RAW)

Imports of raw asbestos into Italy in 1931 showed a marked falling off as compared with 1930. About 65,000 metric quintals is a fair average importation, and in an average year Canada supplies 50 per cent of this amount. Last year Canadian shipments showed a marked decrease. While the total importation fell from 65,761 quintals in 1930 to 52,774 quintals in 1931, the shipments from Canada amounted to only 12,629 quintals as compared with 33,041 quintals in 1930. South Africa held first place with 19,450 quintals. Great Britain (7,255 quintals), the United States (4,779 quintals), and Austria (293 quintals) were among the other countries credited with shipments, but these were probably in reality largely Canadian in origin. South Africa is well placed for exporting to Italy, having a branch plant in Turin that manufactures the raw product. Russia does not seem to be a competitor in this market, but even so her consignments should have little effect on Canadian shipments.

AUTOMOBILES

Importations of automobiles showed a marked drop in 1931 owing to a large increase in the tariff. The total number of cars imported was 1,281 as compared with 5,786 in 1930. There were drastic reductions in imports of auto-

mobiles from all countries, except Switzerland and Ireland. The Irish entry represents Ford tractors assembled or made at Cork.

The supplying countries in order of their importance, with comparative figures for 1930, shown in parentheses, were as follows: United States, 593 (4,464); Ireland, 171 (—); Germany, 65 (114); Switzerland, 58 (54); Canada, 15 (317); France, 14 (98); Spain, 10 (210); and other countries, 355 (529).

CEREALS

Wheat.—The total imports of wheat into Italy in 1931 amounted to 1,484,880 metric tons, a decrease of 23.2 per cent as compared with 1930. The decrease in importations of hard wheat from those of the previous year amounted to 45 per cent. This is an important factor bearing on decreased imports from Canada, as the Dominion is still the chief source of supply for hard wheat. On the other hand, the total decrease in importations of soft wheat was only 12.1 per cent. It is in soft wheat imports into Italy that Canada suffered most severely during the past year, these falling by 56 per cent.

The two outstanding features of the wheat trade in Italy during the year were: (1) the heavy importations of Russian wheat during the months of February, March and May, followed by a marked decrease; and (2) the establishment in the autumn of a quota system for importations of wheat, under which only 5 per cent of foreign wheat could be milled, 95 per cent being reserved to the new domestic crop. The object of this measure was to raise and stabilize prices at about 1,000 lire per metric ton.

The importations of Australian soft wheat were extremely heavy during the early months of the year, showing an increase in all of 33.6 per cent, while those of Russian rose by 65.1 per cent. All other supplying countries showed a decrease. The following table gives the details for the leading countries of supply:—

Soft Wheat

	1931 Figures in Metric Tons	1930	Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
Russia	303,394	183,763	+65.1
Australia	266,925	199,765	+33.6
United States	222,601	237,504	— 6.2
Argentina	145,687	150,020	— 2.8
Canada	106,111	243,104	—56.0
Roumania	71,191	122,144	—41.0
Hungary	12,651	88,683	—85.0
Jugoslavia	316	16,687	—98.0
Other countries	619	43,736	—98.0
Totals	1,129,495	1,285,406	—12.1

In the case of hard wheat, although Canada's exports to Italy showed a decrease of 54 per cent, she was still the leading source of supply, as can be seen from the accompanying table:—

Hard Wheat

	1931	1930	Inc. or Dec. Per Cent
Canada	179,113	394,040	—54.0
Russia	160,999	117,190	—13.8
United States	56,567	107,613	—47.0
Other countries	4,576	13,647	—66.0
	355,385	649,647	—45.3

Flour.—The increase in the imports of wheat flour during the past year is partially attributable to the effects of the grain-mixing decree. Flour made almost wholly of Italian wheat is not suitable for the Italian export trade, which is chiefly to the Italian Colonies in Africa. Consequently, a certain amount of foreign flour is required for blending. Italian imports of wheat flour increased in

volume by 91.7 per cent, the 1931 figures being 128,443 metric quintals and the approximate valuation \$543,534. Canada was credited with 11,842 quintals in 1931 valued at 964,725 lire (\$50,744 at par), as against no specific item in 1930.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the exports of Canadian flour to Italy as 49,722 barrels valued at \$189,554, which shows that there are large indirect shipments. United States shipments of flour are given as 53,213 quintals. Canada's position in the trade in the past year is much better than is shown in the Italian statistics. North American flour is generally unloaded at the port of Genoa.

Oats.—The importation of oats from Canada during the past year was practically nil, as against 662 tons valued at \$27,836 in 1930. The Italian market consumes chiefly Plate oats, the price of Canadian oats being too high. For the past year the Argentine shipped 85,946 metric tons. Canadian oats are chiefly used for seed, and Plate oats for feeding purposes. The demand for porridge oats is confined to the foreign population.

One point in regard to selling Canadian oats in this market, as compared with Plate oats, is that the Plate oat season occurs when the Italian home-grown oats are exhausted, thus affording more favourable opportunity for the sale of oats from this source.

CODFISH

The codfish market during the year has proved disappointing both to exporters and importers. The demand for and sale of Iceland wet salt were fairly satisfactory, but apart from this there was little movement owing to price. The prices of Gaspé were too high during the beginning of the year, with the result that at the end of the Lenten season there were decided efforts on the part of dealers to sell at any price. To a great extent prices depend always upon the quantities available in the two Italian codfish centres, Genoa and Naples. These, however, are distinct, and Canada is only interested in the Naples market.

Last year's season for curing codfish in Canada was one of the worst on record. This had its effect on the quality of the goods arriving here, resulting in many complaints. The following table shows the shipments of dried codfish from all sources to Italy during the past two years:—

	1931	1930	Inc. or Dec.
	In Quintals		Per Cent
Denmark	259,914	139,601	+86.2
France	12,843	33,034	-61.0
Great Britain	9,608	12,262	-22.0
Norway	62,298	50,026	+24.5
Canada	55,078	63,524	-13.0
United States	12,377	14,362	-13.7
Other countries	3,123	580	+438
Totals	415,241	313,489	+32.4

Denmark, it will be seen, nearly doubled her shipments. The other Scandinavian sources of supply also showed a remarkable increase. Imports into Italy from Canada consist of genuine Gaspé, Caraquet, Côte Nord, and small parcels of so-called Halifax-cured "Shore" chiefly dried haddock. All sizes are taken, large (in small quantities), medium (slightly more than large), small (by far the largest quantity), and tomcods (small percentage).

FILMS

Under the heading "films for photographers' use and for moving pictures," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics credit Canada as having shipped these products to Italy during the past year to a value of \$118,428. In the Italian official figures for 1930 importations were credited to Canada to the amount of 1,752

kilograms, or in value \$7,395. For the past year, however, Canada finds no place in the returns, and it is assumed that shipments are coming through United States ports.

FURS (RAW)

Canadian shipments of raw furs in 1931 were greater in volume but considerably lower in value than in 1930. In the former year they amounted to 36 quintals valued at 294,369 lire (\$15,483), and in 1930 to 8 quintals valued at 1,005,903 lire (\$52,910). The total importation of raw furs for 1931 amounted to 2,185 quintals valued at 20,981,304 lire (\$1,103,616) as compared with 2,956 quintals valued at 25,844,371 lire (\$1,359,413), in 1930.

A certain number of silver foxes have been coming in from Scandinavian farms developed from Canadian stock. There are signs of a return to the original source of supply on account of the better quality of the Canadian product.

LUMBER

Lumber (general as distinct from *finé*) amounting to 531 tons valued at 462,606 lire (\$24,333) was imported from Canada in 1931, as against 1,099 tons valued at 840,945 lire (\$44,233) in 1930. Total importations for the same period amounted to 1,140,947 tons valued at 392,617,262 lire (\$20,651,667) as against 1,542,008 tons valued at 606,444,926 lire (\$31,899,002) in 1930, a decrease of 26 per cent in quantity and 35 per cent in value.

The leading source of supply in 1931 was Austria with 410,918 tons (584,010 tons in 1930), closely followed by Yugoslavia with 404,036 tons (637,910), Russia with 127,315 tons (42,937), and the United States with 93,585 tons (131,066).

METALS

Scrap.—There was no importation of scrap metal from Canada during 1931 although in 1930 importations amounted to 11,924 quintals valued at 382,540 lire (\$20,121). Importations from all sources amounted to 5,541,845 quintals in 1931, as against 7,774,414 quintals in 1930.

As in the previous year, France was the chief supplier. Imports from that country directly reflect the decreased imports, these having fallen from 3.3 million quintals in 1930 to about 2.8 million quintals in 1931. An even heavier decrease was shown in the case of Germany which in 1930 ranked second as a source of supply. Imports from that country fell from over a million quintals in 1930 to about half a million quintals in 1931.

Copper.—Imports of copper totalling 533,817 quintals showed a slight increase over the 1930 figure of 520,316 quintals. The United States was the chief source of supply, although a decrease as compared with the previous year was recorded. The figures for the years 1931 and 1930 were respectively 215,957 and 312,377 quintals. A heavy increase was shown in imports from Chile, 198,013 quintals as against 85,001 quintals.

Nickel.—In the Italian statistics the bulk of the imports of nickel is credited to the United States. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, shows exports of fine nickel to Italy to the amount of 7,285 cwts. valued at \$252,622. The Italian statistics credit the United States as the origin of an importation amounting to 3,158 quintals. This includes not only fine but worked metal. Total imports into Italy for the past year amounted to 13,241 quintals, comprising scrap, 5,943 quintals; ingots, 7,099 quintals, and bars, 199 quintals.

Zinc.—Imports of zinc spelter showed a heavy decrease—19,237 quintals as against 60,617 in 1930. Imports from Belgium, the chief source of supply in 1930, fell from 20,604 quintals to 2,753 quintals in 1931. The United States

was the leading supplier in the year under review, although shipments of 9,444 quintals from that source were 3,782 quintals less than in 1930.

Imports of zinc in sheets and strips showed a decrease from 35,715 quintals in 1930 to 18,063 quintals in 1931. France was the heaviest exporter with 7,988 quintals, followed by Germany with 4,309, and Belgium with 4,249 quintals.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Imports of rubber footwear from Canada have been showing a rapid decline during the last year or so, those for 1931 totalling 10,769 pairs valued at 425,561 lire (\$22,384), as against 30,965 pairs in 1930. Importations from all countries amounted to 664,575 pairs valued at 9,876,859 lire (\$519,522) as compared with the 1930 total of 944,882 pairs valued at 17,397,243 lire (\$915,094)—a decrease of 29·6 per cent in quantity and of 43·2 per cent in value.

SALMON (CANNED)

There was a quantitative decrease in the imports of canned salmon of 43 per cent in 1931 as compared with the previous year, and the value decreased by 58 per cent. The fall was heaviest in the 1-pound tins, the 1931 shipments amounting to 15,655 quintals as against 28,713 quintals in 1930. For the half-pound tins the decrease was much less—2,370 quintals as against 2,821 quintals.

Canada furnished 93 per cent (16,767 quintals) of the total quantity imported in 1931 as against 98 per cent (30,900 quintals) in 1930—a decrease of 45·7 per cent. Owing to the decreased price the value fell by 60·5 per cent.

Aside from the tariffs, several factors contributed to the reduction in the sales of salmon. Chief among these was the reduced price of domestic primary food products, the Italian consumer finding it cheaper to buy these rather than canned salmon during the summer, only the cheapest grades of which are consumed to any extent in Italy. The price of fresh meats fell greatly during the year, while the collapse of the codfish market was a heavy blow to the canned salmon trade. At times codfish was retailed in Italy as low as 1·80 lire per kilogram with a resulting strong reaction on canned fish generally. There is, however, a growing demand in Italy for the better class of salmon such as sockeye steaks. The canned salmon trade has not been affected as much recently by competition from canned "Dentice," as the Civitavecchia canning plant has not proved a success this year, although attempts have now been made to reorganize the industry. Canned tunny fish, owing to the new heavy duty, is not likely to compete in price with salmon. An attempt has recently been made in Genoa to can tunny fish. The fish are caught off the Canary Islands and then brought to Genoa, but the distance of the fishing grounds from the canning plant is an obvious hindrance to good quality in canning, since this fish, above all others, must be fresh when canned. For the coming year, however, the new Spanish-Italian tariff conventions will put tunny fish in a better position to compete with canned salmon.

Some criticism has been advanced by Italian importers in regard to lack of supplies of Canadian sockeye salmon in cans, with tops properly lithographed for the Italian market.

It has been found possible to sell more sockeye this year than in previous years. This is due to the fact that the wealthier classes, who are the first people to economize, have shown some interest in sockeye—an entirely new phase of the trade.

The Japanese competition in canned chum has not materialized to the extent anticipated, so far as this office has been able to ascertain. This is partly due to several undelivered shipments which created a bad impression amongst the importers, who were forced to return to Canadian sources of supply. So far as is known, no Russian salmon appeared on this market during the past year.

WOODPULP

Woodpulp is imported into Italy for paper making and for the artificial silk trade. There are no imports from Canada for the paper industry, but for some years rayon pulp has been imported from the Dominion for the artificial silk trade.

Unfortunately, Italian statistics do not distinguish between cellulose for paper and that for artificial silk. The import figures given below include woodpulp used for both of these purposes:—

Country	1931 Quintals	1930 Quintals
Austria	619,130	591,594
Czechoslovakia	96,839	80,907
Finland	108,989	125,681
France	2,507	3,445
Germany	169,633	214,896
Jugoslavia	12,327	9,615
Lithuania	3,732	4,136
Norway	61,427	118,982
Netherlands	338	.....
Roumania	33,366	36,929
Sweden	545,979	516,952
Switzerland	25,462	31,792
Canada	29,448	46,227
Other countries	10,431	5,809
Totals	1,719,608	1,786,965

The decrease in volume of woodpulp imports into Italy was only 3·8 per cent, but the value fell 20·5 per cent. The above table shows a distinct falling off in the imports from Canada (36·3 per cent). In this instance also the decrease in value (42·4 per cent) was greater than the fall in volume. The artificial silk factories are now being reorganized, and Italy is one of the leading countries in the world for the production of artificial silk. It would therefore seem possible that Canada might get a further share of the business.

PRODUCTS IN DEMAND ON THE ITALIAN MARKET

Certain Canadian products such as potatoes, apples, and other fresh fruits cannot be sold on the Italian market owing to restrictions.

In addition to the products referred to in the foregoing pages, Canadian cheese and whisky are sold on the Italian market, as well as meat, oats, dried haddock, senaga root, gramophone disks, adding and calculating machines, latchet needles, bone black, rags (such as used bags), mechanical rubber goods (such as belting hose), rubber gloves, rubber bands, patent leather, iron oxide, bond paper, cedar wood separators, leather gloves, brake linings for automobiles, abrasive wheels, barn equipment, washing machines, pipe cleaners, and ice hockey skates and sticks.

Last year a trial shipment of butter was received via London, and from time to time there should be a market for Canadian butter here, if exporters are interested. There are also openings for horse hair, sausage casings, seeds (such as grass seed), and frozen eels. There is always a market in Italy for scrap iron provided prices are competitive with those of European shippers.

The types of Canadian lumber sometimes employed are Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and figured birch logs for veneer. The sale of Canadian leather might increase provided prices can be met. It is chiefly in raw and semi-finished products that opportunities remain open.

In fertilizers Italy has become largely self-sufficient. The Montecatini, chiefly interested in the manufacture of fertilizers and controlling 57 per cent of the production of superphosphates, has reported that the consumption in Italy of superphosphates has fallen from 1,287,000 tons in 1930 to 892,500 tons in 1931. This shows the restricted purchasing power of the community even for

domestic products backed by State kartels, which are known in Italy as Consorzi. Opportunities for fish meal have not yet developed, but there is no reason why there should not eventually be a market for this product in Italy.

As the result of the interest in winter sports among Italians, there may be possibilities for the sale of sporting goods of Canadian manufacture when the market is ripe.

Other competitive products sold on this market include binder twine, mica, and toothpicks, but in these commodities it is a question of price, and Canadian firms have not yet been able to make much headway.

Owing to the differences of taste, many foodstuffs of Canadian origin are unsaleable in Italy. These include Indian corn, frozen salmon, cider, maple syrup, Canadian sardines, prepared flours, and sweet pickles. Mineral waters and canned fruits are produced locally at low costs.

OUTSTANDING CANADIAN ACCOUNTS IN GREECE

Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Athens, cables that Canadian exporters with accounts outstanding in Greece should supply full particulars of these as soon as possible, together with supporting documents, to the Exchange Control Department of the Bank of Greece, at the same time advising the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Athens.

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN TURKEY

Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Athens, writes under date May 13, that the Turkish authorities, in order to protect the interests of their exporters, who have themselves been penalized by exchange restrictions imposed by other countries, continue to enforce rigidly the regulations under which exchange for payment on account of imports can be granted only on application to a central exchange control board. All exchange in the possession of firms or individuals in Turkey must be reported to the Central Bank of the Republic within fifteen days of the issue of the latest government decree.

Article II of the latest decree provides as follows:—

Importers of merchandise to Turkey from a country whose balance of trade is unfavourable to Turkey, and which has not concluded a commercial treaty with the country, must deposit the equivalent value for their imports in the Central Bank of the Republic, who will open a current account kept separately for each foreign source of supply involved.

Moneys deposited in such accounts will be paid to creditors by order of date and in definite proportion to the extent to which settlements have been made on accounts outstanding in favour of Turkish exporters.

MARKET FOR SHOE TACKS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java, April 25, 1932.—The steady demand for common shoe tacks in the Middle East countries—Netherlands India, British Malaya and Siam—is surprising to the majority of manufacturers. Unfortunately official statistical returns do not list this commodity separately and it is impossible to make even a rough estimate of the annual requirements. At the present time the market is a substantial one. Canadian manufacturers of shoe tacks at one time sold fair quantities in these countries, but during the past two years their business has declined. At the time of writing practically no shipments are being made. German and other continental sources of supply have waged a steady price

war; by constantly quoting below Canadian prices, they have gradually captured the market.

The greatest use for shoe tacks in these countries is for the making of cheap native sandals and low-priced European shoes. Better grades of shoes are usually stitched and welted. In view of the use to which the tacks are put, it obviously follows that price is the main consideration, one or two other considerations being equal. These other considerations are that the tacks must be perfectly pointed and of a good zinc-white colour.

Prices from Germany are as much as 20 per cent lower than those from Canada. One large buyer advises that, due to the favourable exchange condition, the United Kingdom is able to compete at the present time, and he has just placed an order with a Manchester supplier at the following prices: $\frac{1}{2}$, £3 8s.; $\frac{3}{4}$, £3 1s.; 1, £2 15s.; $1\frac{1}{2}$, £2 13s.; 2, £2 10s. The sizes specified are the ones required by this market. Orders usually consist of about equal quantities of each of the smaller sizes, with a smaller quantity of the No. 2.

These prices are net c.i.f. Batavia per 100 pounds less 5 per cent. Comparing the landed cost with a shipment from Canada about July, 1931, it is found that in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 sizes Canadian prices are from 18 to 23 per cent too high, but in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ only about 10 per cent, and in the 2 size the cost is almost the same. Much the same scale of difference obtains in comparison with German quotations. It is in the smaller sizes that Canadian suppliers are furthest out of line.

The standard Canadian packing in 1-pound cardboard cartons, 100 cartons to a strong export case, is satisfactory.

There is a small demand for brass shoe tacks in sizes from 8 to 6 millimetres. Until the present trouble with China, Japanese manufacturers had succeeded in capturing most of the market for this grade of tack, largely at the expense of France. With the majority of the Chinese business houses boycotting Japanese goods as far as possible, Japan is temporarily out of the market. Stocks are running low, and unless Chinese importers overcome their national prejudices it is very likely that European importers will begin to handle Japanese supplies. The last prices were 27 yen (approximately $13\frac{1}{2}$ Canadian cents at par) per pound c.i.f., provided orders consist of a fair range of sizes. These tacks are used for better-grade native sandals and in the shoe-heels of the majority of the European population.

There was at one time a fair market for hob nails, but this is now greatly reduced. Germany, Belgium and France are the main suppliers, the latter two being the most important. Two types are sold here, blue and white. Packing is in wooden kegs of 1 cwt. or of 59 kilograms net each, and the sizes wanted are $6\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$. The latest price from Belgium was the equivalent of \$6 (Canadian) per 59-kilogram keg.

There is a small demand for such specialties as heel plates, half moons, etc., but it is too small to interest any Canadian shipper.

The sales and future prospects for distribution of these commodities go hand in hand with the leather business, concerning which a full report appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1478 (May 28). Copies of this issue are available on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. The Batavia office is in constant touch with the best distributors of shoe tacks and business for Canadian exporters can readily be obtained if prices are in line.

Shoe tacks enter Netherlands India free of duty, as they also do into the main ports of British Malaya. The import duty into Siam is 20 per cent ad valorem.

CUBAN PAPER PRODUCTS MARKET

JAMES CORMACK, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Havana, Cuba, May 10, 1932.—The extent of the Cuban market for paper and its various products is quite extensive, and while the United States dominates it, there are several branches which are of special interest to Canadian firms. The total annual value of these imports is around \$5,000,000. The following are the imports by countries for the most recent years for which statistics are available:—

Imports of Paper and Board into Cuba

	1928	1929
Canada	\$ 673,562	\$ 695,831
United Kingdom	85,780	88,264
United States	2,442,079	2,267,312
Germany	317,664	303,076
Spain	127,544	169,686
France	41,874	31,273
Norway	383,325	150,491
Sweden	95,459	255,648
Netherlands	105,880	96,929
Other countries	223,616	127,431
Total	\$4,496,783	\$4,185,941

Imports of Manufactures of Paper and Board into Cuba

	1928	1929
Canada	\$ 5,769	\$ 5,788
United Kingdom	8,541	7,650
United States	567,782	491,133
France	38,774	27,553
Germany	43,746	41,301
Netherlands	7,457	2,832
Spain	18,932	13,980
Sweden . . . . .	.....	13,980
Other countries	24,541	17,358
Total	\$715,542	\$607,606

DOMESTIC COMPETITION

In practically every type of paper and its products, with the important exception of roll newsprint, competition will be found from local mills, of which there are two large ones and many smaller plants in operation. These are well protected by the tariff, but the market still offers considerable scope for imports, both of paper and pulp for converting locally and also of finished paper products.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

Owing to its speedier deliveries and the tariff preference under the Reciprocity Treaty, the United States is credited with the bulk of the imports. Of recent years, however, the lowering price of sugar has helped to stimulate imports from Europe and countries which specialize in certain cheaper qualities, these being in greater demand. European manufacturers also send certain novelties, coloured paper, etc., in which they have always been dominant. In 1928 Canada displaced the United States in the supply of newsprint, and has ever since retained control of this valuable trade here.

NEWSPRINT

Both roll and flat newsprint is in use, in a ratio of 80 and 20 per cent. Canada supplies about 75 per cent of the former and from 40 to 50 per cent of

the latter, with considerable competition from United States Pacific Coast mills. The local mills also compete in flat newsprint, which is also being used here for wrapping purposes; Finland has displaced Germany and Sweden as former suppliers. The Swedish quality and reeling is as good or better than Canadian or American, but not so the Finnish. European papers have an advantage, however, in that they sell by the net weight, which gives them a margin of about 3 per cent over Canadian. They are said to be slightly weighted, but for rotary press work are very serviceable. Canadian newsprint has the advantage of better service, the ground being covered regularly and efficiently. Most of the newsprint is shipped to Boston and thence by the fruit boats to Havana. Present prices for reels are \$2.40 c.i.f. Havana, landing charges included, and lower prices are anticipated. Europe is offering at \$2.20 plus landing charges, which amount to about 12½ cents.

The Cuban figures for 1930 are not yet available, but Canadian figures give the exports to Cuba for 1930 and 1931 as 169,845 cwt. valued at \$508,659, and 190,701 cwt. at \$501,936. In 1929 Cuba prohibited the free import of newsprint for wrapping purposes and confined it strictly to newspaper requirements. This and the suspension of some papers for political offences checked the increase of imports. It is estimated that about 13,000 short tons will be required this year, as compared with 20,000 in 1928.

BOOK PAPERS

Canada supplies Cuba with no book paper, which comes chiefly from Germany, the United States, and Scandinavia. Paper for printing magazines, which enters duty free, comes mostly from England. Germany supplies much of the book paper, sending standard reams of 500 sheets of 24 by 38, 28 by 34, 25 by 38, and 28 by 42 inches. The United States is now supplying most of the fancy coated book paper for use by local boxmakers in boxing soap, perfumery, etc. Lithographic paper coated on one side is a good import. About 90 per cent of the 2,000 tons required comes from the United States. Chrome paper coated on both sides comes also from the United States, chiefly in 24 by 33, 24 by 38, and 28 by 44-inch sizes.

WRAPPING PAPER

This is a large import, amounting to about 10,000 tons annually. The market is, however, controlled by local mills, except for bread wraps. The United States Pacific and European mills compete for the supply of a pure sulphite M.G. paper. The local mills make kraft and imitation kraft in rolls of 6 to 36 inches width for storekeepers. Imported pulp is used in the local manufacture of pure kraft and is somewhat higher in price than foreign kraft. Most of the best grade comes from the United States. Imitation kraft in light blue and rose colours is much in demand in rolls of 36- and 48-inch widths. This is both imported and made locally. Fruit wraps for exporting grapefruit and pineapples are in good demand, coming chiefly from Europe, and bread wraps are practically universal here, a cheap light-weight machine-glazed sulphite paper being used by most of the bakeries. This comes in standard size and is cut to local requirements here.

GLASSINE

Local cigarette and candy factories have in recent times created an important demand for glassine paper, both for wrapping and lining boxes. It is practically all European in origin, coming in reams of 500 sheets in all colours, chiefly white, and sized 30 by 40 inches. There is a very small demand for waxed papers, although some vegetable parchment is used for the local butter, lard, meat and fish trades.

Cover paper and fancy gilded paper for fancy boxes are a small import and come largely from the United States, with smaller supplies from Europe.

WRITING PAPER

The United States supplies practically all the bond paper used, although a local mill, making a cheap sulphite grade, is offering competition. This type of paper is in good demand. American better-quality bond also dominates this market, chiefly on account of the tariff preference. It is imported in sheets (in inches) of 17 by 22 to 28 by 37. There is a good demand for typewriter paper imported in standard reams, to be cut and printed locally as required. This comes mostly in 16-20 pounds per ream quality. Spain used to supply all the hand-made deckle-edged paper for use in deeds and in *éditions de luxe*, but machine-made American paper has now displaced it.

ENVELOPES

Ninety per cent of the envelopes now used in Cuba are locally made, and practically all the paper for making them comes from the United States. The duplex (chiefly blue and white) paper comes from Europe on account of cheaper prices quoted. Manila envelopes are chiefly used in 5 by 6, and 7½ by 10½-inch sizes. White envelopes of slightly larger size make up most of the balance. Ordinary stationery envelopes are used as in the north, except that cheaper qualities predominate here. Coin pay envelopes and church subscription envelopes are all made here, the latter duly printed being sold as cheaply as \$1.75 per 1,000.

PAPER BAGS

Exporters of paper bags for use in Cuba have little chance to compete with local manufacturers, although the demand is increasing yearly, as it is estimated that they make 90 per cent of the bags used, both from local and imported foreign papers. The market uses kraft, both pure and imitation, the former for the larger and the latter for smaller bags. The sizes range from ½ pound to 35 pounds of pure, and ¼ pound to 25 pounds of lighter weight imitation kraft. The cement industry uses a paper bag, but it is made locally from United States paper. Sugar cannot be successfully packed for export in paper bags on account of the moisture absorbed by the sugar when stored for any length of time, or there would be a huge consumption of such bags.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Cigarette paper, chiefly in long narrow rolls, and to a lesser extent in sheets to be cut locally, is a large item in Cuba, and valued at over \$150,000 yearly. Spain used to be the largest supplier, but France is now taking first place. Rice, and some wheat paper, is mostly in demand, although France ships cigarette paper made from linen rags and hemp.

BOARDS

Patent coated and cheap bristol boards, news board, chip board, and test-liner boards are all made locally, and such get most of the business. There is a good business in coated board for making cigarette packets; the United States gets nearly all of this business. European countries divide with the United States the cheap bristol in use. These are imported in sheets 22 by 28½ inches in a variety of colours. About 10,000,000 pounds of coarse board was imported in 1929. Roofing boards are a small item at present, owing to the restriction in building and repairing by the impecunious sugar mills. There is little demand for this roofing in the cities, except tar-coated, for placing beneath tiles and on

sheds. Wallboards are in a similar position of decline. In Havana floors and walls must be strictly fireproof, and beaver and similar boards are used for partitioning. A locally made bagasse board, made from compressed sugar cane, controls the market. Paper boxes and cartons for use by shoe, butter, and ice-cream manufacturers is a growing business, but is chiefly supplied locally. Last year the domestic cardboard industry was protected by increased import duties, and competition, even for the United States, is now difficult indeed.

BLOTTING AND WALLPAPERS

There is a good market for imported blotting paper. In 1929 the imports totalled 177,631 pounds. The United States supplies about 80 per cent of the requirements. Wallpaper is very little used in Cuba, and then only in luxurious homes. Europe supplies most of this small trade.

OTHER PAPERS

Notebooks, pads, blocks, ledgers, journals, diaries, loose-leaf books, cash books, cash register and adding machine tapes and similar items in daily use are all made locally. Cubans also convert and cut toilet papers, towels, napkins, cups, dishes and similar articles, from imported paper or from locally made low-grade tissue or light sulphite.

GENERAL

All the paper business in Cuba is done through agents working on commission, selling to importers, printers, newspapers, and manufacturers. Some large United States firms have branches here. Credit terms vary; United States firms usually give ninety days' credit. The newsprint credit is somewhat risky, as only a few of the periodicals are in a strong financial position to-day. The United States tariff preference must be kept in mind in quotations for every one except paper publishers. The tariff is also based on gross weight with a 10 or 30 per cent tare if boxed or baled; exporters should pack their goods accordingly. The handling at Havana is good and requires no special care.

PRODUCTION OF ICE CREAM IN ARGENTINA

HARRIS W. BRIGHTON, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, May 4, 1932.—The manufacture of ice cream in Argentina, as that product is known in Canada, is limited to two firms in Buenos Aires. The type of ice cream favoured here is the Italian, which resembles more a frozen custard than the North American type. *Helados*, as ice cream is referred to in Argentina, is increasing in popularity, but its sale is practically limited to the summer season and the quantities sold are entirely dependent on the weather. When it is hot the people purchase, but the moment the weather turns cool, even in the middle of the summer, sales become negligible. Roughly speaking, the season is December, January and February.

The two firms referred to above who produce the Canadian type confine their sales to direct selling to the public. One firm manufacture for a small chain of sweet-shops and the other has developed a considerable sales organization which operates on the streets and roadsides. The salesmen carry insulated containers either on their backs, or a larger container is conveyed about, mounted on a three-wheel bicycle. The latter method is extensively followed. It was originally developed by this firm, and is now an established practice of the larger manufacturers.

The manufacture of *helados*—ice cream—is not confined to a few firms; in Buenos Aires, for example, there are about sixty who sell it on a wholesale

basis. Of these sixty there are twelve who may be considered of importance and who manufacture fairly large quantities for sale to cafés, restaurants, small hotels, corner stores and travelling salesmen who retail it to the public. The principal stores, cafés, hotels and clubs manufacture their own requirements on the premises. The larger companies as a rule supply the retailer with the necessary equipment for preserving it while awaiting sale; this usually consists of a well-insulated wooden box into which the metal container delivered by the manufacturer is placed until emptied.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURE

The method of manufacturing in Argentina is entirely different from that followed in Canada. As stated above, two local firms have the latest North American equipment, pasteurizers, homogenizers and freezers, but all the others use an entirely different type. The popular machine consists of a wooden tub, in the centre of which is a metal container in which the mixture is placed to be frozen. The container revolves and freezes around the sides, as the exterior of the container is in contact with crushed ice. A long-handled spoon is inserted through a hole in the top of the container, and as the mixture freezes around the sides it is removed, or softened, with this long-handled spoon. The softening procedure is to ensure a uniform freezing within the container as it revolves. These machines are all made locally or imported from Italy, and vary in size according to the requirements of the owner. While the majority of the machines are hand-operated and small, the larger manufacturers are now installing power-driven units. A machine with a capacity of 50 litres sells in Buenos Aires for 1,300 Argentine paper pesos. At to-day's rate of exchange this is approximately \$377 Canadian. This machine is equipped with an electric motor. The smallest power unit in general use is one of 15 litres capacity and sells locally for 615 Argentine paper pesos (approximately \$178 Canadian).

PACKING AND SALE

Helados is packed by the manufacturers in metal cans varying in size from 5 to 50 litres; about 80 per cent of that manufactured by the principal companies is distributed in this manner to those who retail it. The retailers sell in various-sized quantities, the street vendors usually in small round paper containers holding 25 to 50 grams. This also applies to the theatres. Cafés, restaurants, hotels and clubs serve it as in Canada, by the dish, in quantities varying between 50 and 80 grams, and in some cases they put it up in a brick form of 100 grams. When it is served in a paper container a fibre spoon is provided. Cake cones, such as meet with favour in Canada, to date are not popular here, but street vendors, besides the small packets, sell a large number of sandwiches with the custard ice cream between two water-ice biscuits. In a few of the leading confectionery stores, "sundaes" are obtainable, but the general practice is straight flavours.

The prices, generally speaking, all fall within the range of 30 to 50 centavos per serving. Wholesale prices vary between 1.50 and 2.50 Argentine paper pesos (44 to 73 cents Canadian) per kilo (2.2 pounds), and must be purchased in minimum quantities of 5 kilos. It is estimated that total sales may be from 80,000 to 100,000 kilos per year.

The *helados* industry in Argentina is in no sense organized. Each producer operates separately and his venture is a side issue to his main business. The demand is so spasmodic that as yet no firm can make a definite business of it, and, unlike Canada, the dairy companies have not entered the field.

SODA FOUNTAINS

Soda fountains are just making their appearance; there are about half a dozen in Buenos Aires. Since their introduction, however, local manufacturers

have begun manufacturing smaller but similar units, and it is these that are installed in some of the cafés which are beginning to cater to this slowly developing demand.

The ingredients required for the ice cream or soda fountain trade are principally of local origin. Milk and eggs form the main basis. As agriculture is the basic industry in Argentina, both of these are readily available. Sugar is also an Argentine product, as are most of the flavourings. Some special flour used is imported, and to add solids some dried milk was used by one of the manufacturers. This was imported from Holland, but in view of the cost its use was discontinued.

TRADE OF PERU IN 1930

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—The sol was worth 40 cents United States at the beginning of 1930, and 28 cents at the end of the year, at which price it was stabilized in May, 1931]

Lima, March 19, 1932.—The annual statement of the import and export trade of Peru for the calendar year 1930 has just been issued, and it illustrates the initial effect of the depression in this territory, a sharp decrease in total trade which continued to gather way during the following year just closed. The budget deficit for 1930, amounting to about S/22,000,000, foreshadowed considerable contraction in both imports and exports which has been confirmed by the published figures.

The total trade for the year amounted to S/381,394,497, of which the imports amounted to S/140,261,247 and exports to S/241,133,250. Comparative tables follow:—

	1930		1929	
	Metric Tons		Value in Soles	
Imports by freight	426,937	604,415	133,283,470	182,474,370
Imports by post .. .. .	.....	.....	6,977,777	7,378,090
Total imports	426,937	604,415	140,261,247	189,852,460
Total exports.. . . .	2,020,818	2,157,221	241,133,250	335,081,460
Total trade	2,447,755	2,761,636	381,394,497	524,933,920
Favourable balance .. .			100,872,003	145,229,000

As shown by the above table, the total trade diminished by S/143,539,423, about 27 per cent as compared to the previous year. Of this, imports accounted for S/49,591,213 or 26 per cent, and exports for S/93,948,210 or 28 per cent.

The favourable balance of trade fell by S/44,356,997 or 30 per cent to S/100,872,003. At first glance this latter amount would appear to be more than sufficient to give Peru a favourable balance of "accounts," constituting as it does over 26 per cent of the total trade of the country and 72 per cent of the total imports. Unfortunately it does not. The "invisible" imports are more than enough to wipe out this large favourable trade balance. Moreover, there are no "invisible" exports of any consequence. Peru's annual income is, without any worthwhile exception, contained wholly in its export trade. There is practically no income from freight, banking and insurance services, from remittances from nationals abroad, from loans made overseas or interest or profits from capital invested in other countries, and only a small amount from tourist traffic.

Conversely, invisible imports are very heavy. One of the largest items is interest and profits on foreign capital invested in the enterprises of the country. This takes a heavy annual toll. However, without this capital Peruvian industry

would be a negligible part of what it is to-day, as there is practically no domestic capital worth considering wherewith these projects could be financed. The principal exports are petroleum and its derivatives, copper and other minerals, cotton and its derivatives, and sugar. These four constituted 92 per cent of the total exports in 1930, and almost without exception these industries are financed and controlled by foreign companies. Petroleum and its derivatives, constituting 29 per cent of the total exports, is controlled by Canadian and English interests; copper and other minerals 33 per cent of the total, mainly by United States firms; cotton and its derivatives 19 per cent, mainly English with a fair sprinkling of Peruvian capital; sugar 11 per cent, mainly American, German and English. As a consequence the profits made from what is, practically speaking, the whole of Peruvian export industry, leave the country taking with them a large slice of the favourable trade balance. The foreign debt services amount to about \$/28,000,000 annually; heavy payments are made annually for freight, banking and insurance as practically every one of such companies is of foreign origin; moderate sums of money are remitted home by foreigners resident in Peru, and normally the outward tourist traffic is heavier than the inward. As a result of these combined forces, the seemingly heavy favourable "balance of trade" in 1930 was turned into an unfavourable "balance of accounts" which was further increased in 1931. Heavy decreases in the export of the principal products given above are mainly responsible for the drop in the favourable trade balance, although these were partially offset by notable increases in vanadium, gold bars, and national products in general.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Documentation for the Irish Free State

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes that although the Irish Free State Customs require only one copy of the commercial invoice and certificate of origin from the shipper in the country of exportation, it is advisable for Canadian exporters to supply not less than two completed sets of shipping documents, that is, invoices and certificates of origin (when necessary), so that the importer may be able to keep one of the documents for his own records.

In the case of duty-free goods no commercial invoice may be requested, the entry ordinarily being sufficient, but the Customs are within their rights in demanding that the commercial invoice be produced any time within twelve months after the entry has been made. Under the circumstances it would be advisable for the exporter to supply a commercial invoice containing all the necessary information.

As regards dutiable goods, a commercial invoice is required by the Customs, while in the case of goods for which preferential tariff treatment is claimed a certificate of origin is also necessary.

Regarding supplies of Irish Free State certificates of origin, the only forms which the Irish Free State Customs are authorized to accept are those which have been actually printed in the Irish Free State by the Stationery Office.

Australia Reduces Import Prohibition and Surtax Lists

There were further removals, on May 19, 1932, from the list of goods prohibited from being imported into Australia except with permission, according to information furnished to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. G. H. Tindale, Australian Customs Representative in New York. The articles now taken off the prohibited list are:—

Glucose.
Cornflour.
Starch.
Custard powders.
Furs and other skins partly or wholly made into apparel or other articles.
Blankets and blanketing.
Rugs.
Curtains and textile blinds.
Vinegar and acetic acid.
Wines, including unfermented grape wine.
Vermouth.
Locomotives.

The above exemptions from prohibition of importation are in addition to those announced on February 25, 1932. See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1467 (March 12, 1932), p. 393.

On May 25, Mr. Tindale advises, the surtax of one-half the duty was removed from a number of articles on which it has been imposed since April 4, 1930. The goods now exempted from the surtax are:—

Wines, including sparkling and still wines, medicated wines, vermouth, and unfermented grape wine.

Parts in an unassembled condition of any of the following refrigerator parts, viz: compressors, condensers (air or water cooled), expansion coils, automatic controlling devices, evaporators, chilling units.

Blacking dressing and polishes for boots.

Pneumatic rubber tires and tubes.

Windscreens for motor vehicles.

Gears for motor vehicles.

Springs for motor vehicles.

Bumper bars.

Yachts, launches and boats.

The above list of exemptions from surtax is in addition to that issued on February 25, 1932. See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1470 (April 2, 1932), p. 541.

St. Lucia C.I.F. Value

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, Trinidad, writes under date May 18, 1932, that the Legislative Council of St. Lucia, on May 7, passed Customs Ordinance No. 4 of 1932, by which the value for assessing ad valorem duties, with a few exceptions, was placed on a c.i.f. rather than on an f.o.b. basis, as formerly. This change brings the St. Lucia procedure into line with the method of value in force in Trinidad and British Guiana.

By this same ordinance crude oil for use in road-making and other similar work is now assessed at a specific duty of 5s. per 100 gallons British preferential and 7s. 6d. per 100 gallons general. This product was formerly subject to an ad valorem duty.

Egyptian Surtax of 1 Per Cent

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo, advises that an Egyptian decree, effective from May 12, imposes an additional duty of 1 per cent on the value of all imports.

France Increases Use of Foreign Wheat to 50 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1478 (May 28, 1932), page 927, regarding an increase from 40 per cent to 45 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, Mr. Maurice Belanger, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, has cabled that under a French decree of May 27 this percentage has been further increased to 50 per cent.

German Importers' Devisen Quotas

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Acting Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, writes under date May 6, 1932, that under the German foreign exchange control regulations the devisen quotas which importers could acquire were fixed at a maximum of 50 per cent of the individual importer's requirements in October, 1930. This percentage has been reduced from time to time, and the Minister for Economic Affairs has issued regulations to the effect that the amount which German importers holding authorization to acquire foreign exchange may obtain in May will be 50 per cent of the original quota. Thus importers are now only able to obtain foreign exchange to one-quarter of the amount which they were using eighteen months ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending May 30, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending May 23, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 23	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 30	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1613	\$.1598	7
Belgium	Belga	.1616	.1587	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0084	.0082	9½
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0342	.0337	5
Denmark	Krone	.2321	.2290	5
Finland	Markka	.0200	.0198	6½
France	Franc	.0454	.0447	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2744	.2681	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.2360	4.1934	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0086	.0079	11
Holland	Guilder	.4668	.4600	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.2016	.1984	6
Italy	Lira	.0592	.0582	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0206	.0202	7½
Norway	Krone	.2125	.2103	4½
Portugal	Escudo	.0506	.0498	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0069	.0068	7
Spain	Peseta	.0947	.0936	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2172	.2154	4½
Switzerland	Franc	.2253	.2223	2
United States	Dollar	1.1518	1.1337	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2908	.2919	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0863	.0878	—
Chile	Peso	.0702	.0691	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.0942	1.08556	*6
Mexico	Peso	.3459	.3353	6-7
Peru	Sol	.2879	.3174	6
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1750	.1785	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5442	.5356	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1509	1.1328	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2706	.2686	—
India	Ruppee	.3182	.3174	5
Japan	Yen	.3645	.3656	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4653	.4586	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3518	.3499	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.....	.....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4953	.4888	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8927	.8843	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2849	4.2418	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8927	.8843	—
Martinique	Franc	.0455	.0447	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0455	.0447	—
Australia	Pound	3.3904	3.3563	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.3445	4.3009	—

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

The Trade Inquiries for Canadian products published below have been received since the publication of the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Interested exporters may secure the names and addresses of the firms making these inquiries, together with further details regarding the commodities required, on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or—

Secretary, Board of Trade—

St. John, N.B.,	Toronto, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.,
Halifax, N.S.,	Woodstock, Ont.,	Vancouver, B.C.,
Quebec, P.Q.,	St. Mary's, Ont.,	New Westminster, B.C.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,	Portage la Prairie, Man.,	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Montreal, P.Q.,	St. Boniface, Man.,	

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce—

Kingston, Ont.,	Belleville, Ont.,	Hamilton, Ont.,
Oshawa, Ont.,	Peterborough, Ont.,	Victoria, B.C.

Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.

La Chambre de Commerce, de Montréal, 25 St. James E., Montreal, P.Q.

Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Toronto, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Montreal, P.Q.,	Edmonton, Alta.,	Victoria, B.C.

The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, Toronto, Ont.

The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

For follow-up purposes it is suggested that a copy of any reply sent in response to a trade inquiry should be forwarded to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which the inquiry emanated, thereby securing the co-operation of such officer in the furthering of your efforts with the prospective buyer.

Foodstuffs

339. TOMATO PUREE.—A London firm of sauce manufacturers wish to receive Canadian quotations and samples of tomato puree. Quotations should be c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, in sterling.

340. BUTTER.—Agent in Brussels, Belgium, would like to represent Canadian exporters of butter. Quotations c.i.f. Antwerp and all relevant information should be sent with first letter.

Miscellaneous

341. CEDAR OIL.—A French manufacturer would like to be placed in contact with Canadian distillers of cedar oil.

342. MATCHBOARD.—A firm of match manufacturers producing safety book matches would like samples and prices c.i.f. Sydney (Australia) on impregnated matchboard in 40-ton lots. Samples illustrating requirements upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

343. DOUGLAS FIR.—A London firm of timber importers wish to effect connections with Canadian shippers of Douglas fir.

344. BROOM HANDLES.—A Bristol merchant house asks for prices c.i.f. United Kingdom port, with sample cross sections of broom handles.

345. TOOL HANDLES.—A Bristol merchant house desires samples and quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port for navy pitch handles 3 inch; also hammer, axe and hatchet handles, both A and B grades.

346. SCREWS.—A Bristol merchant house desires quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port on wood and brass screws of all types.

347. BOLTS AND NUTS.—A Bristol merchant house asks for Canadian quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port on black cup square bolts and nuts, all under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and coach screws. Can take about 3,000 gross assorted per shipment. Samples should be submitted.

348. WIRE NAILS.—An agent in Bristol desires to represent Canadian manufacturers of wire nails of all sizes. Territory covered, West of England and South Wales. A sub-agency for a firm already represented in the United Kingdom would be considered.

349. WIRE NAILS.—A Bristol merchant houses desires quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom port on wire nails. List price, with discounts and extras. Can buy in 50-ton lots.

350. WIRE.—A Bristol merchant house wants prices c.i.f. United Kingdom port on 20-ton lots, wire—bright, tinned, half-round, galvanized fencing wire, black annealed, and strand. Gauges from 6 to 22 or 24. Gauges 6-14 usually packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and the finer gauges in 7-14 lb. coils, though some in $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

351. ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES.—A London firm handling engineering specialties seek the agency of Canadian manufacturers upon a commission basis.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To *Liverpool*.—Duchess of Bedford, June 11; Duchess of York, June 17; Duchess of Richmond, June 24; Duchess of Atholl, July 2—all Canadian Pacific; Doric (also calls at Dublin), June 11; Laurentic, June 25—both White Star Line; Antonia, Cunard Line, June 13.

To *London*.—Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24; Beaverdale, July 1—all Canadian Pacific; Ascania, June 10; Ausonia, June 17; Alaunia, June 24; Aurania, July 1—all Cunard Line.

To *Manchester*.—Manchester Brigade, June 9; Manchester Commerce, June 16; Manchester Citizen, June 23; Manchester Producer, June 30—all Manchester Line.

To *Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea*.—Norwegian, White Star Line, June 18; Concordia, Cunard-Donaldson Line, July 2.

To *Southampton*.—Montclare, June 23; Montcalm, June 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To *Glasgow*.—Letitia, June 17; Athenia, July 1—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To *Newcastle and Leith*.—Cairnglen, June 17; Cairnross, July 1—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To *Dundee*.—Cairnglen, Cairn-Thomson Line, June 17.

To *Belfast*.—Dunaff Head, June 15; Melmore Head, June 30—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To *Dublin*.—Carrigan Head, June 12; Fanad Head, June 23—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To *Antwerp*.—Beaverhill, June 10; Beaverford, June 17; Beaverburn, June 24—all Canadian Pacific; Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23; Lista, July 8—all County Line.

To *Havre*.—Grey County, June 10; Brant County, June 23—both County Line.

To *Rotterdam*.—Hada County, June 11; Kings County, June 25; Evanger, July 15—all County Line.

To *Hamburg*.—Beaverdale, Canadian Pacific, July 1; Remscheid, June 8; Bochum, June 22—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To *South France and Italian Ports*.—Giorgio Ohlsen, June 12; Valprato, June 23—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To *Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports*.—Georgia, Scandinavian-American Line, June 19; Ragnhildsholm, Swedish-American-Mexico Line, June 28.

To *St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon*.—Belle Isle, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 9 and 23 and July 7; Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, June 18.

To *Cornerbrook, Nfld.*—North Voyageur, June 6 and 20; New Northland, June 28—both Clarke SS. Co.

To *Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara*.—Colborne, June 17; Cornwallis, July 1; Chomedy, July 15—all Canadian National.

To *Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras*.—Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), June 10 and July 8; Lady Rodney, June 16 and July 14; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 24; Lady Somers, June 30—all Canadian National.

To *Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo*.—A steamer, June 12; Fernebo, June 27—both Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To *Montevideo and Buenos Aires*.—Childar, Canadian-South American Line, June 18; a steamer, Houston Line, June 16.

To *Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney*.—Canadian Conqueror (also calls at Adelaide and Timaru), Canadian National, June 25.

To *Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Dunedin*.—Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), Canadian National, June 25.

To *West and South African Ports*.—Calgary (calls at Freetown, Sierra Leone), Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., about June 25.

From Halifax

To *Liverpool*.—Nova Scotia, June 14; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line.

To *London*.—London Exchange, Furness Line, June 28.

To *St. John's, Nfld.*—Nova Scotia, June 14; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line; Nerissa, June 14 and 28; Fort St. George, July 5—both Furness-Red Cross Line.

To *St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre*.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 16 and 30 and July 14.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, June 14; Lady Hawkins, June 28; Lady Drake, July 12—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, June 8; Andalusia (calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports), June 22—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, June 17; Fernebo, July 2—both Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Cathcart, June 13 and July 11; Cavalier (does not call at Bermuda), June 27—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Chomedy, June 7; Colborne, June 21; Cornwallis, July 5—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, American and Indian SS., June 28 (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports, also for British East African ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, June 12; Lady Hawkins, June 20; Lady Drake, July 4—all Canadian National.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, June 11 and July 1; Empress of Britain, June 16 and July 2—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To United Kingdom Ports.—Grealia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., June 26.

To South American Ports.—Coya, C. Gardner Johnson Ltd., June 18.

To Yokohama, Osaka and Moji.—Taihei Maru, Roy I. Funk, June 10.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (calls Miike), Blue Funnel Line, June 22; Hikawa Maru, June 30; Hiye Maru, July 14—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Shelton, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 20 (calls Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru, but not at Hongkong).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (calls Nagasaki), June 18; Empress of Canada (calls Honolulu), July 2; Empress of Russia (calls Nagasaki), July 16—all Canadian Pacific; Tacoma, June 10; Margaret Dollar, June 25—both Tacoma Oriental SS. (call Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, June 22.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kota Baroe, June 7; Silverash, July 8—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waihemo (calls Napier, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2; Golden Coast, June 18; Golden Cross, July 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., June.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Gail, North Pacific Coast Line, July 3.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—George Washington, June 11; Abraham Lincoln, June 30—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific President, June 11; Pacific Reliance, June 25—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, June 22; Winnipeg, July 11—both French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Cellina, June 16; Piave, July 2—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Annie Johnson, June 9; Margaret Johnson, June 22—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados).—Illingworth, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., June 16.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*
Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*
PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Eastern European countries.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Greece

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

Italy

A. B. MUDEIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Yugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Panama

J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

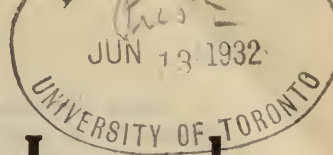
Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners



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Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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MARKET FOR CANADIAN SEEDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, May 14, 1932.—Canadian seeds have been known in the West of England market for a long period, and, owing to the exchange situation, a good trade has been developed this year.

RED CLOVER

Importations of red clover during the past six months have been considerable, and Canada has supplied a larger share of the United Kingdom's requirements than has any other country. This is largely attributable to the high standard of quality combined with the Dominion's favourable exchange position as compared with competing countries still on the gold standard, such as France and Poland, which this season were the only serious competitors in the market.

On the whole, shipments have been satisfactory, except that in a few cases the seed contained dodder, a parasitic weed which has to be declared under the Seeds Act, and the presence of which renders seed unsuitable for sowing south of the Humber, but is of no consequence in Scotland or Ireland where it does not seed itself.

Some shipments, according to an importer in this area, have shown when germinated as high as 20 per cent of broken growths. Under the United Kingdom seed laws such seed cannot be classified as germinating, and as a consequence the value of these shipments was depreciated by from 15 to 20 per cent. One Ontario shipment was rejected on the dual complaint of dodder being present and the germination test showing 16 per cent broken growths.

It has been suggested that the threshing machines used may be wrongly set, with resultant injury to the germinative power of the seed from clipping.

There are possibilities for Canadian growers of red clover seed in the United Kingdom and also in the European market, as several parcels of Canadian red clover were shipped from England to the Continent during the present season.

ALSIKE

Canadian-grown alsike will always have a preference in this market provided that the standard of purity is improved. There has been a falling off in this standard during the past five years, for, whereas in years past the majority of Canadian shipments could be relied upon to grade 97 per cent pure or better, the bulk of recent shipments average from 92 to 94 per cent. The chief impurities present in Canadian alsike are trefoil and sweet clover. There are serious objections to the latter in this country, and seed in which it is present in excess of 2 per cent has been rejected. Canadian alsike is accepted by the trade as free from dodder. German and Polish seed, which can be procured at a lower price, often contains dodder.

ALSIKE AND WHITE CLOVER, MIXED

There is a considerable market for alsike and white clover seed mixed, which is mainly supplied by Poland and Czechoslovakia, due to the higher percentage of from 30 to 65 per cent of white clover contained in mixtures from these countries as compared with 10 to 25 per cent in the majority of Canadian seeds. The proportion which suits the English farmer best is two parts alsike and one of white clover. Very few offers have been received from Canada this season, and it is suggested that the growing and export of this seed might be extended.

TIMOTHY

Almost the whole of the United Kingdom requirements of timothy is supplied by the United States, although it is probable that this variety can be supplied as cheaply by Canadian producers, especially at the present time when American seed is subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent and American shippers are at a disadvantage in the matter of exchange. Canadian-grown timothy is highly regarded by United Kingdom buyers, but it is rarely offered on this market.

ALFALFA

A report on the West of England market for Canadian alfalfa seed was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1405 (January 3, 1931). At that time Canada could not compete successfully with the French product, but with that seed now dutiable and exchange conditions favourable, Canadian alfalfa seed might well now find a market. Most serious competition would probably come from South Africa, were it not that the quality is indifferent.

BLUEGRASS

There does not appear to be much possibility of Canadian bluegrass entering this market in competition with the genuine bluegrass seed from Kentucky. Importers are under the impression that Canadian bluegrass is inferior botanically to that from Kentucky, and is therefore not often sold under its own name.

PRICES

It is difficult to give exact prices ruling during the season owing to variation in grades. Prior to the United Kingdom going off the gold standard, contracts were made with France and Poland for new crop red clover seed with a purity of 98 and germination of 90 at about 45s. (\$9.22 at exchange rate of \$4.10 to the £) per cwt. Later, Canadian red clover, 1930 crop, realized about 50s. (\$10.25) per cwt. At the end of September the situation was completely changed, and prices in sterling naturally fluctuated with the exchange. In addition there was a rise in commodity values as expressed in gold owing to the French and Polish crops proving to be smaller than was anticipated. The peak of the market was reached in January, 1932, when the price of red clover reached 80s. (\$16.40) per cwt. From that time prices sagged, and the last transactions reported were at from 70s. to 75s. (\$14.35 to \$15.37) per cwt. Resellers are now offering at 80s. (\$16.40).

The price of white clover seed is, of course, very high—approximately from 165s. to 175s. (\$33.82 to \$35.87) per cwt. for choice Polish, with fancy grades at from 180s. to 190s. (\$36.90 to \$38.95).

Alsike prices are from 40s. to 50s. (\$8.20 to \$10.25) per cwt., while prices for mixed alsike and white clover depend entirely on the percentage of white clover seed present.

In September last, prices of timothy were around 22s. (\$4.51) per cwt., moving up to about 35s. (\$7.17) in January of this year. Trade is quiet at the present time, resellers' prices being 37s. (\$7.58) to 40s. (\$8.20) per cwt.

Despite the fact that French seed grown in Provence receives a large share of the trade, Hungarian lucerne has been very well received. As a result of experimental work conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at the Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College, Long Sutton, over a six-years' period, with French Provence seed as control, it was demonstrated that Hungarian was the outstanding strain. The best seed is obtained from Bekesisaba in the district of Csongrad, the yield being 13 per cent above the control. Prices have ranged from 80s. to 90s. (\$16.40 to \$18.45) per cwt.

IMPORTS

Imports of various seeds are not classified at the port of Bristol, the figures including clover seeds, other seeds and grasses. The totals were 426 tons in 1929, 527 tons in 1930, and 500 tons in 1931. The Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom show only the figures for clover separately, the other seeds mentioned in this report being included under a general heading of "seeds, other sorts." Imports from all sources totalled 2,844 tons (£212,440) in 1929, and 2,703 tons (£178,729) in 1930. Shipments from Canada amounted to 756 tons in 1929 (£60,094), and 1,068 tons (£64,047) in 1930. The chief foreign source of supply is Poland—800 tons in 1929 and 396 tons in 1930. Other sources of supply were Germany, 478 and 296 tons; France, 84 and 219 tons; and the United States, 216 and 143 tons. The 1931 figures are not yet available.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES

Certain firms in this territory do a regular trade with various continental countries, and although the leading Canadian seed firms have direct connections, others also could build up a very fair continental trade through English export firms. One point that is strongly emphasized is the necessity of furnishing samples which are taken from bulk shipments and are truly representative.

Canadian firms not already selling in this market might communicate with the Bristol office should they desire connections in this trade territory.

IRISH FREE STATE BUDGET

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, May 16, 1932.—Presenting his first Budget, on May 11, 1932, Mr. S. McEntee, Minister for Finance in the Fianna Fail (De Valera) Government, said: "The year before us presents a grim and forbidding aspect. It will be a hard year, a year of self-denial for all of us."

Outlining the financial position of the Irish Free State as at March 31, 1932, the Minister stated that the net burden of debt amounted to £115,000,000, which, however, includes the capitalized value of the land annuities, etc. These, in fact, are contingent liabilities of the State, so that the net public debt is only approximately £22,375,000.

For the present year the estimated sum required for Central Fund Services and Supply Services is £26,800,000, while additional contemplated expenditure for old age pensions, unemployment, and assistance to farmers will increase the figure by approximately £2,000,000.

Taxation on the existing basis is expected to realize approximately £23,000,000. This leaves a difference of £5,500,000 to be raised by means of new or increased taxes and by borrowing. To this end income tax was increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. in the pound, with an increased allowance for dependent children, but a decrease in the exemptions for unmarried persons. Likewise, supertax was increased, whilst Corporation Profits Tax was raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Irish companies and to 10 per cent on foreign companies. A further tax was also placed on the note issues of banks.

As regards customs, forty-three new duties were imposed, in addition to approximately twenty which had been imposed by special order prior to the Budget and during the past two months. A number of other taxes were also imposed, one of the more important being a levy of 25 per cent on the amounts paid to the Irish hospitals under the sweepstakes, while allowance is made for reorganization and for salary reductions in the Civil Service.

It is estimated that the year 1932-33 will be concluded with a small surplus.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, May 20, 1932.—As reported by the Agricultural Departments concerned, by the beginning of May good progress had been made in the sowing of crops in most districts, although showery and generally unsettled weather interfered with the operations.

The hard weather during the spring checked the growth of vegetation and pastures were unusually bare. In consequence, the feeding of live stock necessitated heavy inroads on the reserves of hay and roots and in many cases live stock were thin and lacking in condition. This has reacted on the sales at country fairs and the numbers offered were below normal. Due no doubt to the poorer condition of cattle, the attendance of Cross Channel (English) buyers at Irish fairs was less than usual.

The sowing of grain crops was reported to be practically complete early in the month and conditions at present appear favourable for good crops. Supplies of seed were more than sufficient in most districts and in some districts supplies of seed oats are still available. The area under oats this year in the Irish Free State is reported to be about 10 per cent greater than in 1930, barley about equal to last year, and wheat slightly below 1931.

AUSTRALIA AS A SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR CANADA

Trade figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, disclose that Australia is now the second largest source of supply within the British Empire for Canadian imports, and ranks seventh in order of importance among all countries finding a market in the Dominion. The principal products in which a substantial amount of business has been diverted from foreign countries to Australia are raisins and currants, canned fruits (chiefly pineapples), wines and gelatine.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1930-31

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

VI. Importations of Interest to Canada—*Concluded*

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF FUR APPAREL AND FUR SKINS

The prohibition on imports of furs and other skins partly or wholly made into apparel, effective from April 4, 1930, and still in force, has materially assisted the development of manufacturing of fur apparel in Australia.

Imported and native furred skins enter into the local trade. Imports of fur skins, which in 1929-30 amounted to £260,758, fell to £85,055 in 1930-31, a decrease of £175,703. There has been a marked improvement of late years in Australia in the quality of the dyeing and dressing of raw furs of domestic and oversea origin. There are restrictions on the importation of raw furs under which they go either into quarantine in bond upon arrival, or are sent directly to recognized dressing establishments. Dressed fur skins from Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, and the United States largely constitute the total imports, the highest-quality furs sold in Australia being imported from the great oversea fur centres.

Following are comparative schedules for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, showing imports into Australia:—

Fur Apparel

	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	£ 33,369	£ 764
Other British countries	285	74
China	693	....
France	3,256	16
Germany	5,414	138
Russia	252	538
United States	2,689	18
Other countries	501	50
	£ 46,459	£ 1,598

Fur Skins (Dressed or Prepared)

United Kingdom	£ 88,122	£26,348
Canada	606	145
Austria	1,641	1,218
Belgium	8,265	81
China	12,751	818
France	21,798	4,269
Germany	80,312	24,563
Russia	33,029	21,086
United States	9,260	4,100
Other countries	4,974	2,427
	£260,758	£85,055

In addition to the above, dressed rabbit skins were imported in 1930-31 (not previously recorded) to the extent of £6,051, of which France is credited with £5,024.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS, TEXTILES, ETC.

Australian manufacturers of this class of product are amply protected by very high duties and during recent years the local textile manufacturers have greatly increased the output of their mills—being in many cases branches of large British textile concerns.

In 1929-30 (latest available figures) there were 58 woollen and tweed mills in Australia with 11,843 employees, producing an output valued at £6,964,000. In addition, there were 268 hosiery and knitting mills operating throughout Australia in 1928-29, employing 12,447 persons and producing a total output amounting to £5,525,000. The competition in the hosiery trade is very keen, the total possible output of the various plants being well in excess of possible market requirements.

Following is a comparative table showing the imports of dry goods, textiles, etc., for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Apparel	£ 4,641,822	£ 1,325,930
Textiles	22,587,843	10,755,455
Yarns and manufactured fibres	5,316,763	3,816,874
	<hr/> £32,546,428	<hr/> £15,898,259

The United Kingdom is the chief source of supply of cotton, linen, woollen, and artificial silk piece goods, the imports of which, however, are greatly decreased as compared with 1929-30. The imports of silk piece goods, including artificial silk, amounted to £5,495,971 in 1929-30 and £3,013,868 in 1930-31. Of the 1930-31 total, Japan is credited with £1,256,623 and the United Kingdom with £767,277.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS, ETC., FROM CANADA

The chief items of Canadian dry goods imported into Australia in 1930-31 were corsets, £39 as compared with £2,851 in 1929-30; stockings, silk, £2,717; textile gloves, £13,814 as compared with £29,796 in 1929-30; other apparel, £77; other textile articles, £680; carpets, rugs, etc., £1,200; canvas and duck, £160; wool felt, £5,810; and other felt, £3,684.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS OF PLASTER OF PARIS, GYPSUM, AND PORTLAND CEMENT

During the period under review Portland cement was prohibited importation; the prohibition, however, was repealed on February 26, 1932. Cement was formerly an important item of import, but the output of Australian cement plants has increased greatly in recent years and domestic requirements can readily be met locally. There are eleven cement manufacturing plants in Australia with an estimated capacity of over 1,100,000 tons annually.

Plaster of Paris is manufactured in various parts of Australia, the chief production being in South Australia. Australian plaster of Paris has improved in quality in recent years and is extensively used in the manufacture of plaster board and in ordinary building construction.

Imports are confined chiefly to plasters of high quality and used for special work. Plaster of Paris from Canada enjoys an excellent reputation for quality and colour, but the imports, at no time great, have declined considerably.

Following is a comparative schedule showing imports from all countries for 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

Plaster of Paris and Gypsum

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom	6,022	3,412	2,868	1,154
Canada	2,161	581	1,018	343
France	8,021	2,346	605	116
Germany	7,036	1,790	1,824	212
United States	24,039	11,611	6,403	2,223
Other foreign countries	660	279	457	209
	<hr/> 47,939	<hr/> 20,019	<hr/> 13,175	<hr/> 4,257

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS OF ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES

During the fiscal year 1930-31 the total imports of engines and locomotives were valued at £884,360 as compared with £1,880,704 in 1929-30, a decrease of £996,344.

There has been in recent years considerable expansion in the local engineering trade, and many lines formerly imported are now manufactured (frequently with essential parts imported) in Australia. Several large British firms have established branch plants to meet local requirements, yet in normal times there would be substantial imports of many lines.

The trade is (as elsewhere) divided under three general headings: steam, oil, and gasolene engines.

The imports of engines, according to classification, are shown thus:—

	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease
Aeroplane, imported separately	£ 95,442	£ 30,070	—£ 65,372
Fire engines	9,245	16,391	— 7,146
Gas engines	37,143	15,766	— 21,377
Diesel or heavy oil type traction engines	94,117*	259,006	— 164,889
Kerosene and petrol engines	177,078	71,801	— 105,277
Locomotives	132,585	40,186	— 92,399
Motor car engines	128,932	33,376	— 95,556
Motor cycle engines	19,945	6,063	— 13,882
Steam turbines	59,015	47,001	— 12,014
Other steam engines	18,452	4,306	— 14,146
Traction, including road-rollers	12,924	2,134	— 10,790
Tractors, cable-type	25,505	240	— 25,265
Tractors, caterpillar type	303,455	39,005	— 264,450
Tractors, other types, steam	5,130	1,131	— 3,999
Tractors, other types, not steam	712,286	271,079	— 441,207
Other engines	49,450	6,805	— 42,645
	£1,880,704	£844,360	—£1,036,344

* Diesel type only.

IMPORTS OF ENGINES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, AND CANADA

The following table shows the values of engines imported from the United Kingdom and the United States during 1930-31, together with the extent to which Canada participated in the trade:—

	From United Kingdom	From United States	From Canada
Aeroplane engines	£ 29,885	£ 91	....
Fire engines	15,841	550	....
Gas engines	15,650	108	....
Diesel or heavy oil type traction	123,814	130	....
Kerosene and petrol engines	33,055	36,315	£ 727
Locomotives	17,605	22,559	....
Motor car engines	11,047	20,409	1,192
Motor cycle engines	4,770	1,276	....
Steam turbines	46,678	283	....
Other steam engines	4,090	21	....
Traction, including road-rollers	1,895	239	....
Tractors, cable-type	20	220	....
Tractors, caterpillar	4	38,483	....
Tractors, other types, steam	18	256	....
Tractors, other types, not steam	39,252	159,706	....
Other engines	5,430	188	733
	\$349,054	£280,834	£2,652

In 1929-30 the total importations of engines from the United Kingdom were valued at £839,189, from the United States at £942,881, and from Canada at £11,899.

MACHINERY, METAL MANUFACTURES, HARDWARE, ETC., FROM CANADA

Australian imports of hardware and metal manufactures from Canada comprise a very wide range of products as illustrated in the following comparative schedule submitted for the information of Canadian manufacturers. From April 4, 1930 (and until February 26, 1932, when the customs duties were increased), the importation of electric cooking and heating appliances was prohibited.

The importations from Canada during the last two fiscal years were as follows:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Cream separators	£ 2,946	£ 2,560
Storage batteries	4,742	179
Covered wire and cable	87	162
Motors under 1-hp. not integral parts of machines . .	322	520
Coils, high tension, ignition . . . . .	....	412
Fans, electric	335	....
Electric fittings, switches, etc.	1,061	546
Electric heating and cooking appliances	35,425	8,444
Electric smoothing irons	243	....
Electric filament lamps	32	241
Electric lighting plant	44	4
Electric recording instruments	1,976	1,655
Electric current rectifiers	284	....
Electric regulating, starting, etc., apparatus	989	1,154
Other electric apparatus	89	287
Vacuum tubes, electrical	48	6
Electrical appliances, n.e.i.	3,446	813
Drilling machines . . . . .	....	30
Metal-working machinery	25	291
Milling machinery, grain	129	3
Flue-heated economizers and steam traps	316	....
Spark plugs, imported separately	31,035	2,812
Motive-power machinery, n.e.i.	16,310	5,354
Weighing machines	6,817	3,230
Machinery, n.e.i.	3,013	747
Anti-friction and plastic metals	352	....
Brass strips and tees . . . . .	....	41
Britannia metal, bronze, etc., blocks, ingots, pigs, scrap	523	....
Brazing and soldering alloys	1,112	27
Aluminium plates and sheets	484	473
Bolts, nuts and metal washers	2,658	273
Rivets	115	7
Brasswork, etc.	2,648	425
Chain	1,461	....
Wire, No. 15 or finer gauge	6,646	2,688
Wire, other, galvanized, etc.	2,835	649
Smoothing irons, not electric . . . . .	....	47
Lamps and lampware	9,924	2,427
Leaf and foil, not gold	1,104	7
Malleable iron castings	1,787	750
Nails, horseshoe	80	....
Tacks	2,203	1,424
Nails, other	1,788	1,364
Nickel blocks, ingots, etc.	42	18
Boiler tubes	926	42
Pipe fittings	2,334	....
Water bore casings	2,789	93
Wrought iron or steel pipes	69,515	11,600
Pins, hooks and eyes, etc.	265	....
Piston rings, and valves . . . . .	....	941
Cutlery, spoons and forks	59,522	73,425
Tools of trade	15,053	2,773
Metal manufactures, n.e.i.	9,646	3,533
Paper-making machinery	9	....
Roller and ball bearings	1,392	292
Knitting machines	1,927	5,781
Other textile working machinery	307	....

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

Australian importations of drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers from all countries during 1929-30 were valued at £5,082,161, and in 1930-31 at £3,069,287, resulting in a decrease of £2,012,874. The principal imports from Canada during these two years were as follows:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Acetone	£ 129	£ 66
Bacteriological sera	1,168	660
Calcium carbide	1,622	368
Calcium cyanide	617	....
Cyanide of potassium and sodium	8,068	7,870
Crude drugs	1,855	1,419
Proprietary medicines	5,710	4,742
Insecticides and disinfectants	1,330	252
Wood and methyl alcohol	3,194	955
Perfumery and toilet preparations	2,911	1,019
Salt	139	80
Sodium salts	3	3,692
Essences and flavours	1,553	1,546
Chemicals, n.e.i.	1,686	2,695
	£29,985	£25,364

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS FROM CANADA DURING 1930-31

Included under the above heading are a number of lines of varying magnitude which in the trade returns of the Commonwealth for 1930-31 are credited to Canada as the country of origin.

The items are of a diversified nature and include (in part) cocoa paste (£151); powdered chocolate (£165); fruit juices (£252); mustard (£1,092); ground spices (£1,216); canned vegetables (£698); whisky (£33); live cattle (£727); hides and skins (£4,239); vegetable fibres (£1,082); paints and colours (£1,691); electrical insulators (£4,921); crude asbestos (£962); articles for games (£1,960); fancy goods and toys (£2,809); kinematograph films (£49,750); talking machines (£34); brushware (£58); vacuum cleaners (£8,400); soap substitutes (£172); wall and ceiling parts (£5,763); and other articles of minor value.

TRADING OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 1931-32

A brief review of Australian trading conditions for the present fiscal year which ends on June 30, 1932, may be of interest to Canadian manufacturers endeavouring to maintain or develop export trade with the Commonwealth. Throughout the entire fiscal period 1930-31 imports in all lines were at a minimum figure, and this statement also holds good for the current fiscal year. Oversea trade returns for the six months period ending December, 1931, show a favourable balance of trade, excluding gold movements, of £14,000,000 (sterling) as compared with a favourable balance of only £2,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1930. This marked change is largely accounted for by the decrease in imports from £38,000,000 for the six months ending December, 1930, to £21,000,000 for the corresponding six months of 1931.

The prohibitions and surtaxes imposed on April 4, 1930, affected adversely many important items of export from Canada. On February 26, 1932, a partial revision of the duties was enacted and a number of the surtaxes and prohibitions removed, others continuing in force until one year from the above date, as outlined in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1470 (April 2, 1932), relative to amendments to Australian customs tariff. The dislocation of trade caused during this period cannot readily be overcome; many articles formerly imported in large quantities are now partially or wholly manufactured within the Commonwealth and it seems probable that this will continue in the future.

Any marked revival in the trade of the Commonwealth must depend very largely on the prospects of a general recovery in Britain. Higher prices for the primary products of Australia are essential to general prosperity, and until they become effective the buying power of the people is largely restricted. The adverse bank exchange further complicates an already difficult situation for the exporter to Australia. It would appear unlikely that the fiscal year 1931-32 will be any improvement over the preceding one; however, well-informed opinion is hopeful regarding the ultimate future, and with the recovery Canada will find an interesting market for many of her products in Australia.

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

B. MILLIN, COMMERCIAL AGENT

Australian Egg Shipments Abroad

Sydney, April 28, 1932.—The increase in shipments of eggs from the Commonwealth in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, was phenomenal. The number sent overseas was almost double that of the previous season, which until then constituted a record. Total exports (in dozens) were: 1925-26, 1,631,744; 1926-27, 3,151,990; 1927-28, 1,104,005; 1928-29, 2,916,338; 1929-30, 3,552,580; 1930-31, 5,895,090; and 1931-32, 9,740,790. Shipments (in dozens) credited to the exporting States for 1931-32 were: New South Wales, 3,653,550; Victoria, 2,621,640; Queensland, 769,530; South Australia, 1,961,400; and Western Australia, 734,670.

Despite a large increase that took place in shipments from Australia to Great Britain, the whole of the supplies were readily absorbed.

Decrease in Imports into New South Wales

Owing to disturbed political and financial conditions, business in the State may be well described as chaotic. It is generally admitted that stocks are very low, and that buying is merely for replacement. Fortunately, seasonal conditions were seldom, if ever, better, and even if world market prices remain low, the revenue from pastoral and agricultural industries should be large.

Imports into New South Wales in March were valued at £1,596,953 as against £1,853,966 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and £1,384,906 in February, 1932. For the nine completed months from July 1, 1931, imports were valued at £13,421,291, as against £21,835,894 in the corresponding period of 1930-31 and £46,798,296 in the first nine months of 1929-30.

The chief decreases in imports were: tobacco, £120,662 to £26,690; petroleum, etc., £168,598 to £73,427; machinery, £71,438 to £45,970; metal manufactures, £108,417 to £55,227. Increased imports were shown in fish (£27,091 as against £37,389), cotton and linen piece goods (£86,352 as against £107,368), timber (£18,858 as against £25,363), printing paper (£42,352 as against £54,121), all other paper (£32,086 as against £52,422), and drugs (£77,565 as against £91,097).

On the other hand, exports for the nine months are equal in value to those of two years ago, and over £4,000,000 more than last year, the total being £27,575,783, or an excess of £14,154,492 over the value of imports.

Market for Used Cars and Trucks at Sydney

Twelve months ago the used car and truck presented a real problem to the motor trade in New South Wales, and were very difficult to sell even at very low prices. The depression and the adverse rate of exchange, however, has so affected the importation of new stocks that purchasers who in normal times would be buyers of new equipment are now buying used cars to such an extent that the market is practically cleared.

Australian Grapes Shipped to Canada

The Australian grape season which has just ended has been a very good one, and the quality of the fruit excellent. Over 3,000 cases of grapes were shipped to Canada in March; this will be the only shipment this season. The grapes (Almerias) were sent to Vancouver.

Population of Australia

The total population of Australia on December 31, 1931, was 6,525,921, according to the latest return issued by the Government statistician. During the year 1931 the population increased by 49,888; in 1930 the figure was 61,660. The natural increase is described as very low. The falling birth-rate, the suspension of assisted immigration, and the economic situation are the chief contributing factors. Although the average annual excess of arrivals over departures since the 1921 census was 25,300, there was an excess of departures over arrivals in the last two years of 12,601 in 1931 and 11,408 in 1930.

TRADE OF JAMAICA IN 1931

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

I

Imports

Kingston, Jamaica, May 10, 1932.—Official statistics obtained in advance of publication give the total value of Jamaica's import trade during the calendar year 1931 as £4,945,539, including importations made through parcels post, which amounted to £211,138.

It is not surprising that, due to the world-wide decline in commodity prices, Jamaica's imports during this period show a considerable shrinkage in value as compared with the two previous years. Total imports in 1929 were £7,027,013, and in 1930, £6,101,513. The 1929 figure was the highest since 1924, when the deflation that set in during 1921 had about spent itself and the Island's import trade began again to take an upward trend. Actually, so far as value is concerned, there was in 1931 a recession of approximately 30 per cent as compared with 1929, and total imports in the former year were about on a level with those of 1924, which was the lowest since 1920.

Of total imports during 1931, the United States is credited with £1,430,008, which was 30·2 per cent* of the total; the United Kingdom came next with £1,406,562 (29·7 per cent); Canada accounted for £830,325 (17·5 per cent); other parts of the British Empire for £627,240 (13·3 per cent); and other foreign countries for £440,266 (9·3 per cent).

Prominent among other parts of the British Empire are the following: Trinidad, £259,704 (gasolene); Newfoundland, £168,857 (fish); India, £94,020 (jute bags and rice); British Guiana, £45,520 (rice); and New Zealand, £29,630 (butter).

Of foreign countries other than the United States the following are noteworthy:—

Germany, £95,200 (beer, glassware, hardware, toys and games).

Japan, £52,415 (rubber-soled footwear, cotton and silk goods, apparel, haberdashery).

France, £45,724 (haberdashery, perfumery, apparel, silk goods, wines and spirits).

Holland, £45,525 (beer, butter substitutes, paper, laundry soap, gin, leaf tobacco).

Analyzed into the main classes adopted by the British Board of Trade, the Colony's import trade for 1931 appears as hereunder:—

* As in former years, the imports by parcels post are not taken into account in this computation, since they are not differentiated by countries or categories in the Jamaican Customs returns. This omission, however, makes very little if any difference in the percentages.

Imports into Jamaica in 1931 from

	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	Other Countries	Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	£ 221,968	£ 330,259	£630,871	£ 423,515	£1,606,613
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.. . . .	343,334	77,373	5,443	296,064	722,214
Manufactured Articles. . .	862,683	995,227	193,981	346,732	2,398,623
Bullion and Specie. . . . .	.....	1,368	.....	1,100	2,468
Miscellaneous	2,023	2,335	30	95	4,483
Parcels Post (Unclassified) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,138
Total.. . . .	£1,430,008	£1,406,562	£830,325	£1,067,506	£4,945,539

The trend of Jamaica's import trade during the past three calendar years is illustrated by the following table:—

Value of Imports from:—	1929	% of Total	1930	% of Total	1931	% of Total
United States.. . . .	£2,089,306	31.0	£1,934,542	33.2	£1,430,008	30.2
United Kingdom.	1,775,623	26.3	1,734,178	29.8	1,406,562	29.7
Canada.. . . .	1,217,720	18.0	957,305	16.4	830,325	17.5
Other countries.. . . .	1,663,446	24.7	1,197,012	20.6	1,067,506	22.6
Parcels Post.. . . .	280,918	....	278,476	....	211,138	....
	£7,027,013	100.0	£6,101,513	100.0	£4,945,539	100.0

It will be observed that as regards percentage, Canada regained in 1931 some of the ground which she lost in 1930. For this the exchange situation is partially responsible, but it has necessarily been of greater assistance to British than to Canadian exporters. The heavy fall in the value of fish and flour, which together have in recent years accounted for more than one half of Jamaica's total imports from Canada, is the principal cause of the decline in imports from the Dominion during 1930 and 1931 as compared with 1929; a secondary cause is to be found in the rise of Newfoundland to be Jamaica's largest supplier of dried salted cod, the trade in which is very considerable. In 1929 Newfoundland had about 41 per cent of this business (as regards value); in 1930 her share rose to 61 per cent; and in 1931 it was almost 69 per cent. Increased imports of butter from New Zealand, and of many other items from other parts of the Empire as well as from foreign countries, have likewise contributed to reduce the value of Jamaica's purchases from Canada.

It is worthy of note, however, that 60.5 per cent of the total value of Jamaica's import trade in 1931 represented purchases from within the British Empire. The percentage in 1930 was 58.8, and in 1929, 52.4.

Canada is already Jamaica's largest single supplier of foodstuffs, and it would seem doubtful if in existing circumstances there is much prospect of any notable increase in the Dominion's share of the available business in goods of this class. Whatever ground she may gain in the Jamaican market during the next few years will probably have to be in the category of manufactured goods, in which so far she has held a rather minor position, as will be apparent from the following table:—

Imports of Manufactured Goods into Jamaica*

	Total	From Canada
1927.. . . .	£3,062,574	£306,310
1928.. . . .	3,261,147	319,433
1929.. . . .	3,256,027	314,297
1930.. . . .	3,166,818	236,982
1931.. . . .	2,398,623	193,981

* Other than Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

Details of Imports, 1931

Aerated and Mineral Waters.—Total, 8,430 dozen bottles valued at £1,722: France, 4,469 dozen (£761); United Kingdom, 2,430 dozen (£490); United States, 1,380 dozen (£446); small remainder from Germany.

Apparel.—Total, £78,547: United States, £37,925; United Kingdom, £20,310; Japan, £10,887; Holland, £2,451; China, £2,278; Canada, £1,602; Germany, £1,347.

Bags and Sacks.—Total, 1,050,217 in number (£38,870): India, 869,360 (£33,829); United States, 150,357 (£4,987); United Kingdom, 21,100 (£749); Canada, 8,400 (£200).

Bags, Travelling and Tool.—Total, £3,910: United Kingdom, £2,580; Canada, £472; United States, £309; Germany, £269.

Beer and Ale.—Total, 211,917 gallons (£62,494): United Kingdom, 171,693 gallons (£49,987); Germany, 18,409 gallons (£5,384); Holland, 10,092 gallons (£2,949); Denmark, 6,770 gallons (£2,008); Cuba, 4,045 gallons (£1,172). Imports from Canada were negligible. Early in 1931 the import duties on beer, per gallon, were increased from 1s. 6d. preferential and 2s. general duty to 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. respectively. This change was made primarily in order to raise additional revenue, but importations of beer were over 50,000 gallons less than in 1930. On the other hand, the local brewery considerably increased its output last year, with consequent benefit to the Government's collections of excise tax.

Biscuits, Unsweetened.—Total, 59,985 pounds (£1,425): United States, 43,245 pounds (£1,018); Canada, 11,034 pounds (£269); small remainder from United Kingdom, Irish Free State, and Sweden. Importations under this head were about 50 per cent less in volume, and still more in value, than those of 1930. The local industry having substantial tariff protection, the import trade has progressively declined during late years.

Biscuits, Sweetened.—Total, 58,463 pounds (£4,006): United Kingdom, 51,739 pounds (£3,593); United States, 4,954 pounds (£328); Canada, 557 pounds (£33).

Blackings and Polishes.—Total, 236,580 pounds (£14,487): United Kingdom, 161,227 pounds (£12,096); United States, 69,632 pounds (£2,220); Germany, 3,059 pounds (£108); Canada, 2,062 pounds (£60); small remainder from Belgium. It is noteworthy that although total importations in 1931 were nearly 100,000 pounds less than in 1930, the recorded value of the former was about £700 more. As compared with 1930, imports from the United Kingdom declined by over 160,000 pounds, whereas those from the United States increased by about 15,000 pounds.

Boots and Shoes of Leather.—Total, 41,156 dozen pairs (£152,485): United States, 25,294 dozen (£85,286); United Kingdom, 12,159 dozen (£51,268); Czechoslovakia, 1,465 dozen (£5,932); Cuba, 775 dozen (£7,049). The imports from Cuba were expensive varieties of ladies' shoes.

Boots and Shoes of Rubber.—Total, 8,554 dozen pairs (£11,431): Canada, 2,822 dozen (£5,171); Japan, 4,832 dozen (£4,812).

Boots and Shoes of Other Materials.—Total, 1,579 dozen pairs (£1,070): Japan, 1,061 dozen (£365); United States, 190 dozen (£257); China, 178 dozen (£152).

Importations of boots and shoes furnish a good index to the financial circumstances of the masses of the Jamaican people. In 1931, a year of depression, imports of leather footwear were about 16,000 dozen pairs less, and of rubber footwear about 7,000 dozen pairs less, than in 1930. The Japanese rubber-soled shoes which are being sold in Jamaica in great numbers are extremely cheap but fairly serviceable.

Brooms and Brushes.—Total, 10,826 dozen (£4,362): United Kingdom, 2,244 dozen (£2,098); United States, 2,389 dozen (£1,008); Germany, 2,612 dozen (£583); Canada, 474 dozen (£359).

Buckets, Pails and Tubs, of Metal.—Total, 15,801 in number (£1,455): United Kingdom, 10,523 (£828); Canada, 2,184 (£283); United States, 2,128 (£262).

Butter.—Total, 582,903 pounds (£45,998): New Zealand, 372,128 pounds (£29,009); Canada, 192,086 pounds (£15,449); United Kingdom, 11,693 pounds (£927). Jamaica also imported during the year under review a total of 465,052 pounds of butter substitutes, mainly from the United Kingdom.

Carriages, Carts and Wagons: (a) Bicycles and Tricycles.—Total, 904 in number (£3,831): United Kingdom, 872 (£3,744); United States, 16 (£31); Canada, 5 (£30).

(b) Tires and Tubes for Bicycles and Tricycles.—Total, £2,619: United Kingdom, £1,143; France, £1,064; small remainder from Belgium and Holland.

(c) Other Parts of Bicycles and Tricycles.—Total, £3,318: United Kingdom, £2,706; Germany, £431; France, £100.

(d) Motor Cars.—Total, 737 (£110,813): United States, 352 (£52,631); Canada, 294 (£41,455); United Kingdom, 89 (£16,520). The number of cars imported in 1931 was 354 less than for 1930.

(e) Tires and Tubes for Motor Cars.—Total, £48,626: Canada, £27,829; United States, £11,084; United Kingdom, £5,949; France, £3,675.

(f) Other Parts of Motor Cars.—Total, £32,698: United States, £27,708; United Kingdom, £3,777; Canada, £1,011.

- (g) *Motor Cycles*.—Total, 28 in number (£1,159), all from the United Kingdom.
- (h) *Tires and Tubes for Motor Cycles*.—Total, £383: France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada.
- (i) *Other Parts of Motor Cycles*.—Total, £354, entirely from the United Kingdom.
- (j) *Motor Trucks*.—Total, 230 in number (£36,750): United States, 135 (£22,821); Canada, 71 (£9,154); United Kingdom, 24 (£4,775).
- (k) *Tires and Tubes for Motor Trucks*.—Total, £6,501: United States, £3,772; Canada, £2,429; France, £226; United Kingdom, £74.
- (l) *Other Parts of Motor Trucks*.—Total, £3,538: United States, £2,634; United Kingdom, £830; Canada, £74.
- (m) *Railway Rolling Stock*.—Total, £7,899: United States, £2,909; Canada, £2,212; United Kingdom, £1,537; Germany, £1,241.
- (n) *Other Carriages and Parts*.—Total, £10,659: United Kingdom, £9,197; United States, £1,000; Canada, £434; small remainder from Belgium and Germany.
- Cattle and Other Animal Foods: (a) Bran and Middlings*.—Total, 273,956 pounds (£1,312): Canada, 188,516 pounds (£895); Colombia, 80,000 pounds (£400); United States, 5,440 pounds (£17).
- (b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, 534,457 pounds (£2,730): United States, 338,736 pounds (£1,533); Canada, 151,565 pounds (£843); United Kingdom, 13,344 pounds (£146). Besides the above, a total of 769 bags of other kinds of cattle food, valued at £306, is shown as having been imported, principally from the United States.
- Cement, Portland*.—Total, 123,270 barrels of 400 pounds (£61,429): United Kingdom, 92,560 barrels (£46,267); Belgium, 15,852 barrels (£7,900); Denmark, 7,427 barrels (£3,595); Canada, 7,057 barrels (£3,472).
- Cheese*.—Total, 408,190 pounds (£18,308): Canada, 381,495 pounds (£17,132); New Zealand, 13,307 pounds (£568); United Kingdom, 6,406 pounds (£290).
- Chemicals*.—Imports of calcium carbide totalled 57,510 pounds (£458), of which Canada supplied 50,350 pounds (£376) and the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States the small remainder. Disinfectants were imported to a total value of £1,869: United Kingdom, £1,742. Insecticides and vermin killers totalled £4,822: United States, £2,718; United Kingdom, £1,970; Japan, £68; Canada, £22. Tanning and dyeing materials totalled £741: United States, £447; United Kingdom, £222. Total imports of other kinds of chemicals were £14,653, of which the United Kingdom supplied £6,573, the United States £5,350, and Canada £1,587.
- Chinaware, Porcelain, Earthenware, and Pottery*.—Total, £17,119: United Kingdom, £7,238; Germany, £4,412; United States, £1,735; Japan, £1,679.
- Cocoa, Prepared*.—Total, 249,156 pounds (£4,510): United Kingdom, 118,763 pounds (£3,372); Holland, 115,398 pounds (£921); small remainder from United States, British West Africa and Canada.
- Confectionery*.—Total, 464,663 pounds (£16,075): United Kingdom, 349,151 pounds (£10,214); United States, 72,441 pounds (£3,401); Switzerland, 18,376 pounds (£1,242); Canada, 5,356 pounds (£462). The volume of imports under this head declined by about one-third from that of 1930.
- Cordage and Twine*.—Imports of cordage are shown as amounting to 149,242 pounds valued at £2,545, of which the United Kingdom supplied 123,926 pounds (£2,057), Canada 7,933 pounds (£209), and Holland 8,415 pounds (£114). Not included in these figures were imports from the Cayman Islands valued at £2,462. Sash cord, separately classified, totalled 5,556 pounds (£287): United States, 2,893 pounds (£148); United Kingdom, 2,456 pounds (£123); Canada, 207 pounds (£16). Total imports of twine were 70,572 pounds (£3,953): United Kingdom, 39,952 pounds (£1,546); United States, 22,363 pounds (£2,033); Canada, 4,630 pounds (£208); Belgium, 1,500 pounds (£43); China, 1,267 pounds (£69). Not included in these figures were imports of twine valued at £408 (quantity not given): United Kingdom, £378, United States, £30.
- Cotton Manufactures: (a) Hosiery*.—Total, £12,429: United States, £9,481; Japan, £1,145; United Kingdom, £465; Germany, £304; Canada, £295.
- (b) *Piece Goods*.—Total, 19,381,275 yards (£282,569): United States, 12,322,981 yards (£148,993); United Kingdom, 6,742,768 yards (£126,135); Switzerland, 100,238 yards (£2,220); Japan, 69,229 yards (£837); Holland, 66,517 yards (£1,173).
- (c) *Other Manufactures*—not including ribbons and yarn of which imports were inconsiderable—totalled £66,190, of which the United Kingdom supplied £47,454, the United States £8,968, Japan £2,357, and Germany £1,828.
- Cutlery*.—Total, £7,505: Germany, £3,261; United Kingdom, £2,766; United States, £874; Canada, £404.
- Electrical Apparatus: (a) Radio and Wireless*.—Total, £8,544: United States, £7,843; United Kingdom, £544; Canada, £78.
- (b) *Telegraph and Telephones*.—Total, £7,958: United States, £4,645; United Kingdom, £2,515; Belgium, £606; Canada, £192.
- (c) *X-ray Apparatus*.—Total, £545: United States, £484; United Kingdom, £31; Germany, £30.

(d) *Other Kinds*.—Total, £33,832: United States, £25,617; United Kingdom, £5,918; Germany, £1,311; Canada, £794.

Fish: (a) Alewives.—Total, 1,542,721 pounds (£10,983): Canada, 1,508,821 pounds (£10,764); remainder from Newfoundland.

(b) *Canned*.—Total, 929,830 pounds (£24,014): Canada, 569,831 pounds (£14,783); United Kingdom, 191,889 pounds (£4,197); United States, 154,519 pounds (£4,341); Portugal, 3,946 pounds (£187).

(c) *Dried Salted*.—Total, 14,459,638 pounds (£240,909): Newfoundland, 9,883,272 pounds (£164,283); Canada, 4,496,226 pounds (£75,313); United Kingdom, 53,872 pounds (£894). Cod was the main item of this category, and Newfoundland's share of the trade was considerably greater than in 1930.

(d) *Fresh*.—Total, 7,464 pounds (£207): United States, 5,448 pounds (£132); United Kingdom, 1,448 pounds (£52).

(e) *Herring, Pickled*.—Total, 2,158,976 pounds (£16,862): Canada, 1,813,492 pounds (£14,067); Newfoundland, 345,400 pounds (£2,794); small remainder from United Kingdom.

(f) *Herring Smoked*.—Total, 134,578 pounds (£1,587): Canada, 114,032 pounds (£1,255); United Kingdom, 11,078 pounds (£240); small remainder from Newfoundland and Norway.

(g) *Mackerel, Pickled*.—Total, 6,792,292 pounds (£76,327): Canada, 6,755,272 pounds (£75,293); Newfoundland, 37,000 pounds (£404); small remainder from United States.

(h) *Salmon and Trout, Pickled*.—Total, 99,368 pounds (£1,631): Newfoundland, 65,568 pounds (£1,008); Canada, 33,800 pounds (£623). There were also small imports of smoked salmon, totalling 544 pounds valued at £24, Canada being the sole supplier.

Fruits, Fresh: (a) Apples.—Total, 183,526 pounds (£2,228): United States, 180,384 pounds (£2,179); Canada, 3,142 pounds (£49).

(b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, 58,110 pounds (£1,666): United States, 58,002 pounds (£1,662); small remainder from United Kingdom and Canada.

Glass and Glasware: (a) Glass Bottles, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Table Glassware.—Total, £20,108: Germany, £9,291; United States, £4,444; United Kingdom, £3,833.

(b) *Other Kinds*.—Total, £6,471: United Kingdom, £3,100; Germany, £1,174; Belgium, £1,136; United States, £748.

Grain: (a) Cornflour.—Total, 33,048 pounds (£554): United Kingdom, 21,014 pounds (£355); United States, 10,784 pounds (£187); Canada, 1,250 pounds (£12).

(b) *Cornmeal*.—Total, 39,156 bags of 196 pounds (£34,269): United States, 31,638 bags (£27,667); Canada, 7,516 bags (£6,600).

(c) *Flour of Wheat*.—Total, 343,169 bags of 196 pounds (£350,663): Canada, 311,687 bags (£317,860); United States, 30,712 bags (£31,994); United Kingdom, 745 bags (£783); Newfoundland, 25 bags (£26).

(d) *Oats*.—Total, 1,799,684 pounds (£6,564): Canada, 1,787,930 pounds (£6,516); small remainder from United Kingdom, United States and Holland.

(e) *Peas and Beans, Whole*.—Total, 899,409 pounds (£7,554): United States, 790,249 pounds (£6,450); Canada, 31,800 pounds (£182); Chile, 28,474 pounds (£196).

(f) *Peas, Split*.—Total, 416,173 pounds (£2,540): Canada, 258,830 pounds (£1,506); United Kingdom, 112,228 pounds (£723); remainder from India, Holland, Germany and United States.

(g) *Farinaceous Preparations—Unspecified*.—Total, 408,569 pounds (£8,275): United States, 281,283 pounds (£6,416); Canada, 83,830 pounds (£699); United Kingdom, 29,335 pounds (£953). This category includes various sorts of cereals and breakfast foods.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Total, £16,125: United Kingdom, £7,792; Germany, £2,458; United States, £1,565; France, £1,029.

Hardware and Ironmongery, i.e., Cash Registers, Caskets, Hardware, Office, Cabinet and Store Furniture of Iron or Other Metal.—Total, £8,463: United States, £5,681; United Kingdom, £1,691; Canada, £995; Germany, £96.

Hardware, Other Kinds (except Typewriters).—Total, £95,538: United Kingdom, £45,122; United States, £29,571; Germany, £13,089; Canada, £5,044.

Hats and Bonnets: (a) of Felt.—Total, £8,764: United Kingdom, £4,899; Italy, £2,337; Germany, £1,127.

(b) *of Straw*.—Total, £17,166: United Kingdom, £13,397; United States, £1,541; Italy, £893; Cuba, £571; Switzerland, £562.

(c) *Of Other Materials*.—Total, £2,236: United Kingdom, £1,002; India, £472; United States, £405.

Implements and Tools: (a) Agricultural.—Total, £15,958: United Kingdom, £11,948; United States, £1,964; Germany, £1,221; Canada, £661.

(b) *Artizans*.—Total, £17,137: United States, £9,863; United Kingdom, £4,406; Germany, £1,970; Canada, £832.

(c) *Other Kinds*.—Total, £798: United States, £381; Canada, £261; United Kingdom, £150.

India-Rubber Manufactures (other than Tires and Rubber-Soled Shoes).—Total, £7,536: United States, £3,517; Canada, £2,058; United Kingdom, £1,163.

Jams, Jellies and Preserved Fruits.—Total, 253,326 pounds (£7,655): United Kingdom, 121,103 pounds (£4,016); United States, 113,018 pounds (£2,969); China, 7,460 pounds (£204); Canada, 3,128 pounds.

Jewellery.—Total, £2,947: United Kingdom, £1,468; Czechoslovakia, £841; Germany, £223.

Lard and Its Substitutes.—Total, 839,444 pounds (£18,400): United Kingdom, 653,403 pounds (£14,366); United States, 98,893 pounds (£2,191); Holland, 47,898 pounds (£1,040); Canada, 36,531 pounds (£791); small remainder from Haiti and Germany.

Leather, Dressed and Undressed.—Total, £2,872: United Kingdom, £2,434; United States, £222; Germany, £102.

Leather Manufactures (Other than Boots, Shoes, Harness and Saddlery).—Total, £5,524: United Kingdom, £3,302; United States, £1,177; Germany, £600.

Machinery, Agricultural: (a) Drainage and Irrigation.—Total, £7,101: United States, £5,604; United Kingdom, £1,475; Canada.

(b) *Sugar.*—Total, £19,880: United Kingdom, £13,458; United States, £6,394; Canada, £24.

(c) *Other Kinds.*—Total, £15,973: United Kingdom, £7,938; United States, £7,565; France, £232; Canada, £155.

Machinery, Electric Lighting and Power.—Total, £5,528: United States, £3,071; United Kingdom, £2,457.

Machinery, Railway and Tramway.—Total, £12,359: United Kingdom, £5,412; United States, £4,379; Canada, £2,136; Germany, £432.

Sewing Machines.—Total, £12,724: Canada, £6,243; United States, £2,778; United Kingdom, £2,309; Germany, £1,390.

Machinery, Printing.—Total, £8,400: United States, £7,650; United Kingdom, £601.

Other Kinds of Industrial and Manufacturing Machinery.—Total, £9,571: United States, £7,960; United Kingdom, £1,548.

Machinery, Motion Picture.—Total, £4,712: United States, £4,702.

Machinery, Fire Engines.—Total, £101: United Kingdom, £68; United States, £33.

Machinery, Marine.—Total, £1,268: United States, £729; United Kingdom, £528; Germany, £11.

Machinery, Roadmaking.—Total, £1,239: United Kingdom, £1,132; Canada, £107.

Machinery, Water and Sewerage.—Total, £4,054: United Kingdom, £2,098; United States, £1,952; Canada, £4.

Machinery, All Other Kinds.—Total, £28,086: United Kingdom, £8,504; United States, £8,337; Canada, £455; Germany, £451.

Machine Accessories.—Total, £5,381: United Kingdom, £3,526; United States, £1,596; France, £122.

Manures, Chemical.—Total, 1,797 long tons (£17,600): United Kingdom, 1,052 tons (£9,048); United States, 400 tons (£5,057); Germany, 268 tons (£2,881).

Mats and Matting.—Total, £3,339: United Kingdom, £1,363; United States, £829; Canada, £235; Persia, £212; Japan, £188; India, £149.

Meats, Fresh.—Total, 39,774 pounds (£2,810): United States, 22,698 pounds (£1,651); Canada, 9,552 pounds (£704); United Kingdom, 5,855 pounds (£372).

Meats, Canned.—Total, 229,997 pounds (£10,564): Argentine Republic, 174,754 pounds (£6,689); United States, 36,484 pounds (£2,574); United Kingdom, 8,677 pounds (£572); Canada, 4,745 pounds (£330); China, 3,886 pounds (£310).

Bacon.—Total, 123,834 pounds (£6,280): Canada, 83,332 pounds (£4,224); United Kingdom, 24,483 pounds (£1,181); United States, 16,019 pounds (£855).

Beef, Wet Salted.—Total, 821,484 pounds (£12,213): United Kingdom, 811,931 pounds (£12,057); United States, 5,600 pounds (£108); Canada, 3,953 pounds (£53). This business, which for many years previous to the coming into effect of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, had been controlled by American packing houses, is now held by the United Kingdom.

Ham.—Total, 317,925 pounds (£21,819): United States, 239,262 pounds (£15,336); United Kingdom, 61,410 pounds (£5,159); Canada, 13,766 pounds (£1,052); Denmark 2,743 pounds (£211).

Pork, Wet Salted.—Total, 985,840 pounds (£12,225): United States, 662,014 pounds (£14,397); Canada, 323,426 pounds (£6,819).

Sausages, Wet Salted or Cured.—Total, 4,715 pounds (£280): United States, 3,539 pounds (£202); Canada, 690 pounds (£28).

Tongues, Dried Salted.—Total, 346 pounds (£25), entirely from the United States.

Tongues, Wet Salted.—Total, 19,021 pounds (£733): United States, 16,611 pounds (£633); Canada, 2,410 pounds (£100).

Other Kinds of Meats.—Total, £1,402: United Kingdom, £694; Cayman Islands, £612.

Medical Sundries.—Total, £3,606: United Kingdom, £2,975; United States, £409; Canada, £145.

Medicines and Drugs (other than Cocaine, Morphine, Opium and Quinine).—These imports, which consisted mainly of patent and proprietary medicines, totalled £61,247 in value, of which the United States supplied £32,036, the United Kingdom £19,631, Canada £5,247, and China £1,373. Canada's share of the trade was slightly greater than in 1930.

Metals: (a) Brass Manufactures.—Total, £1,070: United Kingdom, £691; United States, £264.

(b) *Copper Manufactures.*—Total, £1,314: United Kingdom, £855; United States, £212; Germany, £179.

(c) *Iron Bars, not being Railway Material.*—Total, £133: Germany, Belgium, United States, United Kingdom.

(d) *Iron Bars, Rails, Fishbolts, etc., for Railway.*—Total, £23,289: United Kingdom, £19,012; United States, £3,600; Canada, £496; Germany, £144.

(e) *Iron, Galvanized for Roofing.*—Total, £24,043: United Kingdom, £21,492; United States, £2,523; Germany, £21.

(f) *Gas Fittings.*—Total, £3,402: United Kingdom, £2,217; United States, £1,023; Canada, £162.

(g) *Iron Nails, Screws and Rivets.*—Total, £6,551: Belgium, £2,134; Canada, £1,595; United States, £833.

(h) *Iron Nails and Staples for Fencing.*—Total, £752: United States, £397; Belgium, £193; Canada, £90; Germany, £61; United Kingdom, £11.

(i) *Pig Iron.*—Total, £111, entirely from the United Kingdom.

(j) *Steel Bars and Sheets.*—Total, £14,693: United Kingdom, £9,683; United States, £1,873; Germany, £1,700; Canada, £607.

(k) *Iron Wire for Fencing.*—Total, £8,202: United States, £3,273; Germany, £2,168; Belgium, £2,150; United Kingdom, £471; Holland, £140.

(l) *Iron Wire Netting.*—Total, £5,804: Germany, £3,662; United Kingdom, £1,125; Belgium, £498; United States, £275; Holland, £182; Canada, £62.

(m) *Iron Wire, Other Kinds.*—Total, £2,743: United Kingdom, £2,018; Germany, £378; United States, £180; Belgium, £134; Canada, £33.

(n) *Iron Screen Cloth.*—Total, £313: United States, £230; Germany, £71; United Kingdom, £12.

(o) *Hoops and Shooks of Iron or Steel.*—Total, £350: France, £161; Belgium, £103; United States, £60; United Kingdom, £16; Germany, £10.

(p) *Other Manufactures of Iron or Steel.*—Total, £49,814: United Kingdom, £35,448; Canada, £7,063; United States, £6,341; Belgium, £461; Germany, £415.

(q) *Lead and Its Manufactures.*—Total, £1,073: United Kingdom, £473; Germany, £330; United States, £184.

(r) *Tin Ingots.*—Total, £28—entirely from the United Kingdom.

(s) *Tin Manufactures.*—Total, £9,024: United Kingdom, £4,896; United States, £2,794; Germany, £824; Denmark, £393.

(t) *Zinc Manufactures.*—Total, £8,700: United Kingdom, £8,595; United States, £55; Canada, £50.

(u) *Metal Containers.*—Total, £1,076: United States, £486; Germany, £232; United Kingdom, £193; Canada, £112; Denmark, £42; Holland, £11.

(v) *Metals, Unenumerated.*—Total, £4,536: United Kingdom, £3,193; United States, £708; Canada, £308; Switzerland, £148; Germany, £119.

Milk, Condensed, Unskimmed.—Total, 5,988,350 pounds (£146,458): United Kingdom, 2,245,787 pounds (£51,734); Canada, 1,671,437 pounds (£46,678); United States, 1,048,276 pounds (£21,700); Holland, 542,219 pounds (£11,370); Switzerland, 353,517 pounds (£12,299); Denmark, 119,546 pounds (£2,547); small remainder from Irish Free State and France. Despite the depression, the total quantity of condensed milk imported in 1931 was nearly 860,000 pounds more than in 1930, and over 900,000 pounds more than in 1929.

Musical Instruments: (a) Pianos and Organs.—Total, 79 in number (£1,928): United States, 55 (£1,446); United Kingdom, 14 (£305); Canada, 9 (£164). In addition to these imports, pianos and organs are shown to have been brought in to the total value of £1,038 (number unstated)—United Kingdom, £529; Canada, £509—these latter having been admitted free of duty by law.

(b) *Other Kinds.*—Total, £10,273: United States, £6,316; United Kingdom, £2,857; Germany, £838. A considerable proportion of these imports consisted of gramophones.

Oilcloth and Linoleum.—Total, £2,013: United States, £1,072; United Kingdom, £630; Canada, £171; Germany, £140.

Painters' Colours and Materials.—Total, 1,812,551 pounds (£35,376): United Kingdom, 1,448,916 pounds (£24,043); United States, 168,066 pounds (£9,206); Canada, 109,636 pounds (£1,641); Belgium, 47,940 pounds (£146); Holland, 32,110 pounds (£217).

Paper: (a) Playing Cards.—Total, 22,663 packs (£411): United Kingdom, 17,204 packs (£337); Canada, 3,965 packs (£49).

(b) *Printing Paper.*—Total, £18,724: Canada, £15,348; United Kingdom, £2,418; United States, £320.

(c) *Writing Paper.*—Total, £3,918: United Kingdom, £2,374; United States, £1,304; Canada, £173.

(d) *Fruit Wraps.*—Total, £2,385: United States, £2,059; Canada, £104; Germany, £82; United Kingdom, £74; Holland, £66. These paper wraps were used for putting up oranges and grapefruit for export.

(e) *Hoops and Shooks of Cardboard or Paper.*—Total, £7,470: United States, £7,217; Canada, £174; United Kingdom, £73.

(f) *Paper, Other Kinds*.—Total, £44,156: United States, £14,332; United Kingdom, £13,164; Holland, £4,418; Canada, £3,692; Belgium, £2,744; Germany, £2,436; Sweden, £1,599. Wrapping paper, envelopes, and bags were the chief articles imported under this classification. A good deal of the imports from the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, and Germany consisted of cheap wrapping paper made from straw.

Perfumery.—Total, £27,781: United States, £15,216; France, £6,568; United Kingdom, £4,489; Germany, £1,178. The bulk of the Jamaican demand is for cheap perfumery.

Plants, Seeds and Bulbs, for Cultivation.—Total, £1,594: Canada, £1,173; United Kingdom, £262. Seed potatoes represented a considerable portion of these imports.

Plate and Plated Ware.—Total, £3,962: Canada, £2,523; United Kingdom, £1,260; United States, £167.

Provisions, Unenumerated.—Total, £24,236: United States, £11,318; United Kingdom, £7,927; China, £2,091; Canada, £1,605. This item includes a wide variety of foodstuffs not otherwise classified, such as fine groceries and patent foods.

Saddlery and Harness.—Total, £4,041: United Kingdom, £3,066; United States, £934; Canada, £26.

Salt (not Rock).—Total, 16,048,395 pounds (£17,386): United Kingdom, 5,444,777 pounds (£10,776); Bahamas, 5,237,294 pounds (£3,190); Turks Island, 5,059,436 pounds (£2,777); Canada, 202,336 pounds (£427). Small remainder from Germany and the United States. The imports from the Bahamas and Turks Island were coarse salt; those from England and Canada were of the finer table varieties.

Silk Manufactures: (a) Broadstuffs.—Total, £88,153: United Kingdom, £24,498; Japan, £23,569; United States, £18,850; France, £9,285; Switzerland, £6,522; Italy, £2,222; China, £1,077.

(b) *Other Manufactures*.—Total, £26,791: United States, £11,125; Canada, £4,310; United Kingdom, £3,940; Japan, £1,766; Germany, £1,590; Italy, £1,234; France, £1,141; Switzerland, £651.

Soap: (a) Fancy.—Total, 208,871 pounds (£11,130): United Kingdom, 146,972 pounds (£6,492); Canada, 31,221 pounds (£1,944); United States, 21,937 pounds (£2,330); Germany, 5,206 pounds (£240).

(b) *Common Laundry*.—Total, 6,797,695 pounds (£83,322): United Kingdom, 5,901,193 pounds (£72,316); United States, 719,735 pounds (£8,823); Cuba, 75,900 pounds (£949); Irish Free State, 66,222 pounds (£803); Holland, 32,851 pounds (£408); Canada, 1,794 pounds (£23).

(c) *Polishing*.—Total, 75,085 pounds (£841): United Kingdom, 40,550 pounds (£448); United States, 26,468 pounds (£373); Canada, 8,067 pounds (£20). Besides the above, there were imports of soap flakes and soap powder totalling 8,320 pounds valued at £438, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Spices.—Total, 104,121 pounds (£2,645): United Kingdom, 18,128 pounds (£1,148); United States, 24,341 pounds (£490); Grenada, 24,245 pounds (£378); China, 8,588 pounds (£148).

Spirits: (a) Whisky.—Total, 25,559 gallons (£30,169): United Kingdom, 24,980 gallons (£29,520); Canada, 575 gallons (£644).

(b) *Spirituos Compounds*.—Total, 3,638 gallons (£5,688): United Kingdom, 757 gallons (£2,546); France, 737 gallons (£751); Holland, 546 gallons (£707); United States, 231 gallons (£699); China, 631 gallons (£286).

Stationery, Other than Writing Paper.—Total, £32,917: United Kingdom, £20,778; United States, £8,047; Germany, £707; Japan, £272.

Sugar Refined.—Total, 91,875 pounds (£749): Canada, 82,453 pounds (£673); United Kingdom, 5,922 pounds (£46); United States, 3,500 pounds (£30). Following the establishment of a sugar refinery in Jamaica and the raising of the customs duties on imported refined sugar, this trade has dwindled to a negligible fraction of its former size.

Tobacco, Manufactured, viz., Cigarettes.—Total, 128,829 pounds (£32,438): United Kingdom, 127,259 pounds (£31,931); United States 1500 pounds (£489); small remainder from Irish Free State, Cuba, Egypt, and Panama.

Tobacco, Other Kinds, Excluding Leaf Tobacco and Cigars.—The principal item of this category was pipe tobacco, total imports being 11,254 pounds (£2,569), of which the United Kingdom supplied 9,080 pounds (£2,225), Canada 1,399 pounds (£200), the United States 450 pounds (£106) and China 325 pounds (£38).

Imports of leaf tobacco for the local cigar and cigarette industry totalled 436,048 pounds (£35,613), of which 408,971 pounds (£22,621) came from the United States, 24,209 pounds (£12,817) from Holland, 2,604 pounds (£123) from Canada and the small remainder from the Dutch East Indies, Egypt and the United Kingdom. The imports from Holland and the Dutch East Indies consisted of leaf for making cigar wrappers; other imports were for use in the manufacture of cigarettes and also of a pipe tobacco, sold locally, made from a blend of Virginia and Jamaica leaf.

Toys and Games.—Total, £9,865: United Kingdom, £4,066; United States, £2,641; Germany, £2,247.

Vegetables, Fresh: (a) Onions and Garlic.—Total, 1,248,709 pounds (£5,680): United States, 870,008 pounds (£4,381); Canada, 302,100 pounds (£771); Holland, 37,650 pounds (£180); Egypt, 13,125 pounds (£85); Spain, 12,620 pounds (£162).

(b) Potatoes.—Total 1,331,436 pounds (£3,431): Canada, 1,319,969 pounds (£3,394); United States, 9,900 pounds (£33); Holland, 1,567 pounds (£4). Notwithstanding the high customs duties imposed in 1927 on imported potatoes in order to protect the local industry, the import trade in this article remains at only about 15 per cent below its former level.

Other kinds of fresh vegetables, including asparagus, cabbage, celery, lettuce and similar items that go to make up a small luxury trade, were imported in the total quantity of 96,466 pounds (£1,302), of which the United States supplied 96,222 pounds (£1,286), and China the small remainder.

(c) Vegetables, Dried, Canned or Preserved.—Total, 85,706 pounds (£2,113): United States, 47,547 pounds (£1,317); Canada, 13,830 pounds (£242); China, 5,620 pounds (£116); Italy, 9,470 pounds (£42); Belgium, 3,340 pounds (£110); France, 2,637 pounds (£79).

Wood and Timber: (a) Douglas Fir, Rough.—Total, 158,791 feet (£936), entirely from Canada.

(b) Douglas Fir, Dressed.—Total, 23,863 feet (£152), entirely from Canada.

(c) Pitch Pine, Rough.—Total, 7,944,894 feet (£61,654): United States, 7,809,371 feet (£60,639); Nicaragua, 135,523 feet (£1,015).

(d) Pitch Pine, Dressed.—Total, 10,705,469 feet (£82,019): United States, 10,469,231 feet (£80,220); Nicaragua, 236,238 feet (£1,799).

(e) White Pine, Rough.—Total, 75,382 feet (£733): Canada, 55,201 feet (£532); United States, 20,181 feet (£201).

(f) White Pine, Dressed.—Total, 131,544 feet (£1,342): Canada, 67,728 feet (£668); United States, 63,816 feet (£674).

(g) Other Kinds of Lumber, Rough.—Total, 88,082 feet (£833): United States, 80,809 feet (£786); small remainder from British Guiana, India and Cuba.

(h) Other Kinds of Lumber, Dressed.—Total, 106,207 feet (£1,013): Canada, 311 feet (£5). California redwood was the chief kind of lumber imported from the United States under categories (g) and (h).

(i) Creosoted Lumber.—Total, £2,313: United States, £2,290; United Kingdom, £23.

(j) Shingles, Cypress.—Total, 121,691 in number (£420), entirely from the United States.

(k) Shingles, Cedar and Other Kinds.—Total, 1,549,254 in number (£4,237): United States, 790,824 (£2,421); Canada, 758,430 (£1,816).

Jamaica's imports of cedar shingles were slightly greater in 1931 than in 1930, but imports of cypress shingles declined by nearly a million in number in the former as compared with the latter year. Formerly the cypress shingle, from the Southern United States, was practically a standard roofing material in Jamaica, but in late years it has been supplanted by the cheaper red cedar shingle, which was first imported from British Columbia, and later, from adjacent American territory.

(l) Wooden Hoops, Shooks, Staves, and Headings.—Total, £38,298: United States, £31,918; Canada, £3,265; United Kingdom, £2,683.

(m) Wooden Furniture.—Total, £34,778: United States, £13,201; Canada, £11,446; United Kingdom, £4,434; France, £2,764; Germany, £1,096. Chairs, tables and other articles of household, office and store furniture were the chief items of this category.

(n) Wooden Manufactures, Other Kinds.—Total, £10,276: United States, £3,424; Germany, £1,271; Canada, £1,181; France, £941.

Manufactured Goods, Unclassified.—Total, £23,327: United Kingdom, £11,799; United States, £7,663; Germany, £1,156; Canada, £1,154.

PARCELS POST

As in former years, considerable quantities of various sorts of goods were brought into Jamaica through the mails, footwear and clothing being large items. The total value of imports by parcels post in 1931 was £211,138. The Jamaican Customs Department keeps no record of quantities, of countries of origin, or of kinds of these goods, but takes cognizance only of their total value. The following particulars have, however, been supplied by the Jamaican Post Office authorities:—

	Number of Parcels Imported, 1931	Declared Value
From United Kingdom.. . . .	49,794	£128,752
From United States.. . . .	72,166	72,067
From Canada.. . . .	3,222	6,898
From Panama, Canal Zone.. . . .	4,091	2,658
From Other countries.. . . .	995	763
Total.. . . .	130,268	£211,138

The catalogues of English and American mail order houses are widely and regularly distributed in Jamaica, and Canada has been getting a little of the trade during recent years.

GOVERNMENT IMPORTS

Imports by the Jamaica Government, consisting of supplies for the railway, public works, medical and other departments, totalled £283,194 in 1931, of which the United Kingdom supplied £217,198, the United States £45,912, Canada £18,227, and "other countries" £1,857. Most of this business is placed through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London. The total for 1931 was, in round figures, £15,000 less than in 1930, but the United Kingdom's share increased by about £5,000 in the former as compared with the latter year. Canada showed an increase of about £1,300, the United States a decrease of roughly £4,500, and "other countries" a decrease of over £17,000. (Normally, the Jamaica Government would not purchase so heavily from "other countries"; in 1930 creosoted lumber to the value of £18,850 was imported from Nicaragua.)

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1931

M. B. PALMER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Hamburg, May 24, 1932.—Owing to the credit crisis in the home markets, Germany was forced to find compensation in her foreign trade during 1931. By greatly restricting imports and concentrating on exports, an export surplus of more than double the value of that of the previous year was obtained, although the total volume of trade shrunk considerably. The depression in world market prices for raw materials was largely responsible for this situation. Germany was able to procure the raw materials required for her industries cheaply, while the prices for manufactured goods, which Germany chiefly exports, had been maintained at proportionately much higher levels.

Including gold and silver and reparation deliveries in kind, the surplus of exports amounted to 3,878,327,000 reichsmarks in comparison with 1,694,593,000 reichsmarks in 1930 and 458,160,000 reichsmarks in 1929. Total exports of merchandise, including reparation deliveries, were valued in 1931 at 9,598,608,000 reichsmarks, a decrease from 12,035,593,000 reichsmarks in the previous year, or approximately 20 per cent. On the other hand, imports of merchandise were reduced from 10,393,149,000 reichsmarks in 1930 to 6,727,078,000 reichsmarks last year, or about 35 per cent. In total volume German imports decreased roughly 28 per cent, while exports only decreased by 10 per cent during 1931, which further illustrates the price factor.

The following table compares the imports and exports by main groups for the past two years:—

German Imports and Exports, 1930 and 1931

	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	In Thousands of Reichsmarks			
Live animals.	118,342	54,927	68,666	46,927
Food and drink.	2,968,991	1,969,576	479,842	359,008
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods.	5,508,114	3,477,873	2,449,562	1,812,894
Manufactured goods.	1,797,702	1,224,702	9,037,523	7,379,779
	10,393,149	6,727,078	12,035,593	9,598,608
Precious metals.	491,224	416,353	543,373	1,423,150
Total.	10,884,373	7,143,431	12,578,966	11,021,758

The composition of German exports underwent a change in that trade with overseas countries, due to the depression in the respective markets, declined in favour of exports to continental countries, and this was chiefly accounted for by the sharp rise in German exports to Russia.

Exports of manufactured goods in 1931 were valued at 7,379,779,000 reichsmarks, a decrease of 1,657,744,000 reichsmarks from the total of the previous year. Practically all branches of German export trade suffered in equal proportions both in value and volume in 1931, the only gains registered being in the case of automobiles and motor-cycles, tool machinery, and clothing. In the leading branches such as iron and steel goods, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, electrotechnical products, paper and paper goods, paints and varnishes, and textiles, reductions in exports occurred throughout, but were fairly well maintained. The branches in which exports were most notably reduced were leather and fur goods; china, porcelain and glassware; musical instruments and toys.

Great Britain continued to occupy first place as a market for German merchandise exports, followed by Holland, France, and Soviet Russia, which supplanted Switzerland. Exports to Soviet Russia increased in value from 430 million reichsmarks in 1930 to 762 million reichsmarks last year, and was the only market in which Germany enlarged her trade. The United States dropped from fourth to sixth place, and the value of the exports decreased by about 30 per cent. Luxembourg, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Argentine, Norway, Poland, India, Japan, China and Spain followed in the order of their importance as the leading markets for German exports during 1931.

IMPORT TRADE OF GERMANY IN 1931

The total imports of merchandise into Germany in 1931 were valued at 6,727,078,000 reichsmarks, a decrease of 3,666 million reichsmarks from the total of the previous year and exactly one half the value of the imports in 1929. The actual volume of goods imported decreased from 56,951,886 metric tons in 1930 to 40,779,511 metric tons last year. Declines in imports were shown in all the chief groups, with those of food products and raw materials reduced by over one-third in value reflecting the tariff protection afforded to German agriculture and the falling off in industrial production. The general economic depression effected a reduction in the value of the imports of finished goods from 1,797 million reichsmarks to 1,224 million reichsmarks. As in previous years, raw materials accounted for more than half the total value of the imports of merchandise into Germany.

The United States continued as the chief supplier of goods imported into Germany, but the value of the imports from that country was 515,400,000 reichsmarks less than in the previous year and one billion reichsmarks less than in 1929. The principal countries which were the leading sources of supply for German imports in 1930 largely maintained their relative positions, and in no instance did any country increase its exports to Germany during last year. Argentina dropped from seventh to eleventh place, and Sweden from eleventh to fifteenth, while Canada remained in the twenty-fourth position. The total imports from Canada were valued at 99,095,000 reichsmarks as compared with 132,600,000 in 1930 and 303,100,000 in 1929. The following table shows the total values of the imports into Germany from the principal sources of supply in 1930 and 1931:—

Imports into Germany, 1930 and 1931

Source of Supply	1930 Value in Thousand Reichsmarks	1931
United States.....	1,306,800	791,436
Great Britain.....	639,000	453,320
Holland.....	560,800	383,599
France.....	518,700	341,624
Soviet Russia.....	436,300	303,457
British India.....	428,600	280,532
Italy.....	365,300	268,414
Czechoslovakia.....	359,000	243,718
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	324,600	222,051
China.....	297,700	215,470
Argentina.....	403,000	208,686
Denmark.....	296,500	182,909
Switzerland.....	255,500	164,548
Dutch Indies.....	262,500	163,647
Sweden.....	304,100	158,140
Spain.....	210,000	145,943
Brazil.....	155,800	123,141
Australia.....	205,600	121,053
Austria.....	181,200	113,940
Saar Territory.....	163,800	112,293
Poland.....	236,800	111,203
British West Africa.....	160,800	105,033
Roumania.....	236,900	102,440
Canada.....	132,600	99,095

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS

Of special interest to Canada is that part of the German foreign trade returns relating to the imports of food products. The total imports of food and drink last year were considerably reduced in comparison with the previous year, being valued at 1,969,576,000 reichsmarks against 2,968,991,000 reichsmarks in 1930, while the volume amounted to 5,588,607 metric tons as compared with 7,426,173 metric tons in 1930. The decrease in food products may be attributed to the effect of the protective duties on agricultural products, successive good crop yields and the lowered purchasing power resulting from the unemployment and general depression in Germany.

The following table summarizes the quantities of the principal food products imported into Germany during the past two years, together with some corresponding figures for 1913 given for comparison:—

German Food Imports

	1913	1930	1931
	In Metric Tons (2,204 Llbs.)		
Wheat.....	2,546,000	1,197,200	797,640
Wheat flour.....	17,900	22,200	10,713
Rye.....	352,500	59,100	101,823
Rye flour.....	1,000	53	200
Beef.....	30,300	58,700	8,390
Pork.....	21,100	18,110	21,540
Bacon.....	1,600	8,200	14,900
Mutton.....	14,200	4,390	146
Lard.....	107,400	80,400	83,214
Butter.....	54,200	133,200	100,220
Cheese.....	26,300	62,400	54,615
Canned fish.....	.....	12,300	12,208
Eggs.....	166,800	160,300	143,132
Fresh milk.....	77,200	15,209	4,769
Canned milk.....	.....	77	97
Honey.....	.....	5,730	4,668
Dried fruits.....	.....	43,410	60,220
Fresh apples.....	.....	243,800	118,535

It will be noted that there was a substantial decrease in the importation of wheat in 1931, which has been the case during the past several years, due to successive increases in duty and the law compelling certain minimum per-

centages of domestic wheat to be ground in German mills. The increased import of rye resulted from a smaller domestic crop. There was a notable reduction in the imports of beef and mutton, while bacon imports were enlarged. Imports of fresh apples were less owing to the larger fruit crop in Germany last year following a poor crop in 1930.

Owing to the system of duty-free import certificates in exchange for exported domestic grain, the exports of wheat last year amounted to 288,612 metric tons as compared with 22,446 metric tons in 1930. At the same time rye exports were reduced from 240,208 metric tons in 1930 to 84,909 metric tons last year. The export of wheat flour only amounted to 2,231 metric tons last year as compared with 29,412 tons in 1930; that of rye flour was 12,761 and 28,049 metric tons respectively.

IMPORTS OF FEEDING STUFFS

The German livestock industry is dependent upon large importations of feeding stuffs, and while Government measures designed to promote the use of domestic rye and potatoes for fodder purposes were reflected in reduced imports of barley and corn, the totals remain in substantial figures. The following table compares the imports of leading feeding stuffs for the last two years and 1913:—

	1913	1930	1931
	In Metric Tons (2,204 Lbs.)		
Barley.. . . .	3,248,200	1,522,927	756,564
Oats.. . . .	505,000	19,263	48,444
Corn.. . . .	918,700	651,318	507,235
Mill offals, bran.. . . .	1,414,300	384,884	194,107
Rice offals.. . . .	206,500	31,384	89,298
Oil cakes.. . . .	828,500	455,244	545,641
Fish meal.. . . .	.....	103,545	74,969

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS

The lessened activity of German industry during the past year consequent upon the depression in home trade had the effect of considerably reducing the imports of nearly all kinds of raw materials. The total imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were valued at 3,477,873,000 reichsmarks as compared with 5,508,114,000 reichsmarks in 1930. The fall in prices accounted for a large part of this decrease, but the quantity of raw materials imported also declined from 47,893,156 metric tons in 1930 to 33,967,050 tons last year.

The importation of iron ore totalled 7,070,842 metric tons as against 13,889,867 tons in 1930. The imports of Newfoundland iron ore amounted to 35,504 metric tons as compared with 65,694 tons in 1930.

Minerals and metals are the chief raw materials exported from Canada to Germany. The following table compares the importations into Germany during the last three years of those minerals and metals which are of most interest to Canada:—

	1929	1930	1931
	In Metric Tons (2,204 Lbs.)		
Asbestos.. . . .	14,900	14,109	9,808
Nickel ore.. . . .	13,900	11,811	19,589
Nickel, raw.. . . .	4,480	2,651	2,600
Copper ore.. . . .	438,100	441,800	426,316
Copper, raw.. . . .	194,700	169,750	150,970
Lead, raw.. . . .	136,900	88,111	64,570
Zinc, raw.. . . .	136,207	109,650	118,538
Aluminium, raw.. . . .	7,400	4,370	1,217
Graphite.. . . .	21,100	14,774	10,451
Mica.. . . .	1,000	620	347
Feldspar.. . . .	46,500	37,940	29,709
Talc.. . . .	24,300	21,700	19,540
Magnesite.. . . .	80,200	60,000	50,000
Molybdenum and other miscellaneous ores.. . . .	6,800	5,600	6,104

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

The total value of the finished goods imported into Germany in 1931 amounted to 1,224,702,000 reichsmarks, representing a decrease of 573 million reichsmarks from the total of the previous year, largely attributable to the business depression in the German market.

The largest single item in the 1931 imports of manufactured goods was comprised of various kinds of yarn accounting for a total value of 264,645,000 reichsmarks—a decrease from 401,100,000 reichsmarks in 1930.

The imports of canvas shoes with rubber soles into Germany last year amounted to 545,773 pairs valued at 2,038,000 reichsmarks, of which Czechoslovakia supplied 226,310 pairs, Canada 117,235 pairs, and Great Britain 35,322 pairs. There was a total import of rubber shoes amounting to 779,027 pairs valued at 4,167,000 reichsmarks, of which the main source of supply was Soviet Russia with 244,056 pairs, followed by Sweden with 163,682 pairs and the United States with 121,232 pairs. Canada supplied 7,782 pairs.

The imports of agricultural machinery into Germany dropped considerably in 1931. There were only 531 mowing machines imported last year as compared with 2,918 in 1930. The total value of last year's import was 324,000 reichsmarks, and the total weight of these machines was 353 metric tons, of which Canada supplied 155 tons, the United States 56 tons, and Great Britain 50 tons. There was also an import of 130 threshing machines valued at 300,000 reichsmarks and weighing 284 metric tons. Of this weight, Czechoslovakia supplied 88 tons, Great Britain 46 tons, Yugoslavia 37 tons, Canada 23 tons, and the United States 11 tons. There were 871 tractors, motor ploughs and power mowers weighing 584 metric tons imported in 1931, chiefly supplied by the United States. In addition, a total of 339 tractor ploughs was also imported, mainly from the United States and Hungary, and 7,194 seeders, hay presses, choppers, lawn mowers, and miscellaneous agricultural machinery, of which the main source of supply was Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

The very unfavourable conditions and depressed state of business in Germany have severely affected Canadian exports to this country during the last few years. The official trade statistics for 1931 give the total value of imports from Canada at 99,095,000 reichsmarks (\$23,594,000) as compared with 132,600,000 reichsmarks (\$31,571,000) in 1930 and 303,100,000 reichsmarks (\$72,167,000) in 1929. At the same time, whereas the volume of Canadian imports into Germany dropped from 1,314,269 metric tons in 1929 to 616,895 metric tons in 1930, the volume last year was increased slightly to 675,609 metric tons. The decrease in value was due to the fall in prices, but in view of the maintenance of the volume of shipments it may be said that Canadian trade with Germany did not lose ground in 1931. The following table shows the quantities and values of the chief products imported from Canada during 1931 as given in the German trade statistics:—

	Met. Tons	1,000 R.M.
Total.	675,609	99,095
Wheat.	510,090	65,049
Barley.	123,609	11,236
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.	1,282	4,368
Chemical pulp.	6,771	2,937
Nickel, raw.	684	2,447
Asbestos.	5,067	1,723
Zinc, fine.	6,443	1,669
Aluminium, raw and waste.	869	1,176
Fish and fish preparations.	566	921
Miscellaneous ores.	1,061	802
Lumber and logs.	6,893	791
Copper, raw and waste.	1,093	790

Imports from Canada into Germany—Concluded

Lead, raw.. . . .	2,678	726
Miscellaneous raw products.. . . .	1,749	624
Animal intestines.. . . .	625	541
Miscellaneous textile goods.. . . .	76	502
Furs and pelts.. . . .	3	286
Dried apples.. . . .	220	187
Animal hair.. . . .	60	179
Bran and similar feeding stuffs.. . . .	1,793	176
Agricultural machinery.. . . .	187	167
Rye.. . . .	1,591	144
Non-oily seeds.. . . .	83	126
Machines (other than electric).. . . .	31	121
Paper and paper goods (insulating boards).. . . .	275	118
Meat, bacon and sausages.. . . .	135	94
Woodenware.. . . .	158	93
Zinc, raw.. . . .	411	86
Paints and varnishes.. . . .	50	81
Woven goods of wool and animal hair.. . . .	6	76
Foxes (4 in number).. . . .	..	59
Scientific and mechanical instruments.. . . .	5	58
Caoutchouc goods.. . . .	6	55
Oleomargarine.. . . .	74	52
Tin, raw.. . . .	22	51
Boilers and machine accessories.. . . .	29	47
Miscellaneous hardware.. . . .	17	47
Rosin, shellac, etc.. . . .	14	30
Electro-technical products.. . . .	3	29
Cheese.. . . .	14	27
Leather goods.. . . .	2	26
Lard.. . . .	25	24
Celluloid.. . . .	3	24
Oil cakes.. . . .	203	22
Electrical machines and parts.. . . .	0.7	20
Zinc, ore.. . . .	448	18
Lamb and sheep skins (with wool).. . . .	16	16
Oats.. . . .	147	15
Tools and agricultural implements.. . . .	7	15
Woven goods of silk and artificial silk.. . . .	0.6	14
Copper wares.. . . .	1	13
Clothing and under-garments.. . . .	0.6	8
Grits and milling products.. . . .	32	8
Vegetable oils and fats.. . . .	10	8
Margarine and similar fats.. . . .	6	7
Hops.. . . .	10	7
Fresh fruit.. . . .	10	6
Corn.. . . .	45	4
Paraffin and wax goods.. . . .	4	3

Compared with the previous year, the German statistics of imports from Canada in 1931 show a further decline in the importations of Canadian food-stuffs, particularly fresh fruits, dried apples, lard, cheese and packing house products, and corn and oats. On the other hand, there were increases in the imports from Canada of wheat, barley, rye, fish products, bran and similar feeding stuffs. There were decreases in asbestos and miscellaneous ores, lumber and logs, agricultural machinery and implements and tools, electrical machines and parts, animal hair, and paraffin and wax goods, while for the first time there was absolutely no import of Canadian flour. The imports from Canada of lead, nickel and zinc, chemical pulp and chemical and pharmaceutical products showed further substantial increases, while there were also gains in caoutchouc goods, furs and pelts, insulating building boards, non-oily seeds and miscellaneous raw products.

The increased German imports of Canadian wheat, barley and rye last year were gratifying. This was accounted for by the reintroduction of the system of duty-free import certificates in exchange for German exported grain, which had been suspended in the fall of 1930. The Canadian wheat shipped to Germany is of the highest grades, for since German mills are obliged to use a very high percentage of home-grown wheat in the making of flour, Canadian hard wheat is required to improve the quality. The next most important source of the

German wheat imports was Argentina, but with less than one-quarter the quantity. The imports of Canadian barley were largely feeding barley. Canada was third in volume of supply, following Roumania and Soviet Russia. The following figures show the imports of Canadian grain into Germany for the past two years:—

	1930	1931
Wheat, bushels..	17,475,810	18,720,314
Barley, bushels..	3,668,787	5,525,299
Rye, bushels..	17,538	72,542
Oats, bushels..	22,364	9,551

The German trade returns may be regarded as a fairly reliable indication of the volume of trade between Canada and Germany, particularly in regard to the main items of Canadian export to Germany. On the other hand, in the case of certain items it would appear that a proportion of the Canadian products shipped to Germany through ports in the United States continue to be credited as imports from the latter country, but greater care is constantly being taken to check the origin of such imports.

CANADIAN STATISTICS OF EXPORTS TO GERMANY

The Canadian trade statistics do not afford an entirely accurate indication of the volume of Canadian exports to Germany, for the reason that Canadian products shipped to Hamburg and re-exported from this port to Czechoslovakia and other countries are usually credited in the Canadian statistics as exports to Germany. Thus the flour given as being exported to Germany is eventually mainly consumed in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the products shown in the Canadian statistics as exported to the Netherlands, and a part of those shown as exported to Belgium, are eventually consumed in Germany, owing to the importance of Rotterdam and Antwerp as ports of entry for a large section of Germany. Moreover, grain cargoes consigned to British ports and redirected to German destinations also are not usually included in the Canadian trade returns among the exports to Germany.

The Canadian statistics of exports to Germany in 1931 show a decrease of \$3,387,123 as compared with the previous year. The following figures illustrate the trend of Canadian-German trade during the past several years as supplied by the Canadian trade statistics:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Germany.. . . .	\$16,802,712	\$19,886,634	\$22,071,607	\$17,673,355	\$12,031,397
Exports to Germany.. . . .	40,183,235	45,625,574	32,392,652	14,890,843	11,503,720

It is noted that, whereas in previous years the value of trade was in Canada's favour, last year was the second consecutive year since the war that the balance was unfavourable to Canada.

At the same time Germany maintained her position in seventh place as in the previous year among the chief markets for Canadian exports in 1931. The position which the German market occupies in the export trade of the Dominion is illustrated by the following table, which gives the total values of Canadian exports to the eleven principal markets in 1931, according to the Canadian trade returns:—

United States..	\$257,078,170	Germany..	\$11,503,720
United Kingdom..	171,398,697	British South Africa.. . . .	9,202,242
France..	17,335,095	St. Pierre and Miquelon.. . .	9,023,377
Japan..	15,695,822	China..	7,187,152
Belgium..	14,387,271	Newfoundland..	6,879,873
Netherlands..	13,572,765		

As above mentioned, a certain proportion of the Canadian exports to the Netherlands and also part of those credited to Belgium would be consumed in Germany.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO OTHER CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The value of the direct exports from Canada to the other countries in the territory assigned to the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg greatly declined in 1931 and particularly in the case of Soviet Russia, which may be said to be the only other country which imports direct the bulk of her requirements of Canadian products. Other of these countries such as Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland, consume important quantities of Canadian goods, but these are usually consigned in the first instance to Hamburg and for this reason appear in the Canadian trade returns among the exports to Germany.

The following table shows the values of the direct exports from Canada to the countries covered by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg in the years 1930 and 1931:—

Total Value of Canadian Exports

To	1930	1931
Germany.. . . .	\$14,890,843	\$11,503,720
Czechoslovakia.. . . .	237,214	190,199
Austria.. . . .	304,374	155,332
Soviet Russia.. . . .	1,689,550	139,472
Poland and Danzig.. . . .	73,399	31,516
Latvia.. . . .	10,912	11,626
Esthonia.. . . .	44,345	7,475
Lithuania.. . . .	273	415
	<hr/> \$17,250,910	<hr/> \$12,039,755

From the above figures it is seen that while the value of last year's trade was reduced by \$5,000,000, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg covers a territory with which Canada did a direct export business of over \$12,000,000 during a period of very severe depression.

Canadian exports to Soviet Russia decreased by a further \$1,550,000 to \$139,472 in 1931, as against a total value of \$3,403,833 in 1929, accounted for by the very great drop in Canadian exports of agricultural machinery and implements and the absence of wheat shipments to that country in comparison with previous years. Direct exports to Czechoslovakia declined, but, on the other hand, Canadian products such as flour destined for that country but consigned in the first instance to Hamburg would be included among the exports to Germany in the Canadian trade statistics. The direct exports to Austria, Poland and Danzig, and Esthonia also decreased in value, while there was a slight increase in the case of the other Baltic States of Latvia and Lithuania.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The continued decline in the value of Canadian trade with this territory has been very disappointing following the steady expansion which occurred during the years 1924 to 1928. The present outlook for the sale of Canadian products in these markets is not encouraging in the presence of the financial and economic situation which exists in the territory generally. These conditions have forced the tendency to impose heavy restrictions on importations, particularly those of foodstuffs, with a view to alleviating the position of domestic agriculture, and the prolonged depression has greatly limited purchasing power. In addition, the discrimination in duty resulting from the absence of a trade treaty between Canada and Germany is a great handicap in marketing a number of important Canadian products in that country.

Many of the unfavourable factors mentioned are essentially of a temporary character, and with the recovery from the present trade depression the various countries of this territory should again be able to purchase Canadian products in larger volume. Canada is in a position to supply the foodstuffs and basic materials which these countries require to import, and although they comprise some of the most highly industrialized parts of Europe, there should also be a steady trade in those manufactured goods which the Dominion can sell in competition with the products of European industries.

DUTCH FISHING INDUSTRY

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One metric ton = 2,205 pounds; one florin = \$0.402 Canadian (at par)]

Rotterdam, May 19, 1932.—The Dutch fishing trade is at the present time experiencing increasing difficulties. The year 1931 was a sub-normal period as far as the exports of fish were concerned, but a comparison of the values of exports during the first four months of 1932 with those of the same period in the preceding year shows a drop from 7,399,000 fl. to 4,819,000 fl., or approximately 34 per cent.

The principal Dutch fishing port is Ymuiden, which is on the North Sea at the terminus of the canal connecting that body of water with Amsterdam. When the Ymuiden fishing fleet is operating on a normal basis, it consists of about 2,000 men. In addition to this number who are actually engaged in fishing operations, there are approximately 2,000 more engaged in other activities closely connected with fishing and whose livelihood depends on its prosperity. If dealers in fish and various business executives who are connected with this branch of trade are taken into consideration, there are roughly 4,500 men who are making a living from the Ymuiden industry.

Under the same circumstances, the wages paid to the crews of steam trawlers alone—apart from any emoluments—amount to approximately 2,250,000 fl. per annum, while the importance of fishing to other industries is shown by the fact that the steam trawlers normally consume 325,000 metric tons of coal and 80,000 metric tons of ice. The turnover of fish caught by steam trawlers is valued at between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 fl., while the weight is approximately 70,000 metric tons. These figures are all based on operations conducted under normal conditions.

At the present time, out of a fleet of 193 vessels, only about 40 are in service, and the majority of these are reported to be actually operating at a loss.

In the case of small businesses working with only one trawler and employing roughly fifteen men in each instance, 150 have ceased to operate. As a result of this, approximately 75 per cent of the small shore industries which cater to the fishing trade have been closed down. A number of small businesses have disappeared altogether, others are following, and unemployment is increasing to an alarming extent.

The cause of these very adverse conditions is traceable to the decline in exports. In the United Kingdom, which was previously an open market, import duties have been imposed, and the financial stringency in that country makes payments slow. In France there are also restrictions on the imports of foreign fish, while that country, as well as Belgium and Germany, are flooded with fish from Norway, Denmark, and Iceland.

QUESTION OF COSTS

It is contended by the operators that wages in the fishing industry at the present time are too high, and that social taxation is also proving to be a crushing burden. An additional important item is a tax which the Government levies on all business done through the intermediacy of the "Staats Visschershaven-bedrijf"—a state organization which supervises the auctioning of fish and the supplying of water, gas, electricity, and other essentials at the port of Ymuiden.

While no port dues, as such, are levied, it is alleged that these other charges are so high that they more than meet actual costs. A number of requests have been made for Government assistance and co-operation, but none of these have up to date been granted. In addition, there are complaints that large parcels of

poor-quality foreign fish have been entering the domestic market, principally from Iceland, with the result that not only were prices ruined but the reputation of fish as an article of food was lowered.

THE FISH CATCH OF THE NETHERLANDS

In order to illustrate the relative proceeds of the fishing industry, the figures covering the weight in metric tons and value of the catch during 1930 and 1931 are shown, together with figures for the first quarter of both of these years as well as of 1932:—

	M. Tons	Value in Fl.
1930	56,992	14,549,838
1931	56,024	11,504,089
1930, January-March	15,972	4,877,309
1931, January-March	13,454	3,945,396
1932, January-March	12,107	2,876,041

While the actual weight of the 1931 catch was practically equal to that of the preceding year, the value had declined by about 3,000,000 fl. or approximately 20 per cent.

The figures covering the first quarter of each of these years show how the decline continued from 1931 to 1932, with the value falling from 3,945,396 fl. to 2,876,041 fl. When the 1932 figure is compared with that for 1930, the drop is almost 41 per cent.

PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

In order to alleviate the distress in the fishing industry and bring things back to a more normal basis, it is proposed to ask the Government to accede to certain requests. The first of these would be a prohibition covering the catching of flatfish under a certain size; the second the exemption of the "Staats Vis-schershavenbedrijf" from harbour costs. It is also proposed to levy a 10 per cent import duty applicable to all fish imported into Holland, either direct by vessels of foreign nationality or by other means. At the present time fish enters duty free. It is also proposed to place whatever income may be derived from such duty on fish at the disposal of the fishing industry. The last proposal is that credits should be granted to assist the trade in general.

BELGIAN MARKET FOR DRIED APPLES

Mr. Henri Tureot, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, writes under date May 15, 1932, that no dried apples, either in evaporated or dehydrated form, are produced in Belgium. Imports, which amounted to 269 metric tons in 1931, as compared with 141 metric tons in the preceding year, were exclusively composed of evaporated apples originating almost entirely in New York, Oregon, Washington and California. Those of a white colour are in favour. The sour varieties are preferred, and the grades in demand are extra choice, choice and standard. American dried apples shipped to the Belgian market are packed in 25- and 50-pound cases as well as in 50-pound double bags. Prevailing prices for New York State evaporated apples of standard grade range from \$6.50 to \$7 (American currency), c.i.f. Antwerp, per 50-pound box, these prices being increased by 50 cents per 50 pounds in the case of apples packed in 25-pound boxes, and reduced by the same amount for apples in sacks. Terms are invariably cash against documents, three days' sight. A commission of 2½ or 3 per cent is usually granted. The height of the buying season extends from February to July.

A very small share of the trade is held by Holland.

Canadian exporters of evaporated apples have, on one or two occasions in the past, secured a portion of this trade. Interested Canadian firms who desire

to be placed in touch with prospective buyers in Belgium, are requested to send samples and quotations c.i.f. Antwerp to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels.

Dehydrated apples are unknown in Belgium. However, several importers have expressed an interest in this commodity, and samples, together with quotations c.i.f. Antwerp, forwarded to this office will gladly be submitted to the trade.

The duty on dried apples, peeled, is 62.10 francs (\$1.72); and on dried apples, unpeeled, 20.70 francs per 100 kg. (\$0.57).

MARKET FOR HONEY IN FRANCE

MAURICE BÉLANGER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, May 18, 1932.—It is difficult to estimate the quantity of honey produced in France due to the fact that the industry is not specialized; beekeeping being usually merely a sideline. While France is an important producer, consumption is usually greater than production. This is especially true when the home crop is below normal.

Imports of honey into France during the past few years have increased from 1,189,842 pounds in 1929 to 1,720,838 pounds in 1930 and 3,019,712 pounds in 1931. Although these quantities are small compared to imports into Great Britain, there is no doubt that larger quantities of Canadian honey could be sold in France if a real effort were made by Canadian exporters to meet the requirements of the market.

At present the most important foreign suppliers of honey to France are Spain, California and Belgium for white honey, and the West Indies and Mexico for dark honey. It does not seem possible to compete with the French West Indies, Haiti and Mexico in dark honey due to the low prices quoted, and the fact that honey from the French Colonies enters France free of duty. In the case of white honey, however, which is preferred for the table, it would seem that Canada should have a larger share of the market at present supplied by Spain and California.

The first consideration is that of price, which for white honey is at present between 525 and 550 francs per 100 kilos delivered in Paris free of all charges. This would mean a price c.i.f. Havre of about 8 cents per pound for good-quality Canadian white honey.

Canadian honey is subject to a rate of duty of 100 francs per 100 kilos or approximately \$2.03 per 100 pounds and an import tax of 2 per cent. In addition to this, Canadian honey is subject to an exchange compensation surtax of 11 per cent ad valorem. The duty and import tax are the same for the other important producing countries, with the exception of the French Colonies whose products enter free of customs duty. Mexican honey is subject to an exchange surtax of 15 per cent ad valorem.

There is another important factor besides that of price, namely, a certain continuity in offers and supplies. This condition seems to have been lacking in the business done by Canadian shippers in France so far. This is probably due to the lack of organization and co-operation among producers in the marketing of their product. In order to take full advantage of the French market, it is necessary to be in a position to make offers at all times and to keep in close touch with the market.

The most satisfactory way of doing business is to appoint a resident commission agent to cover the whole of France. This office is in a position to recommend a number of firms willing to act as agents for Canadian shippers.

FINANCIAL MEASURES IN FINLAND

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1467 (March 12, 1932), page 392, on financial measures in Finland, Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises that in accordance with a resolution of the Finnish Diet, passed on April 29, 1932, the law providing for the abandonment of the gold standard in Finland, originally valid up to May 1, 1932, has now been extended to apply until the end of 1932.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN PERU, BOLIVIA, AND ECUADOR

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Peru

Lima, Peru, May 14, 1932.—Peru went off the gold standard to-day. Lack of confidence with a consequent flight of capital abroad and sharp diminution of the gold reserve was responsible for the step. An Exchange Control Commission is to be created as a part of the Reserve Bank of Peru, but it is yet too early to estimate what steps may be taken to restrict the purchase of foreign drafts in payment of imports. With one or two exceptions such as payments of pensions, family remittances, etc., abroad, all purchases of foreign exchange by the public have been prohibited. This step was taken in spite of the immediate prospect that fairly large amounts in foreign exchange would be available through the sale of the cotton and sugar crops. There is as yet only moderate pressure on the sol, as in anticipation of this decree the public supplied itself with sufficient foreign bills for immediate future needs. Moreover, the drastic cut in imports had considerably diminished the normal demand for overseas bills. The street rate is fluctuating around four soles to the United States dollar to-day, but it is estimated that the sol will find its new level at around 20 cents United States currency. Exporters are recommended to proceed with caution, as the import trade will be severely hit. Prices have increased by about 15 per cent.

Business generally is stagnant. Severe restriction of credit continues. The prices of cotton and sugar scarcely cover the costs of production and transport. The situation in Chile is such as practically to eliminate what has been heretofore one of Peru's principal export sugar markets. More mines, principally copper and vanadium, have shut down entirely and unemployment in the mining centres has increased considerably. The imposition of the tax on copper by the United States will be a severe blow to Peru, not only through the unemployment and consequent reduced purchasing power caused thereby, but also from the point of view of Government revenue. The closing of these mines, as appears imminent, would adversely affect up to 75,000 persons engaged in supplying the mines, in the railways and various other industries and trades. Export taxes on minerals will decrease sharply at a time when every effort is being made to balance the Budget.

The Budget for 1932 has been balanced at income S/97,026,000 and expenditure S/95,805,000. The estimated income, however, apparently was arrived at by multiplying the first two months' revenue in this year by six. No provision has been made for paying the Foreign Debt service amounting to S/22,145,040 annually, but provision has been made to meet the service on the Internal Debt. The minority report on the Budget estimates the 1932 income at S/85,309,000 only, a decrease of 10,000,000 soles. This amount is accepted in commercial circles as likely to be more correct than that officially approved. Considering the events of the past few days, it is unlikely that this smaller total will be realized.

Bolivia

The import trade continues to decline. Only staples for ready sale are being brought in to any appreciable extent. Stocks are very low and caution is being exercised by all importers. Credits are restricted and collections continue to be very slow. The Exchange Control Commission continues to exercise rigid supervision over the sale of foreign bills. A despatch from La Paz dated May 5 states that measures are contemplated to restrict imports solely to absolute necessities. Prices of tin are the lowest in memory, and producers contemplate closing down entirely if they fall below their present level. As tin in normal times constituted about 90 per cent of the value of the country's exports, the effect of such action will be apparent. According to the *West Coast Leader*, Lima, the public debt of Bolivia, owed in the United States, is equivalent to more than 61,000,000 dollars, and Bolivia's total present revenue is insufficient to cover interest and sinking fund payments on this sum. Resumption of foreign debt payments are therefore highly unlikely for a long time, and then only if the demand for and the prices received for tin increase considerably, an unlikely prospect. The boliviano is now fixed at 4.12 to the United States dollar. Exporters must determine beforehand that the Bolivian importer has arranged credits before any shipments whatever be made to that territory. From the peak of 1928, when annual imports were valued at Bs.75,239,000, these in the first nine months of 1931 decreased to a value of Bs.22,761,000 only. Estimating Bs.30,000,000 for the year, the decrease will have been 60 per cent.

Ecuador

An Exchange Control Commission has been organized in Ecuador to regulate the purchase of all foreign bills. The Government, according to a despatch of May 2, has ordered the sale to the Central Bank of all foreign bills in the country at a maximum rate of 5.35 sucres per American dollar. The customs authorities will not authorize the export of any shipments without first having received a certificate from the Central Bank to the effect that the amount of the sale price in foreign currency has been deposited with it. Severe penalties are provided for evasion of the law. Importers and others with obligations abroad are finding it difficult to purchase bills, and there is a long waiting list. During April the supply of foreign bills was sufficient for the demand due to the inflow from abroad in payment of the cocoa crop. This influx has now, however, slackened.

The import trade continues at a low ebb except in staples and other absolute and readily saleable necessities. The principal export crops, cocoa and coffee, were both light, and at present ruling prices the money return was smaller than in several years. Exports in 1931 decreased by 30 per cent and imports by 30 per cent as compared to 1930. No betterment is expected in the commercial situation in the near future, as every effort is being made to limit imports to the amount of sales abroad of Ecuadorian products.

CHANGES IN THE CONSULAR LIST

The following changes in the Consular List have been advised by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa: Mr. Robert F. Woodward as Vice-Consul of the United States at Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Hugh H. Watson as Consul of the United States at Sydney, N.S.; Mr. James E. Henderson as Vice-Consul of the United States at Vancouver, B.C.; and Mr. John S. Richardson as Consul of the United States at Winnipeg, Man.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH PERU IN 1930

C. S. BISSETT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 sol in 1929 averaged 46 cents, and in 1930 33 cents]

Lima, Peru, May 17, 1932.—Imports into Peru from Canada for 1930—the most recent figures available—distributed through the following main import groups, together with those for 1929, were as follows:—

	1930 Soles	1929 Soles	Inc. or Dec.
Metals and jewels	7,308	7,830	— 522
Stoneware, earthenware, earths, ceramics, and crystalware	22,706	.....	+ 22,706
Wood and wood products	41,396	1,280	+ 40,116
Paper and paper products	55,325	12,680	+ 42,645
Tools, machinery and vehicles	530	14,670	+ 14,140
Misc	75	.....	+ 75
Electric articles and apparatus . . . . .	.....	1,370	+ 1,370
Sports goods	23	.....	+ 23
Beverages	1,130	2,080	— 950
Foodstuffs and spices	2,918,571	978,700	+1,939,871
Parcel post shipments	10,144	7,030	+ 3,114
Total	3,057,208	1,025,640	+2,031,568

The total for 1930 shows a marked increase over the previous year, an increase amounting to almost 200 per cent, and was responsible for Canada having risen from the position of sixteenth most important supplier in 1929 to that of ninth in the year under review. The foodstuffs group accounted for the greater portion of the increase, but enhanced figures appeared also in the paper, timber, and earths, earthenware groups principally, with small amounts in others. The decreases were of little or no importance except in the vehicles group. The diminution here was a statistical rather than an actual one, due to a change in routing of Canadian cars through which they lost their identity of origin.

Generally, Canadian trade is confined to certain groups in which Canadian producers have the benefit of "particular advantage" in production, such as wheat, paper, and timber. Manufactured goods have not as yet formed any notably important portion of Canada's contribution to Peruvian imports, but with the introduction during the past two years or so of various lines of manufactured goods, it is hoped that these, as opposed to raw or semi-manufactured goods or foodstuffs, will in future constitute a greater proportion of the total. Much greater interest in what Canada produces is evident in Peru to-day, and had it not been for the very severe depression which has halved the imports into the country, it is highly probable that Canadian manufactured goods would have made much greater progress than they have so far done.

In addition, the above official import figures cannot be considered as wholly accurate. Apart from Canadian goods of several different kinds which are lumped under the item parcel post shipments and therefore not separately classified, there were others of noteworthy value, ordinarily imported by freight and known to have been imported, which are not credited to Canada in the statistics. Among these were some \$4,300 worth of malt and several thousand dollars' worth of rubber footwear, besides other articles. As many of the consular invoices are made out in New York, it is more than likely that such shipments through the port of New York have been credited to the United States. Moreover, the complete absence of any motor car trade in 1930 can be explained by the fact that the many cars of Canadian manufacture, Chevrolet in particular, known to have been imported, may have been transhipped in the Canal Zone and credited to that area as being the country of origin rather than to Canada.

The following table gives the amount and value of nearly every article of Canadian origin which appears in the trade returns for the two years under review. They are listed in the order in which they appear under the main import groups given in the above table.

Commodity	1930		1929	
	Kg.	Soles	Kg.	Soles
Lead bars	25,376	6,735	26,287	7,190
Copper tubing	471	573	.....	.....
Coal	1,123,493	22,706	.....	.....
Douglas fir*	43,859	28,842	.....	.....
Pine veneers	6,288	4,361	1,196	870
Railway sleepers†	5,012	8,193	.....	.....
Hardwoods . . . . .	.....	.....	331	260
Handles for tools . . . . .	.....	.....	209	150
Paper bags	51,978	22,124	30,376	12,500
Toilet paper	462	261	360	180
Newsprint	197,583	32,940	.....	.....
Machinery, n.e.e.	227	530	350	540
Automobile trucks . . . . .	.....	.....	13,537	14,130
Accumulators . . . . .	.....	.....	122	140
Telegraph apparatus . . . . .	.....	.....	129	920
Transformers . . . . .	.....	.....	69	300
Tricycles	18	23	.....	.....
Beer and cider‡	327	710	.....	.....
Rye whisky‡	173	420	827	2,080
Milk, condensed or powder	18,308	8,898	48,625	21,980
Butter	547	1,252	1,980	4,350
Salmon, tinned	116,617	57,149	321,675	147,890
Wheat	21,938,067	2,851,272	6,099,852	804,480
Parcel post shipments . . . . .	.....	10,144	.....	703
Total . . . . .	.....	3,057,208	.....	1,025,640

* Square metres; † Single sleepers; ‡ litres.

The metals group contributed a small amount of lead bars in both years and a little copper tubing in 1930. Since that year a start has been made in wrought iron and steel tubing, and although the amounts concerned as yet are small, the reputation of the article is such that the Canadian share of this latter trade will grow.

Coal is the only item appearing under the stones, earths, earthenware, etc., group, and is composed of the British Columbia product. Further progress was made in 1931 in this article, as the tonnage in that year rose to 4,000 tons. Due, however, to the drop in sterling, the present price of Welsh coal is such that Canadian operators are finding it most difficult to hold their share of this trade.

In the woods and wood products group Douglas fir appears for the first time as the result of small trial shipments arranged on behalf of Vancouver exporters. Although this is a commodity in which British Columbian mills are able to compete in most of the world's markets, they have not yet been able to make much headway in Peru. This is due almost wholly to the virtual control of the trade exercised by one large West Coast merchant and shipping house, which through its widespread organization is able to lay down in Peruvian ports timber at a price which independent mills which use independent shipping lines find it almost impossible to compete against. Moreover, it is a situation which is not likely to change rapidly unless freight facilities equal to those offered by this line are made available by some other shipping company. A small increase in pine veneers was registered as compared to 1929. There are fair possibilities in this trade as the furniture industry is a leading one in this country.

The sleepers were of untreated Douglas fir brought down for a test by the Central Railways of Peru, the odd twelve being of red cedar. Unfortunately, neither proved satisfactory or suitable to Peruvian conditions, and this bid for a share of a valuable trade was unsuccessful. No further imports of this type of sleeper are contemplated. A small shipment of hardwood for the making of furniture in 1929 was not repeated in 1930, and the same occurred in the case of tool handles, in which the total trade is not of much consequence. Local industry supplies the great bulk of the demand in this article.

The paper group showed considerable advance over the previous year, unprinted paper bags almost doubling in value, the Canadian share being almost one-fourth of the total. Toilet paper increased slightly, but in proportion to the total imports the amount is negligible. The outstanding feature of this group was, however, the initial capture of a portion of the newsprint trade. Previously, Canadian mills had not supplied this market. The following year (1931) also showed a marked advance in the value and tonnage of this commodity, and during the present year Canadian mills should obtain about two-thirds of the total business as compared to less than 4 per cent in 1930.

The item of tricycles, although very small, is interesting, as it constitutes the initial shipment of a well-known manufacturer who had completed a representation agreement at the close of the year under review. This trade, though small, is expected to grow.

The beverages group was composed of a small shipment of apple cider and some rye whisky of a well-known brand. The latter trade is not likely to grow, as rye is used only by the foreign element in very small quantities by itself, or as a base for cocktails.

Condensed milk suffered a reverse in 1930 due to the competition of American brands and those of the well-known combine. A revival of this trade to a limited extent was made possible this year through the drop in Canadian exchange, but normally heavy shipping costs preclude Canadian producers from competing.

Pure butter decreased in value in 1930, and no gain was made in succeeding years. The business in butter is a dying trade, as local producers have been rapidly increasing the quantity and bettering the quality of the domestic product. Butter imports in 1929, valued at around \$555,000, had dropped in 1930 to about \$190,000, and further decreases have taken place since that time. Locally produced margarine has supplanted the cheap grades of butter, and pure domestic butter now commands a premium over the imported variety.

Tinned salmon is the second largest item in the Canadian share of the trade. Unfortunately, the decrease in purchasing power was responsible for a cut of more than half in the total imports of this commodity, which were 408 tons in 1929 as compared to 196 metric tons in 1930, with respective values of S/198,940 and S/100,944. The Canadian share in each year was respectively 321 tons valued at S/147,890 or 75 per cent of the total, and 116 tons valued at S/57,149 or 57 per cent of the total. Apart from the notable drop in total imports, Canada lost considerable ground to the United States, the imports from which country having receded only very slightly. Japan had not in the year under review become an important supplier of salmon, but has made considerable headway since that date, and will figure more prominently in the returns of future years.

WHEAT

Wheat is by far the most important article imported into Peru, its total value in 1930 having been S/9,107,204, which is roughly 6 per cent of the total imports. Very little wheat suitable for bread-making is produced in the country, although some attempts have been made to encourage its production. These have taken mainly the form of very favourable rail rates from interior points and facilities offered by the Government for the purchase of suitable seed from abroad. To date, however, no seed of the varieties desired has been found which will reproduce in the Peruvian climate its original gluten content. Nevertheless, further efforts in this direction are contemplated in order if possible to make the country independent of foreign supplies and thereby stop the heavy drain upon the country's resources through the necessity of purchasing all supplies abroad.

Generally speaking, Peru's annual requirements are about 85,000 metric tons. The tonnage for 1929 and 1931 both exceeded 100,000 tons, but that for 1930 amounted to only 68,069 tons. In spite of the apparent divergence, the demand remains fairly steady from month to month. It is only within the past two or three years that Canadian producers have obtained any appreciable share of this trade. In 1928 Canada supplied only 4,572 metric tons, about 6 per cent of the total tonnage. In 1929 this rose to 6,100 tons, but the percentage remained fairly stationary. In 1930, however, the tonnage increased to 21,938 and the percentage by weight to 32 per cent. The value of the total imports of wheat was \$9,107,204. Argentina was second to Canada in tonnage with 21,498, but with the slightly higher value of \$3,148,928. Australia was third with 14,206 tons valued at \$1,953,384. Chile supplied 9,914 tons amounting in value to \$1,088,644, and the United States 511 tons worth \$64,972. Neither the tonnage nor the percentage was maintained by Canada in 1931 due to the wide divergence in price, even considering the difference in quality between Canadian and other wheats.

Although parcel post shipments are not separately classified, they were, as far as Canada is concerned, mostly of the textile and clothing group. There is a small but growing business in various types of cotton and woollen inner and outer wear, although this trade has been fairly severely hit by the depression. Local buyers are turning more and more to the domestic article in the cheaper ranges, as the imported, being in the nature of luxury goods due to the adverse exchange, are becoming more and more difficult to purchase.

Generally, Canadian producers made considerable progress in this market during the year under review in spite of the early effects of the depression and the consequent heavy cut in imports. This movement which became increasingly severe in 1931, and has continued up to date with no sign of abatement, will affect this position adversely, but not to the same extent as it will that of other countries whose trade is mostly in non-staple articles not foodstuffs principally.

LUMBER TRADE IN ARGENTINA

With reference to the report on the lumber trade of Argentina which appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1475 (May 7, 1932), page 780, in which it is stated that the available shipping facilities between Canadian Pacific ports and Buenos Aires are somewhat inadequate, it should have been mentioned that the Westfal-Larsen Company Line maintains regular monthly sailings between Vancouver and South American ports.

The next sailing advertised by this company is that of the ss. *Leikanger*, which is scheduled to leave Vancouver for Montevideo and Buenos Aires on June 15.

POINTS FOR EXPORTERS TO CUBA

JAMES CORMACK, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Havana, May 16, 1932.—Cuba is not yet highly industrialized, but labour is cheap and agriculture and many local factories protected by the tariff supply a large variety of articles which offer considerable competition, especially in cheaper lines and qualities to suit the present depressed state of the market. Competition with American products is also difficult because of the tariff preference given in their favour. The number of Canadian products therefore which can profitably be exported to Cuba is restricted. This republic depends for its prosperity on the export of sugar. Despite diversification of crops and fostering of industry, sugar is still the sole barometer of Cuban prosperity. At present prices, a 100-pound sack of Cuban sugar, landed in New York, is worth only 60 cents.

TRADE FIGURES

The population of the island is 3,950,000 and the annual imports per capita are valued at about \$30. The following table gives the value of imports into Cuba from Canada, and of Cuban exports to the Dominion, for the past five years, as shown in the Cuban returns:—

Imports into Cuba from Canada

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
\$7,070,581	\$6,031,457	\$4,756,156	\$4,915,000	\$3,657,000

Exports from Cuba to Canada

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
\$4,584,467	\$4,651,751	\$3,797,224	\$3,450,924	\$1,921,829

PORTS OF ENTRY

Havana controls the import trade with about 85 per cent of the total; Santiago de Cuba, 6 per cent; Cienfuegos, 3 per cent; Nuevitas, 2 per cent; and all other ports, 4 per cent.

ROUTING OF SHIPMENTS

Most goods to Havana from Canada come via New York, from which there are several steamers per week. Schooners—and steamers in the autumn—bring cargoes of potatoes and other products from the Maritime Provinces, and from Halifax to Santiago de Cuba there is the regular three-weekly direct service of Pickford & Black. Occasional steamers of the North German Lloyd line connect Halifax with Havana. From the Pacific coast there is a monthly service of the Japanese and American lines. Refrigerated and other railway cars can come direct from Canada to Havana by the sea-train from New Orleans and by the ferry from Key West. The express companies also deliver smaller shipments in Cuba. The Canadian National direct service had to be discontinued as unprofitable.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, ETC.

The unit of currency is the gold dollar, which is nominally at par with that of the United States. Local fractional coinage is in use concurrently with American, but commercially the dollar currency only is used. The metric system of weights and measures is standard. Documentation, however, must be standard, and in the Spanish language.

QUOTATIONS

Merchants prefer Canadian quotations to be c.i.f. Cuban seaport, but f.o.b. New York quotations are quite common. F.o.b. factory or inland town should never be quoted. When the Canadian dollar is not at par with American the currency should be distinctly named.

IMPORT DUTIES

Cuba grants to the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, a preference over every other country, ranging from 20 to 40 per cent of the duties. Canadian goods enter under the general tariff.

PACKING

There are no special packing requirements for this country. Where the import duty is calculated by gross weight, packing will naturally be lighter

and take into consideration the tare allowance—e.g. canvas shoes are imported in large cases of 120 pairs, not boxed, but each pair lightly wrapped in paper and "tied" with a broad band of gummed brown paper on which is printed the particulars of size, etc.

REPRESENTATION

Successful representation is half the battle. In this market there are the usual distribution channels: the local commission agent; the visiting commercial traveller; the branch office and warehouses; the broker with bought stocks and consignments; the New York commission merchant; the wholesaler with a line confined to himself.

LANGUAGE

Correspondence should preferably be in Spanish, although many Cuban merchants and commission agents are more or less familiar with English. The use of the Spanish language in documentation is required for all shipments to Cuba. Advertising should all be in Spanish, except when placed in the local English-language newspaper.

INTRODUCING GOODS

Any firm desirous of entering the Cuban market should, if possible, first send a representative (preferably an executive with power to conclude agreements, or a factory man) to visit the republic. Merchants are impressed by such a visit, and during its course the visitor can study conditions and learn the requirements of the market in the surest way. This is especially true of Government contract work. Many Canadian business men visit Florida and the British West Indies in the winter season. It is suggested that they might spend a few days in Havana and while there make full use of the facilities of this office. Inexpensive hotels are readily available.

Without samples and a c.i.f. price (to which must be added an agent's commission if one is to be appointed) no intelligent estimate of an exporter's opportunities can be made. Small initial samples, addressed to the Canadian Trade Commissioner, can usually be cleared here free of duty, and will remain subject to the direction of the exporter, or, if so instructed, can be handed over to an agent.

Canada has a parcel post convention with Cuba. Rates and routes may be obtained from postal officials in the Dominion.

DOCUMENTATION, ETC.

A leaflet covering invoice requirements, bills of lading, labelling, customs requirements, etc., may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. When in doubt the Cuban Consul-General at Ottawa should be consulted.

CREDITS

The head offices of the various Canadian banks having foreign branches keep on file credit information, and it is thus not always necessary to write or cable direct. The following Canadian banks have branches in Cuba: Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Canadian Bank of Commerce. As a general rule, documents of title to goods should be sent through the banks for delivery on acceptance or payment of drafts unless there is any special reason for doing otherwise.

TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA

L. M. COSGRAVE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Shanghai, May 16, 1932.—The recent preliminary settlement of the Sino-Japanese troubles in Shanghai, in so far as the decision to withdraw Japanese troops from the environs of Shanghai is concerned, has contributed materially towards a resumption of more normal conditions in this area and the Yangtsze valley.

The extent of the losses to Chinese and foreign firms, both from destruction of property and loss of trade, has, however, been very great and credit risks for business in the immediate future will necessitate the greatest care on the part of both importers and exporters. About 80 per cent of the industries of Shanghai have resumed operations, the majority operating on part time. The reopening of these factories, however, has contributed greatly to a reduction in the serious unemployment which followed the Sino-Japanese troubles, and money is beginning to circulate more freely.

The heavy accumulation of stocks of foreign imports, which resulted in a scarcity of warehouse space and the temporary discharge of cargo in other ports such as Kobe and Hongkong, is now clearing steadily, particularly into the Yangtsze valley territory, which has been almost denuded of foreign supplies since the troubles at Shanghai began.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The movement of Flood Relief wheat and flour has continued smoothly, and, under the direction of Sir John Hope Simpson, remarkable progress has been made in strengthening all the Yangtsze dykes, and it is confidently anticipated that the damage due to floods during the coming season will be kept to a minimum.

Apart from United States flood relief wheat and wheat flour, Australian supplies continue to dominate the market on a price basis, but reliable reports, in so far as this territory is concerned, indicate that visible supplies for export in Australia are greatly diminished with a corresponding stiffening in prices.

Although little native wheat is offered at present for forward delivery, local millers anticipate sufficient supplies for from four to six weeks milling and it is believed that in view of this, together with present stocks of foreign wheat, little demand will be in evidence until June or July for forward delivery—a demand that will undoubtedly depend to a large extent on whether exchange rates as between silver and gold improve.

Recent purchases by the Soviet authorities for Vladivostock, amounting, it is understood, to four or five cargoes from Canada and three or four cargoes from Australia, appear to have assisted in stiffening wheat prices and should assist in stabilizing them to some extent.

The Shanghai Flour Exchange, which has been closed since the Sino-Japanese trouble, will reopen on May 31. Both mills and buyers are adopting a waiting policy pending the establishment of China flour prices, which are usually determined on the daily rates prevailing on this important exchange.

LUMBER

The market for soft woods continues very dull, due chiefly to the curtailment of traffic in the vicinity of Shanghai and the heavy stocks now available in the yards. The annual settlement of accounts by Chinese firms, which was postponed until May 31, will undoubtedly serve as a guide to future trade, as if satisfactory adjustments are made by the leading Chinese importers, considerable confidence will be restored and active preparations commenced for the rebuilding of the destroyed part of Shanghai.

SALT HERRING SITUATION

All Canadian herring in North China has now been cleared into consumption, though at very low prices which have resulted in considerable loss to Canadian shippers.

The incidence of the Sino-Japanese troubles at the height of the selling season for this British Columbia commodity, and the difficulties experienced as a result of the anti-Japanese boycott, were primarily responsible for heavy accumulations, and sales were extremely slow and difficult.

LOSSES DURING SINO-JAPANESE TROUBLES

Canadian interests were extremely fortunate during the recent difficulties in that a negligible amount of Canadian products were in stock in the destroyed area. Such shipments as were in transit to Shanghai during the trouble were safely warehoused or diverted to consumers in the non-affected area. Considerable losses fell upon other foreign exporters and importers, particularly in raw and semi-manufactured materials, as the destroyed section was an important part of the Shanghai industrial area, and at the time of writing no decision has been arrived at by the leading insurance companies regarding the application of war risk and fire clauses.

Generally speaking, however, the amazing resilience of trade in China has at no time been better exemplified than at present, and with no further untoward incidents, normal conditions should be resumed in Shanghai and the Yangtze valley within the next six months.

CONTROL OF EXCHANGE IN JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, May 13, 1932.—Two financial bills of great importance are to be presented by the Finance Ministry to the Diet at its extraordinary session which opens on May 20. The first of these is an inflationary measure increasing the amount of tax-free fiduciary currency which may be issued by the Bank of Japan. At the present time the Bank may over-issue to the extent of 120,000,000 yen, after which it must pay a tax which was recently reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. To implement this process, however, some measure of foreign exchange stabilization is essential. A second bill will therefore be introduced giving the Minister of Finance authority to adopt any appropriate measures to control the foreign exchange value of the yen.

The extent of the inflation contemplated will necessitate strong measures. The Minister of Finance suggested in a recent interview that among the possible steps are: (a) prohibition of any exchange transactions other than for international trade; (b) prohibition of purchases of securities in foreign currencies; (c) compulsory purchase at arbitrary prices to be fixed by the Government of foreign securities now held in private hands.

Whatever form of control is exercised will necessitate a close supervision over all transactions by either the Government or the Bank of Japan. When the necessary legislation has been passed an executive commission will be formed to draw up the regulations controlling exchange. It may be assumed that the Government will grant permission to buy foreign exchange primarily to those importers who are buying raw materials, or semi-manufactured goods, for manufacture within the country. In most countries where exchange is controlled the importer of manufactured goods is given permission to buy foreign exchange in payment for his goods only when and if the exchange market is in a position to stand the imposition of this extra demand without depreciating the value of the currency involved.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

SPORTS REQUISITES AND TOYS; ABRASIVE CLOTH OR PAPER

Referring to the notices published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1475 (May 7) and No. 1477 (May 21), the Board of Trade announce that draft Orders in Council were laid before Parliament on May 25 which, if confirmed, will require imported sports requisites and toys, and also abrasive cloth and paper, to bear an indication of origin on exposure for sale in the United Kingdom.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS**New United States Import Taxes**

Effective on June 21, 1932, the United States imposes new tariff taxes as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon on crude oil and fuel oil; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon on gasoline; 4 cents per gallon on lubricating oil; 1 cent per pound on paraffin and other petroleum wax products; 10 cents per 100 pounds on asphalt and bitumen; 10 cents per 100 pounds on coal, coke, and briquets; \$3 per 1,000 feet board measure on lumber, rough and plain or dressed on one or more sides except flooring of maple, birch, and beech; 4 cents per pound on copper-bearing and concentrate ores; 3 cents per pound on the copper content of copper articles; and 10 per cent ad valorem on dressed furs.

These taxes shall not be imposed upon the articles enumerated above (except lumber, copper, and dressed furs) if during the preceding calendar year the exports of the article from the United States to the country from which such article is imported had been greater in quantity than the exports into the United States.

The new taxes are in addition to the tariff in force at present.

Irish Free State Motor Car Duties

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date May 20, 1932, that the increased customs duties on motor car bodies imported into the Irish Free State as reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1478 (May 28) have been modified by further orders for a period of three months, until August 7, 1932.

The duties on new private car bodies attached to chassis (the latter not being valued at over £120) have been reduced from a minimum rate of £60 each (£40 preferential rate) to £37 10s. (£25 preferential rate) during the said period. At the same time parts and accessories for bodies which do not constitute an assembly are admitted free of duty from all countries. If assembled the rate remains at 75 per cent full rate or 50 per cent preferential rate.

The existing rate on motor car chassis of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent (22% preferential) has been reduced for a period of three months until August 7, 1932, to 15 per cent (10 per cent preferential), providing it is imported by a trader for sale and forms part of a new complete car.

The purpose of the duties and the modifications is to encourage the establishment of body assembly plants in the Irish Free State.

French Import Licences for Canned Salmon

Mr. Maurice Bélanger, Acting Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date May 26, 1932:—

According to a decree published in the *Journal Officiel* of May 25, the importation of canned fish into France has been placed under a system of import permits to be granted by a special committee which has been created for that purpose. Permits must be applied for by the importer and will be given only

within the limits of the quotas set by the decree of February 16, 1932. Import permits are valid for 60 days when the goods are shipped from a European country and 120 days when the country of origin is outside Europe. Any goods remaining to be imported until May 31, under existing quotas, will be admitted without an import permit, but after that date any shipments for which an import permit has not been obtained will be refused.

Previous decrees and notices, with regard to quotas which have already been filled, remain in force, and no import permits will be granted for canned fish from countries whose quota is now exhausted. In the case of Japan, for instance, whose quota is exhausted until March 1, 1933, no licences will be granted until that date.

These measures should have little effect on imports of Canadian canned salmon, as the quotas accorded to the Dominion have not been filled and importers should have no difficulty in obtaining import permits.

French Quota on Insulating Boards

Mr. Maurice Bélanger, Acting Trade Commissioner in Paris, writes under date May 27, 1932, that the French Government, by means of recent decrees, have placed a quota on imports into France of various kinds of paper and cardboard. These quotas do not affect Canada directly as there are no exports of paper or cardboard to France from Canada. However, by reason of the tariff classification as rough cardboard of insulating boards made of pulp, these products are affected by the new quotas.

The maximum quantity of rough cardboard to be imported from all countries between April 1 and July 1, 1932, has been fixed at 6,218 quintals (of 220 pounds). This quota has been divided among the most important exporting countries, and definite quantities have been reserved for the United States, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland. From all other countries, including Canada, the total imports during the above period must not exceed 334 quintals (73,480 pounds).

The above restrictions only affect insulating boards made of woodpulp. In the case of similar materials made of gypsum, seaweed, straw, etc., there are no restrictions or quotas of any kind.

Finnish Milling Regulations

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1474 (April 30, 1932), page 724, regarding the Finnish milling law, Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Oslo, advises under date May 23, 1932, that in accordance with a resolution of the Finnish Diet of April 28, 1932, the milling percentages for rye and oats are to be as follows on and from May 1, 1932, until further notice: for home-grown rye 5 per cent, previously 30 per cent; for home-grown oaten groats 70 per cent, as previously; for home-grown rye flour 5 per cent, previously 30 per cent.

Italian Tariff on Automobiles

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date May 23, 1932, that the Italian import duty on automobiles weighing up to 700 kg. has been increased, by virtue of Italian royal decree-law effective from May 14, 1932, from 1100 lire to 1470 lire per 100 kg.

The additional duty of 15 per cent ad valorem is still maintained on the new increased rate of duty.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

The Trade Inquiries for Canadian products published below have been received since the publication of the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Interested exporters may secure the names and addresses of the firms making these inquiries, together with further details regarding the commodities required, on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or—

Secretary, Board of Trade—

St. John, N.B.,
Halifax, N.S.,
Quebec, P.Q.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Toronto, Ont.,
Woodstock, Ont.,
St. Mary's, Ont.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.,
St. Boniface, Man.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
New Westminster, B.C.,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce—

Kingston, Ont.,
Oshawa, Ont.,

Belleville, Ont.,
Peterborough, Ont.,

Hamilton, Ont.,
Victoria, B.C.

Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.

La Chambre de Commerce, de Montréal, 25 St. James E., Montreal, P.Q.

Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Toronto, Ont.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Edmonton, Alta.,

Vancouver, B.C.,
Victoria, B.C.

The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, 122 Federal Building, Toronto, Ont.

The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, transmit a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which it emanated.

Foodstuffs

352. FRUIT.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting fresh fruits.

353. CANNED LOBSTER.—Commission agent in Nantes, France, wishes to secure the agency of a Canadian lobster packer for the West of France.

354. CANNED GOODS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting canned salmon, sardines, and other canned goods.

355. FISH; POTATOES.—A commission agent in Georgetown, Demerara, desires to be put in touch with Canadian shippers of pickled mackerel and Shediak potatoes.

356. FLOUR; FISH; ETC.—A firm of commission agents in Havana desire to represent Canadian exporters of wheat flour, seed potatoes, eatable potatoes, oats, codfish, canned sardines, on commission basis only.

357. FLOUR; GRAIN.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting flour and grain.

358. FLOUR; HAY; OATS.—A commission agent in Havana desires to represent Canadian exporters of wheat flour, hay, and oats on commission basis only.

359. MIDLINGS, SHARPS AND BRAN.—A West of England firm desire quotations in sterling, c.i.f. Avonmouth, for Canadian middlings, sharps and bran.

Miscellaneous

360. DRUGS, ETC.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting drugs and medicinal products.

361. APPAREL.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting ladies' clothing, textiles, and hosiery.

362. FANCY GOODS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting all kinds of fancy goods.

363. CARPETS; HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting carpets and household goods.

364. RUBBER GOODS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting all kinds of rubber goods.

365. FURS.—An importer in Lisbon desires to establish a connection in ladies' fur wear (raw and cured skins).

366. FURS AND PELTS.—A furrier in Berlin wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of furs and pelts.

367. PAPER PRODUCTS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting all kinds of paper products and stationery.

368. TIMBER.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting construction timber.

369. ELECTRO-PLATING EQUIPMENT.—Manufacturers of electro-plating equipment are requested to supply to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dairen, Manchuria, catalogues and specifications, with prices if possible c.i.f. Tientsin or Dairen.

370. MACHINE TOOLS.—Manufacturers of machine tools are requested to supply to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dairen, Manchuria, catalogues and specifications, with prices if possible c.i.f. Tientsin or Dairen.

371. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.—A firm of commission agents in San Salvador, Central America, wish to secure representation of Canadian firms exporting industrial chemicals.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending June 6, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending May 30, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending May 30	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending June 6	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1598	\$.1621	7
Belgium	Belga	.1587	.1609	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0082	.0083	8
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0337	.0342	5
Denmark	Krone	.2290	.2321	4
Finland	Markka	.0198	.0201	6½
France	Franc	.0447	.0453	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2681	.2726	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.1934	4.2440	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0079	.0080	11
Holland	Guilder	.4600	.4664	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.1984	.2012	6
Italy	Lira	.0582	.0591	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0202	.0205	7½
Norway	Krone	.2103	.2126	4½
Portugal	Escudo	.0498	.0390	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0068	.0068	7
Spain	Peseta	.0936	.0949	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2154	.2181	4
Switzerland	Franc	.2223	.2252	2
United States	Dollar	1.1337	1.1493	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2919	.2959	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0878	.0890	—
Chile	Peso	.0691	.0696	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.08556	1.1005	6
Mexico	Peso	.3353	.3201	6-7
Peru	Sol	.3174	.2873	6
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1785	.1752	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5356	.5430	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1328	1.1484	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2686	.2752	—
India	Ruppee	.3174	.3189	5
Japan	Yen	.3656	.3741	5.84
Java	Guilder	.4586	.4643	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3499	.3557	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	....	....	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4888	.4942	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8843	.8936	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.2418	4.2929	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8843	.8936	—
Martinique	Franc	.0447	.0454	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0447	.0454	—
Australia	Pound	3.3563	3.3968	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.3009	4.3527	—

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS*(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)***From Montreal**

To Liverpool.—Duchess of York, June 17 and July 15; Duchess of Richmond, June 24 and July 21; Duchess of Atholl, July 2; Duchess of Bedford, July 8; Montcalm, July 30—all Canadian Pacific; Antonia, Cunard Line, June 13; Laurentic, White Star Line, June 25.

To London.—Beaverford, June 17 and July 22; Beaverburn, June 24 and July 29; Beaverdale, July 1; Beaverbrae, July 8; Beaverhill, July 15—all Canadian Pacific; Ausonia, June 17 and July 15; Alaunia, June 24 and July 22; Aurania, July 1 and July 29; Ascania, July 8—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Commerce, June 16 and July 21; Manchester Citizen, June 23 and July 28; Manchester Producer, June 30; Manchester Division, July 7; Manchester Brigade, July 14—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Norwegian, White Star Line, June 18 and July 30; Concordia, July 2; Salacia, July 16—both Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Southampton.—Montclare, June 23; Montcalm, June 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Letitia, June 17 and July 15; Sulairia, June 24; Athenia, July 1 and July 29—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnglen, June 17 and July 29; Cairnross, July 1; Cairnesk, July 15—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Hull.—Cairnmona, Cairn-Thomson Line, June 10.

To Dundee.—Cairnglen, June 17; Cairnesk, July 15—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Belfast and Dublin.—Fanad Head, Head Line, June 28 (cargo accepted for London-derry and Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverford, June 17 and July 22; Beaverburn, June 24; Beaverbrae, July 8; Beaverhill, July 15—all Canadian Pacific; Brant County, June 23; Lista, July 8—both County Line.

To Havre.—Brant County, County Line, June 23.

To Rotterdam.—Kings County, June 25; Evanger, July 15—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, July 1; Beaverburn, July 29—both Canadian Pacific; Hagen, June 15; Murla, July 6—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valprato, June 26; Valfiorita, July 25—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen.—Georgia, June 21; Ivar, July 14; Svanhild, July 25—all Scandinavian-American Line; Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To Gothenburg.—Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line (also call at Stockholm).

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Delia, June 14; Belle Isle, June 23 and July 7 and 21—both Newfoundland-Canada SS.; Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, June 18 and July 2, 16 and 30.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—New Northland, June 15 and 29; North Voyageur, June 21—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, June 17 and July 29; Cornwallis, July 1; Chomedy, July 15—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda, Nassau, Bahamas, Kingston, Jamaica, and Belize, British Honduras.—Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), June 13 and July 8; Lady Rodney, June 16 and July 14; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 24 and July 22; Lady Somers, June 30 and July 28—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, June 27; Marie Horn, July 12; a steamer, July 27—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Rio de Janeiro.—Fredhem, Houston Line, June 15.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.—Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25; Canadian Cruiser (calls Napier), July 23—both Canadian National.

To West and South African Ports.—Calgary (calls at Freetown, Sierra Leone), June 25; Mattawin, July 25—both Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Nova Scotia, June 14 and July 26; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, June 28; London Corporation, July 26—both Furness Line.

To St. John's, Nfld.—Nova Scotia, June 14 and July 26; Newfoundland, July 5—both Furness Line; Nerissa, June 14 and 28; Fort St. George, July 5; Silvia, July 30—all Furness-Red Cross Line.

To St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 16 and 30 and July 14 and 28.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Nelson, June 14 and July 26; Lady Hawkins, June 28; Lady Drake, July 12—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia (calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outposts), Pickford & Black, Ltd., June 22.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—A steamer, June 17; Fernebo, July 2; Marie Horn, July 17—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To St. Georges (Bermuda), Kingston and Belize.—Catheart, June 13 and July 11; Cavalier, June 27 and July 25—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, June 21; Cornwallis, July 5; Chomedy, July 19—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, June 27; a steamer, July 25—both American and Indian SS. (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports, also for British East African ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, June 20; Lady Drake, July 4; Lady Nelson, July 18—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Harboe Jensen, United Fruit Line, June 18 (calls at Kingston only).

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Britain, June 16 and July 2 and 20; Empress of Australia, July 1—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Gregalia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., June 26.

To London, Liverpool and Cardiff.—Leeds City, T. A. Lee and Holway, June 20.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Brynje, Canadian Transport Co., June 20.

To South American Ports.—West Cactus, Kingsley Navigation Co., June 15; Coxa, C. Gardner Johnson Ltd., June 18.

To Yokohama, Osaka and Moji.—Taihei Maru, Roy I. Funk, June 10.

To Australian Ports.—A steamer, June 15 and 26.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (calls Miike), Blue Funnel Line, June 22; Hikawa Maru, June 30; Hiye Maru, July 14—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Shelton, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 20 (calls Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru, but not at Hongkong).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Asia (calls Nagasaki), June 18; Empress of Canada (calls Honolulu), July 2; Empress of Russia (calls Nagasaki), July 16; Empress of Japan (also calls Honolulu), July 30—all Canadian Pacific; Margaret Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 25 (calls Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, June 22; Aorangi, July 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverash, Silver-Java Pacific Line, July 8.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Golden Coast, June 18; Golden Cross, July 16—both Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co.; Waihemmo (calls Napier, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., June.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Goil, July 3; Nebraska, July 17—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Abraham Lincoln, June 30; Benjamin Franklin, July 24—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Reliance, Furness (Pacific) Ltd., June 25.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, June 22; Winnipeg, July 11—both French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Cellina, June 16; Piave, July 2—both Libera Line.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Margaret Johnson, June 22; Buenos Aires, July 26—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados).—Illingworth, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., June 14.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—Leikanger, Westfal-Larsen Co., June 15.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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- Kobe:* ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

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- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

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- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

- London:* HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*
- London:* J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)
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- Bristol:* DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*
- Glasgow:* GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

- New York City:* FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

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AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL INDUSTRY

D. H. ROSS, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Melbourne, May 9, 1932.—In all the States of the Commonwealth cattle-raising is carried out on a more or less extensive scale, the main object in certain districts being the production of stock suitable for slaughtering purposes, and in others the raising of profitable dairy herds. The great impetus which the development of the export trade in Australian butter gave to the dairying industry in the Commonwealth led to a considerable increase in the numbers and quality of the dairy herds of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland in particular, the sub-tropical portion of Australia being apparently the best adapted to this industry. On the other hand, by far the finest specimens of beef-producing cattle are those raised in the tropical districts of the Commonwealth, i.e., in the northern parts of Queensland, in the Northern Territory, and in the Kimberley districts in the north of Western Australia.

Fortunately for Australia, the suitability of its climate and general conditions for the production of high-class wool was, at an early date in the history of its settlement, recognized and tested by pioneer sheep-breeders. To the energy of these enterprising men is due in a large measure the rapid development of Australia as a producer of sheep and lambs of types suitable for both wool and meat.

That the pastoral industry is the financial backbone of Australia is evidenced by the latest available statistics (1929) which indicate that there were then in the Commonwealth 1,845,000 horses, 11,202,000 cattle, 104,558,000 sheep, and 1,018,000 pigs.

FACTORS RELATIVE TO THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT INDUSTRY

The history of the meat industry in Australia is roughly divided into three parts. The earliest division is when the production of meat was primarily to meet the local requirements of a relatively small population, and when a surplus was produced it was disposed of by the crude process of "boiling down" for tallow. The second stage is marked by the development of the canned meat trade which in the "early sixties" was gaining ground in the British markets. The advent of refrigeration marks the beginning of the third stage when in 1883 frozen beef was successfully exported to England. A number of freezing works were subsequently established and a great expansion in the Australian meat industry followed.

The general prosperity of the meat packing industry depends upon its exports to the world's markets, particularly to the United Kingdom. The industry throughout Australia is at present in a seriously depressed condition and the export meat trade is experiencing the greatest difficulties. A number of export works have been closed, some are being financially assisted by State Governments and are operated at a loss, and private enterprise is operating, in most instances, without profit, awaiting a return of prosperity.

HIGHER PRODUCTION COSTS IN AUSTRALIAN MEAT INDUSTRY

Low selling prices together with high wages and high costs of operation and transport have combined to reduce the industry to its present state. Comparing the situation in 1914 with the present time, it is stated on expert authority that the wages of abattoir employees have increased from 47·27 per cent in the case of slaughtermen to 100 per cent in the case of skin-shed hands, the average increase being 77 per cent. During the same period the average increase in rail freights on live stock amounted to 59·91 per cent, the approximate increase in oversea freight being 55·73 per cent. The average decrease in the selling price of lambs, comparing current prices with those of 1914, is 22·72 per cent. The corresponding position as regards mutton shows a decrease of 28·13 per cent, and for beef 28 per cent for crops, and 25·76 per cent for hindquarters. The decline in selling values of all packing house by-products has been even more pronounced and these are now in some cases sold for less than the cost of handling.

SELLING METHODS AND REPRESENTATION

Selling methods in vogue in Australia are adapted to meet the needs of the owners of large flocks and herds, and intermediate commission men are eliminated to a large degree. The grower usually sells his stock direct to the packer or consigns it to sale yards where it is sold by stock and station agents on a commission basis in open competition with other lots, the packers and the local trade competing.

Export buyers attend the sales and buy if the prices are down to export parity. A good deal of buying is done in country districts for immediate and forward delivery by local stock and station agents during the export season, extending from September to May.

The station owner or grower may have a packer kill and prepare his stock, for which the packer charges a consolidated fee of from 3 farthings to 1 penny per pound, which includes receiving, slaughtering, wrapping, and freezing services,

also the loading on board ship. The packer will advance upon security up to 75 per cent of value on the London market on the day the meat is shipped, and the owner can nominate his own agent at the destination, or the packer may sell for him. The owner pays ocean freight and insurance.

In the case of the packer who has bought stock on the hoof for treatment in his own works, he either ships on a c.i.f. basis or sells through his own agent at destination, e.g. London. C.i.f. sales were formerly the rule, but on a falling market this method has not recently proved satisfactory.

It is very difficult at the present time to discern any definite trend in the meat packing industry. The pastoral industry is in a depressed and chaotic condition; money is being lost consistently, and the general attitude is to endeavour to get through the depression period with losses as small as possible.

Given favourable climatic conditions, the flocks and herds in Australia are capable of phenomenal natural increase and, if prices would firm sufficiently to permit profitable operation, the total numbers would be readily increased beyond the present figures.

In the event of a return to prosperity and higher prices, the plants now closed would undoubtedly be reopened and the output of frozen and other meats available for export greatly increased.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS

The imports of packing house products into Australia are practically negligible, the total value for the fiscal year 1931 being £159,000, of which sausage casings comprised over £120,000, delicatessen sundries aggregated £25,000, and unimportant quantities of specialty lines made up the balance.

It is obvious that in a country with such large numbers of sheep and cattle, and from which, in normal years, such large quantities of packing house products are consigned to oversea markets, there is little prospect of similar importations from oversea. Briefly, Australia does not require to import fresh or canned meats, the domestic market being amply provided for by local production.

In addition to importing charges, the customs duties on the principal lines of packing house products are:—

	British Preferential	General Tariff
Meats, fresh or smoked. per pound	2d.	2½d.
Potted and concentrated.	30%	40%
Preserved in tins. per pound	3d.	6d.
Preserved by cold process. per pound	2d.	3d.
Meats, n.e.i. per cwt.	5s.	6s. 6d.

(Canadian products are dutiable at the preferential rates).

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT

Following are schedules showing the exports of frozen meat from Australia to the United Kingdom and to other countries for the fiscal years from 1925-26 to 1930-31:—

To the United Kingdom—	Mutton Carcasses	Lamb Carcasses	Beef Quarters
1925-26.	460,650	1,776,908	980,021
1926-27.	479,130	1,848,672	380,148
1927-28.	264,804	1,118,464	627,288
1928-29.	626,106	1,373,432	630,591
1929-30.	632,514	1,964,937	539,566
1930-31.	719,341	2,054,813	656,485
To Others Countries—			
1925-26.	62,448	36,413	646,261
1926-27.	53,679	63,238	376,098
1927-28.	77,168	53,008	547,374
1928-29.	97,755	126,147	573,798
1929-30.	147,460	148,104	586,758
1930-31.	100,207	53,888	420,297

The importance of grading frozen meat is constantly emphasized by Government inspectors, and exporters have evolved a fairly uniform system in that regard both according to weight and quality.

PACKING FROZEN MEAT FOR EXPORT FROM AUSTRALIA

When mutton and lamb are frozen for export, the carcasses are enclosed in a stockinette material, cut to the necessary lengths and branded. One end of the wrapper is sewn up and the other end is left open for a period when it is closed by tying. This white cotton stockinette is woven into a seamless tube, which fits the carcass closely, showing clearly the outline of the contents. It is imported in lengths of 100 yards, which length weighs 10 pounds.

As beef quarters are so much heavier, they are first sewn in white cotton (or calico) and then enclosed in a strong hessian wrapper to prevent injury to the meat in transit.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MEAT EXPORTS

Appended is a comparative schedule showing quantities and values of meats exported from Australia for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931:—

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bacon and hams. lbs.	1,481,897	£ 116,709	2,100,290	£ 115,278
Meats—Fresh and smoked. . lbs.	142,626	4,862	64,410	2,205
Meats—Potted or concentrated. . . . .	.....	41,739	.....	34,291
Preserved by cold process—				
Beef. lbs.	156,748,665	2,569,788	155,630,647	2,235,526
Game. lbs.	145,086	1,249	153,315	1,054
Lamb. lbs.	65,731,768	1,765,988	68,300,314	1,563,290
Mutton. lbs.	34,679,475	620,198	40,952,881	542,673
Pork. lbs.	934,149	32,735	8,629,901	235,999
Poultry. pair	13,908	17,118	14,553	11,729
Rabbits and hares. . . pair	3,873,337	339,917	5,877,793	412,845
Other. lbs.	6,006,628	153,717	6,788,173	149,810
Preserved in tins or other				
air tight vessels. . . . lbs.	4,308,648	166,505	4,393,269	146,669
Sausage casings. . . . cwt.	44,964	426,946	28,887	295,537
Other, including salted. . cwt.	2,836	6,127	2,595	6,522
Lard and refined animal fats lbs.	969,512	26,664	1,043,930	26,189

Canned and preserved meats from Australia are of high quality and enjoy a world-wide market. Sheep's tongues, corned beef and mutton in 12-ounce, 1-pound and 6-pound tins are the more important products, and these sizes are sold, under a variety of well-known brands, in the world's markets.

Dried and smoked meats are not important in the export field; lard and substitutes are sufficient for domestic consumption, and a relatively unimportant surplus is available for export chiefly to India, Ceylon, and British Malaya.

GREAT BRITAIN THE PRINCIPAL MARKET FOR AUSTRALIAN MEATS

Great Britain is the leading market for packing house products from Australia, London being the chief port of entry. By reason of the fact that the leading market is some 12,000 miles distant, Australia is unable to compete with the Argentine in chilled beef to Great Britain; the chilling process is insufficient to land the beef in prime condition.

Frozen meats are shipped in large quantities to all parts of the world, Great Britain being the leading buyer of lamb, mutton, and pork. Frozen lambs until about two years ago found a good seasonal market in Canada; but since the imposition of high duties by the United States it is stated that Canadian packers have been unable to export their surplus of fresh lambs, which are now probably placed in cold storage to take care of off-season requirements, whereas formerly

they were exported fresh to the United States, and the frozen supplies required were imported from Australia and New Zealand.

Great Britain imports the bulk of the frozen pork carcasses available for export from Australia. Small carcasses weighing from 60 to 100 pounds go to London for fresh sale; the larger carcasses of from 101 to 160 pounds are used for curing purposes and go chiefly to Liverpool and Glasgow.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHILLED BEEF

In recent years from time to time small experimental shipments of Australian chilled beef have been made to England, but no satisfactory method has yet been evolved. Low temperature investigations are proceeding at Cambridge University, and it is now hoped that eventually it will be possible to ship chilled beef from Australian ports.

Research indicates that a low concentration of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere results in a marked inhibitory effect on mould growths which are the main obstacle in the way of shipping chilled beef on the long ocean voyage from Australia to England. If these investigations are ultimately successful, the result will be of the greatest importance to the meat industry of the Commonwealth.

FREIGHT RATES ON MEAT PRODUCTS

As the result of an agreement between the shipping companies and exporters, fixed rates of freight on meats from Australia to British—and some other—ports are arranged for a term of from one to two years. From the rates agreed upon there is no variation to individual shippers.

While the present rate of bank exchange on London is $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the shipping companies have agreed to absorb $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, hence exporters have to pay an extra 18 per cent over the fixed rate per pound weight.

The current ocean freight rates from any Australian port to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

	Per Pound
Beef	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. plus 18 per cent
Mutton	1 d. " 18 per cent
Lamb	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. " 18 per cent
Frozen pork	1 d. " 18 per cent
Beef sundries	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. " 18 per cent
Mutton and lamb sundries	$\frac{7}{8}$ d. " 18 per cent
Veal sundries	$\frac{7}{8}$ d. " 18 per cent
Rabbits, per 40 cubic feet	90 s. " 18 per cent
Bacon in bags, per pound	No fixed rate.
Bacon in cases, per 40 cubic feet	No fixed rate.

AUSTRALIAN INSPECTION OF MEAT FOR EXPORT

Prior to 1911 the inspection of meat for export was carried out by the individual Australian States, but the system was not a good one as the divided control naturally tended towards a lack of uniformity in the standard adopted. The Commonwealth Government therefore decided to appoint a special staff of officers to carry out the examination of all export meat in order to secure the uniformity desired. The State of Queensland was the first to come under Federal Control, the change taking place in that year, the system being gradually extended to other States until the whole of the Commonwealth was under one central administration.

All establishments used for the slaughter, treatment, and storage of meat, meat products, or edible offal must be registered under the Commerce Act, and approved premises are granted a certificate of registration which expires on December 31 of each year, when application for renewal has to be made. By this means full control is ensured over the sale or transfer of any export estab-

lishments; in addition, any material alterations or additions to any registered premises have to be submitted for approval. All approved premises are furnished with a number known as the establishment number which appears on the labels attached to the products of such premises. This serves as a useful mark of identification, especially in the case of canned goods.

The standard requirements of registered premises lay down that suitable buildings must be provided for the various operations such as the killing, dressing, chilling, and freezing of live stock and accommodation provided for the use of the employees and inspectors engaged on the plant.

Drastic regulations are also in force regarding sanitation, such as adequate means for disposal of drainage and a plentiful supply of hot and cold water for cleansing purposes throughout the establishment.

By a Proclamation issued in 1911, and subsequently amended, the export of any meat from Australia is prohibited unless it has been certified to by an inspector appointed under the Commerce Act. Very drastic instructions are issued to these officers in regard to the examination, both ante and post mortem, of all animals submitted for treatment for export.

COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY INSPECTORS

To comply with the Commerce Act and the regulations thereunder, the Commonwealth Government employs 18 qualified veterinary inspectors, who are assisted by a variable number of certificated meat inspectors ranging in number from 80 to 130 according to the season and extent of export operations.

Owing to the fact that the busy export season in the southern States does not coincide with that in the northern parts of the Commonwealth (Queensland), it is possible to utilize the services of the same inspectors in different States; the practice is therefore to transfer inspectors interstate as the need arises, thus avoiding the appointment of an excessively large staff of officers.

In order to facilitate thorough examination, the work of inspection has been standardized as to the maximum number of animals to be examined daily by each officer, viz., 80 cattle, 80 pigs, and 500 sheep. The number of officers located at each establishment is governed by this principle.

Special care is exercised in regard to canning or preserving works, and no meat is permitted to enter these establishments for treatment for export unless it has been marked by an inspector as having passed the examination at time of slaughter.

A qualified veterinary inspector is stationed at each large export establishment, with a variable number of certificated meat inspectors according to the extent of the operations being carried on. All these inspectors are salaried officers of the Commonwealth Government entirely independent of the proprietors of the meat works.

The salaries of the veterinary inspectors and meat inspectors have recently been amended and reduced in accordance with the Financial Emergency Act. Veterinary inspectors are now paid from £446 to £800 per annum, according to the position which they occupy. Meat inspectors' salaries range from £274 per annum to £331 per annum.

Travelling allowances and living allowances are paid to inspectors when temporarily transferred away from their homes.

MARKS ON PACKAGES INDICATING INSPECTION

Permits to export meats—and other Australian food products—are not given unless the outside packages shall have applied or attached the approved Commonwealth stamp or label. The "approved for export" stamp or label is mandatory as regards frozen, canned or salted meats, and hence is evidence of the

highest quality bearing that inscription. The British Government has registered the "approved for export" stamp as signifying that the meat has been properly inspected, which is evidence of the value placed upon the label. The tag label for attachment to carcass meats carries the following certificate:—

THIS MEAT has been examined by me, and by ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection is found to be free from disease and suitable in every way for human consumption.

Commonwealth Meat Inspector.

BEARING OF COMMERCE ACT ON MEAT EXPORTS

In the matter of penalties for breaches of the Commerce Act and the regulations thereunder, the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises a liberal discretion. There is no disposition to make use of the full powers conferred by the enactment, nor to act in any way detrimental to the interests of exporters. Yet in all cases of undoubted attempt to defeat the objects of the law, the penalties are fully enforced. These fines are chiefly provided for by the Customs Act, with which the Commerce Act is read in conjunction. It is provided that any person presenting to any official a false document is liable to a penalty of £100.

It cannot be denied that when the compulsory system of inspection, grading and marking of Australian food products (intended for export) was first introduced, it not only caused considerable adverse criticism but also an outcry from interested manufacturers and exporters for modifications in the Commerce Act and its administration. That the system has been much improved is unquestionable, and any friction in the initiatory stages—unavoidable in all reforms—has now been removed by the examining officers becoming more proficient and expert in their work. Any modifications in the regulations governing exports have been in the way of a more strict interpretation and greater efficiency. The value of this legislation is now appreciated alike by producers, exporters and oversea buyers. The aim of the Australian Government is to place the quality of exported food products upon a plane which will command due recognition and respect all over the world.

IMPORT TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND, JANUARY TO MARCH

H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Auckland, May 16, 1932.—Statistics are now available showing exports from and imports into New Zealand during the first three months of 1932. Specially compiled figures have also been received giving a résumé of purchases from Canada during the quarter under review.

GENERAL TRADE

A remarkable movement is the improvement in New Zealand's visible balance of trade during the past two years. For the quarter ended March, 1932, total exports were valued at £11,499,601 and imports at £5,849,283, showing a favourable balance of £5,650,318. For the comparable quarter of 1931, exports totalled £12,156,418 and imports £7,496,719, showing a favourable balance of £4,659,699. The apparent improvement of £990,619 arises from a decrease of approximately £1,600,000 in imports—which is a drastic fall in relation to the total—combined with a decrease of some £600,000 in total exports.

EXPORTS

The United Kingdom was the destination of the bulk of all exports, taking £10,034,114 out of the total for the quarter of £11,499,601. Other countries

accounting for most of the balance were Australia (£363,496); France (£243,472); Germany (£167,915); the United States (£163,361); and Japan (£134,000). Canada took goods valued at £65,097, compared with £124,563 in the corresponding quarter of 1931. Total exports are 5 per cent below those for the first quarter of 1931, all the principal primary products contributing substantially towards the decline except wool, which was shipped in larger volume and to a greater value than last year. Some outstanding figures compared with the 1931 period in quantity and value are: wool, 1,072,629 cwt. (of 112 pounds), valued at £3,007,770, as against 778,222 cwt. valued at £1,971,349; frozen lamb, 757,940 cwt. valued at £1,849,270, compared with 919,132 cwt. valued at £2,526,214, shows a serious drop in quantity and value; frozen mutton fell in value to £462,471 from £486,218; butter decreased in quantity to 562,615 cwt. from 644,682 cwt., and in value to £2,747,318 from £3,573,810; cheese also decreased in value and quantity exported to £1,487,659 (541,991 cwt.) from £1,879,502 (679,122 cwt.). The chief cause of the fall in returns is the reduction in market values, as well as the decline in output, which has fallen markedly below the first three months of 1931.

IMPORTS

The value of the imports shows a decline of 22 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 1931, and reflects the serious decline which has occurred in the intervening months. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (£3,056,754), United States (£795,231), and Australia (£513,376). Canada is shown as supplying £203,782, compared with £470,451 in the first three months of 1931.

The principal factors which have brought about the decline in import trade are the existing depression in values for exports, and the barrier caused by adverse exchange rates. In addition, merchants are endeavouring to reduce stocks so as to avoid carrying charges, and perhaps further price declines, which would enable their competitors to obtain replacement stocks at a lower figure. With building construction and allied lines almost at a standstill, the decrease in purchases of timber is marked, while motor vehicles show the largest individual decline of all commodities listed.

VALUES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

The values shown for exports from New Zealand are the declared f.o.b. values in terms of New Zealand currency. Imports are expressed in sterling, and are valued on the basis of prices in the exporting country, plus 10 per cent to cover freight, etc. From October 1, 1931, imports invoiced other than in sterling have been converted to sterling according to the banking rate of exchange in force on the date of exportation to New Zealand. Because of these methods, it will follow that some of the figures given are not strictly comparable, but are perhaps sufficiently close to indicate the general trend of imports and exports.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

The total imports from Canada for the first three months of the current year, totalling £203,782, show a decline below the first quarter of 1931 of £266,669, from the total of £470,451.

Increases are relatively small in value, and are in the following commodities, the values for this quarter being given, with those for the March quarter of 1931 in parentheses: Fish, tinned, £21,619 (£20,585); wheat, £3,197 (£1,983); flour, £14,163 (£13,588); rubber heels, soles and knobs, £2,699 (£1,702); fruit wrapping paper, £8,071 (£6,845); calcium carbide, £3,048 (£2,320). Decreases are noted in a larger number of commodities, the most marked being motor

passenger vehicles, £55 (£45,209); newsprint, £51,360 (£77,193); hosiery, £10,147 (£25,490); apparel, n.e.i., £1,302 (£14,943); ranges, electric, £777 (£8,081); wrapping paper, £2,419 (£9,114); batteries and cells, £1,985 (£5,781); plaster of Paris, £1,293 (£4,873); paperhangings, £1,084 (£4,381); confectionery, £294 (£3,273); provisions, n.e.i., £164 (£2,482); and salt, £157 (£2,215).

Further details as to imports to New Zealand from Canada of specific commodities may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (quoting file No. 18806).

WEST OF ENGLAND INQUIRY FOR PEONIES

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Bristol, May 26, 1932.—An unusual and interesting inquiry has been received from a firm in Gloucester who specialize in the import and export of fresh flowers. They are aware that very fine peonies are grown in Canada, and believe they could find a market for considerable quantities of blooms if these were available and competitive in price. This firm export in season large quantities of roses, lilies and chrysanthemums to Canada, and are well acquainted with the trade.

METHOD OF CUTTING AND SHIPPING

For the information of growers not experienced in exporting cut flowers, it may be stated that blooms must be cut in bud with as long stalks as possible, and the stem of each immersed up to the bloom for two or three hours before packing. Cases should be immersed in water for at least 24 hours before packing, for which tissue paper or absorbent material thoroughly wet is used. No moss or straw is permitted. The cutting and immersion of the blooms should be delayed until the last possible moment, allowing just sufficient time to catch the boat train.

Parcels shipped should be placed in the fruit and vegetable chamber of the boat, and the temperature maintained at about 40° F. The blooms would have to be shipped by express—Canadian transportation systems providing this fruit and vegetable chamber—to Liverpool or Southampton, where they would be placed on boat train for Gloucester.

Quotations should be c.i.f. United Kingdom port per 100 blooms. If, however, the Canadian grower has a standard case containing (say) three dozen blooms, quotations can be per dozen. Payment cash against documents or, in the case of an old-established and dependable grower, there would be no objection to placing letter of credit with bankers.

Canadian firms interested in the above inquiry are requested to cable offers, and they might also advise if other blooms can be supplied to this West of England organization.

CHANGES IN THE CONSULAR LIST

The following changes in the Consular List have been advised by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa: Signor Giovanni Colombo as Consular Agent of Italy at Sudbury, Ont.; M. Maurice Heyne as Acting Consul General of Belgium at Montreal, P.Q.; Mr. T. Muldrup Forsyth as Vice-Consul of the United States at Quebec, P.Q.; Mr. Walter W. Orebaugh as Vice-Consul of the United States at Montreal, P.Q.; Mr. John Davies, Jr., as Vice-Consul of the United States at Windsor, Ont.; Mr. Eric C. Wendelin as Vice-Consul of the United States at Montreal, P.Q.; Mr. Douglas Flood as Vice-Consul of the United States at Ottawa, Ont.; and Mr. Foy D. Kohler as Vice-Consul of the United States at Windsor, Ont.

TRADE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN 1931

WM. FREDERICK BULL, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Port of Spain, May 20, 1932.—The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago is commercially the most important colony in the Eastern group of the British West Indian Islands. As a producer of primary products which must meet world-wide competition, such as sugar, cocoa, copra, coffee, crude oil, asphalt, rum, molasses, etc., this colony felt the full effects of the depression in the past year.

The total revenue of the colony in 1931 amounted to £1,641,144, a decrease of £159,586 from the revenue of the previous year. This decrease is made up almost entirely of decreased customs and excise revenue of £126,446. The income tax receipts were also £50,183 lower than for the previous year, when £190,482 were collected. There was, however, a small increase in the internal revenue and from the estate duties which in part offset the above decreases.

The net expenditure of the colony amounted to £1,752,027, a slight increase over 1930 in spite of all economies. The amount saved by the various government departments was exceeded by additional expenditures made necessary to relieve unemployment and to assist the cocoa growers. Accordingly, for the first time since 1923 there was a deficit on the year's working. This deficit amounted to £110,883, but when one considers the world-wide depression and the huge deficits reported by nearly all countries this condition is far from alarming. During the last eight prosperous years, this colony has been building up a substantial reserve for just such contingencies, and as a result no additional financing was necessary. In fact during the year the public debt was reduced by £65,014, and now stands at £3,023,518.

TOTAL TRADE AND SHIPPING

During the year under review a total of 4,419 vessels with a tonnage of 7,711,172 tons entered and cleared the four ports of this colony. This is a decrease of 293 in number and 270,326 in tonnage from the previous year and is a result of the general shipping depression. All services to and from this island were maintained, but in many cases with fewer sailings. Two boats which had been in service practically continuously for more than twenty years on the New York-West Indies line were tied up in Port of Spain harbour for several months due to the small amount of cargo offering.

The total trade of the colony exclusive of transshipments amounted to £8,561,298, being £2,624,481 less than the previous year and £4,515,873 less than 1929. The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total trade of this territory, 40 per cent of which is almost equally divided between British Guiana and Barbados, and the remaining 10 per cent between the Windward and Leeward Islands.

The value of imports for 1931 exclusive of transshipments amounted to £3,917,439, being £1,427,094 or 36 per cent less than the total for the previous year. This decrease is due largely to the lower prices of foodstuffs and manufactured articles imported, since the gross tonnage of the total of 1931 exceeded that of 1930. The largest individual decrease was in the imports of machinery, which were valued at £550,213 less than in 1930. This decrease reflects the condition of the oil markets of the world. Due to the great overproduction of crude oil, the local oilfields stopped all but the necessary oil drilling and development work, some of them suspended operations altogether, and all of them adopted economy schemes which cut the importation of new machinery to a minimum. Other important decreases in the value of imports were: cocoa, raw, £141,573; flour, £99,583; wood and timber £84,108; rice, £61,630; carriages, carts and waggons (motor cars, etc.), £61,270; cotton manufactures, £57,734; and painters' colours and materials, £51,840.

SOURCE OF IMPORTS

The British Empire continued to be the chief source of supply for imports into this colony, and in the past year 61·59 per cent of all imports were received from this source. This figure is an increase of 1·64 per cent over the previous year and is due in part to the unfavourable exchange rates which seriously affected trade with the United States, the principal non-Empire source of supply, during the last quarter of 1931. Increased imports from Canada accounted for the most of this percentage increase, since Canada supplied 17·20 per cent of the total imports in 1931 compared with 15·89 per cent in 1930. The United Kingdom is credited with 36·08 per cent in 1931, a decrease of 0·2 per cent; and the United States with 18·87 per cent, a decrease of 5·77 per cent.

These figures illustrate a development that has been going on for some time, namely, a gradual swinging away from the United States as a source of supply of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and an increased importation of these commodities from Canada and the United Kingdom. Even with the large decrease in Canada's total export trade, and a decrease of 36 per cent in the value of the import trade into the colony, imports from Canada only fell by 20 per cent, and in the case of oil meal and oats actually increased in value.

EXPORTS

The value of the total exports for the year under review amounted to £4,643,859, a decrease of £1,197,387 or 25 per cent when compared with the exports for 1930. The balance of trade continued to be in the colony's favour as the value of exports exceeded the value of imports by £726,420. The value of exports of crude oil increased by £188,523, sugar by £126,823, lime oil by £12,614, molasses by £4,686, and coffee by £3,605. The principal decreases were as follows: fuel oil, £588,396; motor spirit, £434,512; cocoa, raw, £309,723; asphalt, £76,800; copra, £74,817; coconuts, £13,281; and bitters, £10,777. These decreases are largely due to the low prices obtained for the above commodities, as the volume of exports of petroleum oils and cocoa actually increased. Petroleum products accounted for 46·74 per cent of the total exports, followed by sugar (21·66 per cent) and cocoa (19·81 per cent).

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

Due to the large imports of cocoa and petroleum products, the United States continued to be the best customer of Trinidad and in 1931 took 25·84 per cent of the total exports of the colony. The United Kingdom, the principal market for asphalt, coconuts, molasses, rum, and bitters, and the second most important market for sugar, took 16·23 per cent of the total exports. Canada for the first time in the last ten years had an unfavourable balance in the trade with this colony. Last year Trinidad shipped 14·26 per cent of her total exports to Canada, and due to the fact that the volume of exports exceeds that of imports, the actual value of the exports to Canada exceeded the value of the imports from Canada. This was largely due to an increase in the exports of sugar to Canada of £170,106. In addition to the direct exports to Canada, considerable quantities of cocoa, coffee, and copra is bought through brokers in New York. Therefore in spite of a general retrenchment, Canada increased her volume and her share of exports from Trinidad and improved her position as a source of supply of products imported into this colony. Under more favourable conditions, the volume of both imports and exports should show a marked increase.

Imports of Interest to Canada

The following statistics cover all the important articles and commodities imported into Trinidad of interest to Canadian exporters. It will be noted that

in some cases Canada is the chief source of supply, but there are many cases listed where a very small share of the total importation originates in Canada. In each case the total importation is given first for 1931, then in parentheses for 1930, followed by the value of the quantity imported from Canada and from the chief competitor or competitors as the case may be for 1931. (The abbreviations U.K. for the United Kingdom and U.S. for the United States are used throughout.)

Apparel.—Total, £57,111 (£64,814): Canada, £2,626; U.K., £22,293; U.S., £22,399.

Beer, Stout and Porter.—Total £34,736 (£44,481): U.K., £25,615.

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.—Total £80,755 (£96,912): Canada, £9,932; Japan, £7,099; U.K., £60,754.

Brooms and Brushes.—Total £5,117 (£5,186): Canada, £2,305; U.K., £2,649.

Butter and Butter Substitutes.—Total £59,799 (£60,498): Canada, £7,899; France, £35,045; U.K., £13,322.

Carriages, Carts and Wagons.—Total £6,609 (£3,733): Canada, £200; U.S., £3,841; U.K., £1,805.

Motor Cars: Not exceeding 3,000 pounds in weight—Total £40,349 (£65,681); Canada, £21,687; U.S., £5,716; U.K., £12,946. Exceeding 3,000 pounds in weight—Total £11,418 (£16,191): Canada, £7,744; U.K., £1,251; U.S., £2,423.

Motor Car Parts.—Total £14,915 (£26,058): Canada, £763; U.K., £2,407; U.S., £11,130.

Motor Lorries and Vans: Complete—Total £9,216 (£17,923): Canada, £5,951; U.S., £1,478.

Chassis.—Total £12,450 (new classification): Canada, £8,222; U.S., £2,505.

Other Kinds, Motor Lorries.—Total £10,247 (£2,141): Canada, £6,908; U.S., £3,126.

Tires, Motor Car.—Total £18,870 (£23,560): Canada, £11,524; U.K., £5,602.

Tubes, Motor Car.—Total £2,220 (£2,826): Canada, £1,330; U.K., £734.

Oilmeal.—Total £17,725 (£23,998): Canada, £12,571; U.S., £5,149.

Cement.—Total £56,969 (£70,173): Canada, £8,086; U.K., £43,734.

Cheese.—Total £14,558 (£17,916): Canada, £10,193; U.K., £1,608.

Confectionery.—Total £12,387 (£13,416): Canada, £869; U.K., £9,467.

Cordage and Twine: Cordage—Total £8,925 (£12,569): Canada, £17; U.K., £8,094.

Twine—Total £5,754 (£7,263): Canada, £558; U.K., £3,117; U.S., £2,000.

Cotton Piece Goods.—Total £177,840 (£212,100): Canada, £210; U.K., £104,261; U.S., £65,478.

Cotton Hosiery.—Total £9,053 (£16,462): Canada, £249; U.S., £6,781.

Cotton Manufactures: Other kinds—Total £48,367 (£55,323): Canada, £1,006; U.K., £24,991.

Electrical Apparatus.—Total £35,579 (£46,661): Canada, £1,260; U.K., £9,612; U.S., £20,712.

Fish: Canned or Preserved in jars or bottles—Total £18,493 (£22,823): Canada, £11,333; U.S., £5,323. Dried fish—Total £86,159 (£102,959): Canada, £55,223; U.K., £12,383; Newfoundland, £12,580.

Oats.—Total £14,720 (£18,121): Canada, £14,453.

Flour: Wheat—Total £298,469 (£388,052): Canada, £264,925; U.K., £29,333.

Pulse, Beans and Peas: Whole or split—Total £16,878 (£24,395): Canada, £117; U.K., £14,100.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Total £4,294 (£6,752): Canada, £115; U.K., £2,907.

Hardware: Cash registers, casket hardware, house, office, cabinet or store furniture of iron or other metals—Total £10,326 (£11,946): Canada, £2,966; U.K., £6,204. Other kinds—Total £43,442 (£58,400): Canada, £763; U.K., £21,598; Germany, £7,140; U.S., £12,685.

Implements and Tools: Agricultural—Total £7,281 (£9,201): Canada, £257; U.K., £5,651. Other kinds—Total £22,551 (£51,320): Canada, £322; U.K., £7,577; U.S., £12,475.

Machinery:

Agricultural—Total £6,337 (£7,748): U.K., £2,355; U.S., £3,647.

Sugar manufacturing, including spirit distillation—Total £35,297 (£35,129): Canada, £28; U.K., £30,512; U.S., £4,669.

Mining—Total £193,665 (£693,091): Canada, £763; U.K., £93,065; U.S., £85,710.

Electrical lighting and power for industrial purposes—Total £7,576 (£3,351): U.K., £6,161; U.S., £1,026.

Railway and tramway—Total £6,269 (£10,865): U.K., £3,709; U.S., £2,286.

Other industrial and manufacturing—Total £39,500 (£69,447): Canada, £1,377; U.K., £16,268; U.S., £18,587.

Total machinery, all kinds—£322,580 (£872,793).

Manures, all kinds.—Total £27,898 (£21,923): Canada, £2,722; U.K., £20,883.

Meats:

Fresh, including game and poultry—Total £26,411 (£8,610): Argentine, £21,458; Brazil, £4,241.

Beef or pork, salted or pickled—Total £49,535 (£65,257): Canada, £8,046; U.K., £9,124; U.S., £26,388.

Canned—Total £7,725 (£10,597): Canada, £268; Argentine, £2,572; U.K., £2,027; U.S., £1,774.

Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams—Total £18,406 (£30,773): Canada, £553; U.K., £5,347; U.S., £7,023.

Medicines and Drugs.—Total £32,076 (£34,841): Canada, £2,379; U.K., £17,287; U.S., £8,547.

Metals: Iron manufactures—iron and steel nails, spikes, rivets, clinches, wire (including barbed wire), woven wire fencing, and metal gates—Total £5,314 (£5,699): Canada, £853; Belgium, £2,158. Other kinds—Total £104,578 (£141,462): Canada, £2,197; U.K., £77,204; U.S., £12,264.

Milk: Condensed or otherwise prepared, containing not less than 9% butter fat—Total £131,854 (£117,760): Canada, £49,788; U.K., £33,960; Holland, £36,024.

Oil: Lubricating—Total £30,190 (£44,668): Canada, £1,054; U.K., £18,863; U.S., £10,229. Motor spirit—Total £28,490 (£6,898): U.S., £28,082.

Painters' Colours and Materials: Paints—Total £21,165 (£27,987): Canada, £1,480; U.K., £15,982. Barytes—Total £31,200 (£76,324): Germany, £24,370; Holland, £6,830.

Paper: Printing for newspapers and wrapping—Total £24,314 (£26,966): Canada, £7,008; Holland, £4,925; U.S., £4,637. Other kinds—Total £40,188 (£40,876): Canada, £1,885; U.K., £25,576.

Silk Manufactures: Artificial—Total £62,911 (£51,303): Canada, £2,372; U.K., £25,680; U.S., £11,223; Japan, £16,941. Natural—Total £10,741 (£17,583): Canada, £1,901; Japan, £5,687.

Soap: Common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap—Total £64,687 (£58,973): Canada, £3,889; U.K., £56,459. Fancy, including medicated and perfumed soap for toilet purposes—Total £9,148 (£8,297): Canada, £1,195; U.K., £5,879.

Stationery.—Total £8,644 (£11,340): Canada, £521; U.K., £6,053.

Tea.—Total £18,489 (£17,188): Canada, £2,326; U.K., £14,629.

Tobacco: Unmanufactured—Total £43,840 (£45,986): U.S., £43,701.

Toys and Games.—Total £9,379 (£12,742): Canada, £168; U.K., £5,149; Germany, £1,606.

Vegetables: Fresh, English potatoes—Total £24,882 (£30,148): Canada, £18,444; U.S., £3,326. Onions and garlic—Total £17,686 (£20,334): Canada, £1,296; Holland, £6,724; Portugal, £5,223.

Wood and Timber:

Unmanufactured—Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed Douglas fir—Total £7,821 (£21,796): Canada, £7,821. Dressed—Total £7,692 (£7,835): Canada, £7,532. Pitch Pine, undressed—Total £29,237 (£66,012): U.S., £29,176. Dressed—Total £40,333 (£46,244): Canada, £331; U.S., £34,699. Other kinds, undressed—Total £13,620 (£10,855): Canada, £3,453; British Guiana, £8,503. Dressed—Total £11,233 (£11,313): Canada, £9,114; British Guiana, £1,698.

Shooks, staves and headings of oak—Total £9,405 (£14,193): Canada, £2,636; U.S., £6,001. Other kinds—Total £11,671 (£24,491): Canada, £4,572; U.S., £6,833.

Manufactured—House, office, cabinet or store furniture—Total £10,189 (£20,335): Canada, £1,114; Germany, £3,079.

Woollen Manufactures.—Total £40,840 (£45,535): Canada, £25; U.K., £38,444.

Goods manufactured, unenumerated.—Total £93,741 (£79,097): Canada, £3,722; U.K., £48,730.

FLOUR

More than one half of Canada's total exports to this colony in 1931 were made up of two commodities—flour and fish. These two staples in the everyday diet of the majority of the people have been firmly entrenched in this market for many years. However, the tendency reported last year has increased, and for the first time since the coming into effect of the West Indies Trade Agreement, the Dominion has a serious competitor, especially in connection with the cheaper grades of flour—i.e., supers and extras—and in the cheaper grades of dried cod fish. Imports of flour from the United Kingdom have grown from a low of one bag of 196 pounds in 1928 to 36,117 bags in 1931. During the past year the total importation of flour increased by 6,692 bags, but the total value fell by £99,584. Imports from Canada fell by £103,364 in value, although

representing a slight increase in quantity, while imports from the United Kingdom registered an increase in both value and quantity of £3,165 and 19,137 bags. This new trade was greatly stimulated during the last quarter of 1931 by the exchange situation, as Canadian millers could not meet the English competition and many new brands were introduced. To date the imports from Canada of high-grade baker's have not been seriously affected, although several English baker's have been introduced with fair success.

FISH

The statistics covering the importation of fish are grouped under two main headings: canned (salmon, sardines, etc.), and dried or cured (chiefly dry salt codfish). Canada obtains the bulk of the cheap canned salmon and sardine business, but the market for the better grades of salmon is supplied by one United States firm who have been selling red Alaska salmon in this territory for many years. This business has been built up and maintained by a rigid adherence to quality and an energetic advertising and merchandising campaign. The value of the total importation of canned fish fell from £22,873 in 1930 to £18,493 in 1931. This fall was more than accounted for by the decrease in value of imports from Canada, the chief source of supply. Imports in 1930 were valued at £17,369 and in 1931 at £11,333, a decrease of £6,036. During this same period exports from the United States rose from £2,798 to £5,323.

In volume dried and cured fish imports remained at approximately the same figure as in 1930, but the value fell from £101,028 to £83,098. Due to the competition of Newfoundland and the United Kingdom in dried codfish, both the volume and the value of imports from Canada were greatly reduced. The figures for the years 1930 and 1931 are as follows: 4,563,096 pounds valued at £82,499 and 3,388,194 pounds valued at £53,545. Newfoundland and the United Kingdom have always been factors in this market especially for cheaper fish, and especially so in 1931, due to distressed conditions in the former country and the exchange advantage in the latter.

MILK

While Canada continued to be the chief source of supply for condensed or otherwise prepared milk, Holland is rapidly coming to the front. Imports increased from 86,033 cases of 48 pounds valued at £117,760 to 94,436 cases valued at £131,854—an increase of more than 11 per cent in the face of a general decrease in the value of all imports of 36 per cent. Imports from Canada increased from £47,307 to £49,788; those from Holland—now the chief competitor—from £21,757 to £36,024. The United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, the Argentine, France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States are the other sources of supply. This business is most competitive and coupons, prizes, and souvenirs are freely used to push the sale of particular brands.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Imports of butter and cheese remained quantitatively much the same as in 1930, but there was a slight decrease in value in each instance. The bulk of the butter receipts originates in France and represents a highly seasoned, strongly salted butter, packed in tins, which is in general use by the creole cooks. This product is regarded locally as a delicacy, but it would not be agreeable to a Canadian palate. During the year under review an English manufacturer introduced a pure cooking butter, and as a result of the exchange situation this has largely replaced the French product, especially in the last few months. The present offers a good opportunity for Canadian manufacturers to develop a product equivalent to the French product. The total importation of butter of all kinds was valued at £59,799 in 1931, of which cooking butter as described above accounted for some £40,000.

Canada supplied the bulk of the cheese imported. A small trade has been built up in New Zealand cheese shipped through London. The market requires the "Daisy" type cheese, a cheese weighing from 15 to 20 pounds, and until such time as New Zealand exporters are in a position to offer this small cheese they are not likely to obtain an important share of the trade.

WOOD AND TIMBER

The value of the total importation of wood and timber of all kinds (£149,719) showed a decided reduction from the 1930 figure of £233,827, and is a direct result of the economy program adopted by the oil companies and of a general falling off in all building activities. Imports of planks and boards dressed and undressed showed the largest decrease, and in the case of undressed pitch pine fell from £66,012 to £29,237. In spite of reduced imports of pitch pine from the United States, shipments to this market were only reduced by 38 per cent, while imports from Canada fell by 43 per cent, consolidating the United States as the chief source of supply of lumber for this colony. As in the case of lumber, for many years the United States has been the chief source of supply for box shooks, barrels and casks, staves and heads. In the past year, however, Canadian manufacturers have made some progress, and with the exception of slack barrels, imported by a large United States owned and controlled barrel consumer, and barrels imported for the exportation of products to the United States—there is an additional duty on foreign-made containers on importation into the United States—Canada has succeeded in obtaining practically all this business. The value of the total importation of these products fell from £38,684 to £21,076 in 1931, imports from Canada remaining practically stationary. Imports from the United States, on the other hand, decreased from £30,698 to £12,834, or about 60 per cent.

OTHER PRODUCTS

During the past year Canadian exporters improved their position with regard to several products; but a new and formidable competition from United Kingdom exporters has developed in some of the staple foodstuffs and in many manufactured products. Due to the operation of the preferential tariff, competition from this source of supply is likely to be keener than that from the United States. In the past year several United States firms transferred their export business to their Canadian branches, and with the further development of Canadian branch plants this should continue.

Canada obtained a very small share in the importation of manufactured goods. For instance, out of a total of £308,930 worth of cotton and silk piece goods and manufactures, Canada is credited with £5,738, the bulk of the imports coming from the United Kingdom and the United States. Of a total importation of machinery of all kinds valued at £322,580 in 1931, Canada is credited with £2,347. The same is true of metals and manufactures of metals, hardware and apparel, and is illustrated in the statistics appearing earlier in this report.

NIGERIA'S REDUCED IMPORTS

The severe extent to which the world trade depression has been felt in Nigeria is plainly shown in the figures of imports and exports issued by the Customs Department at Lagos, writes a correspondent of the *London Times Trade Supplement*. Total imports in 1931 were valued at only £6,588,417, compared with £12,700,037 in 1930, while exports at £10,611,927 were £4,562,888 below the figure for 1930. On the import side cotton goods suffered heavily, purchases being valued at only £1,624,548, compared with £3,228,555.

TRADE OF JAMAICA IN 1931

F. W. FRASER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

II

Exports

Jamaica's domestic exports in 1931 totalled £3,286,128 in value, which was £752,947 less than the corresponding figure for the preceding year, and £1,319,179 less than the total for 1929. The trend of the colony's export trade during the past three years is illustrated by the following table:—

Destination	1929		1930		1931	
	£	Per Cent	£	Per Cent	£	Per Cent
United States.. . . .	1,568,060	33.9	1,356,971	33.7	1,029,949	31.4
Canada.. . . .	1,101,829	23.7	1,052,932	26.9	859,519	26.2
United Kingdom.. . . .	830,323	18.4	1,089,412	27.1	1,063,225	32.5
Germany.. . . .	540,327	11.8	216,094	5.4	56,993	1.8
France.. . . .	224,837	4.8	153,482	3.9	86,626	2.7
Holland.. . . .	176,626	3.8	39,783	0.9	72,572	2.3
Other countries.. . . .	143,262	3.6	114,301	2.1	96,386	3.1
Parcels post, unclassified as to countries.. . . .	20,043		16,100		20,858	
Total domestic exports..	4,605,307		4,039,075		3,286,128	

These figures show that in 1931 there was a recession of almost 29 per cent as regards value from the "peak" year 1929; the recession was of almost the same extent as that which occurred in the case of imports, and, like the latter, Jamaica's export trade for 1931 was about on the level of 1924.

Bananas continued to be the chief item of export, accounting for 60.3 per cent of the value of the total trade in 1931. Exports during that year to the principal markets were as follows:—

	Stems	£
To United States.. . . .	9,955,289	814,529
United Kingdom.. . . .	8,456,194	803,359
Canada.. . . .	3,331,412	306,968
Holland.. . . .	480,133	48,238
Germany.. . . .	107,447	10,070
Total.. . . .	22,335,605	1,983,395

Raw sugar was next in importance, representing 11.5 per cent of the total value of the export trade in 1931. Shipments of this commodity were made as under:—

	Long Tons	£
To Canada.. . . .	38,319	328,617
United Kingdom.. . . .	5,880	49,074
Total.. . . .	44,294	376,503

Raw coffee took third place (5.2 per cent of the total value), exports to principal countries being as follows:—

	Lbs.	£
To Canada.. . . .	7,299,028	136,056
United States.. . . .	786,077	14,620
United Kingdom.. . . .	684,536	12,732
France.. . . .	300,480	5,589
Total.. . . .	9,177,390	170,993

Coconuts were fourth in importance (3.9 per cent of the total). Shipments were 35,715,583 in number valued at £122,970, of which the United States took 30,937,350 (£106,627), Canada 3,018,100 (£10,321), the United Kingdom 1,155,898 (£3,950), and Holland, Cuba, and some few other countries the relatively small remainder.

Pimento held fifth place (3.3 per cent of total), total exports being 12,214,586 pounds valued at £108,668, of which France took roughly one-third, Germany one-quarter and the United States one-fifth.

Logwood extract was sixth (2.9 per cent); total exports were 8,423 packages valued at £92,643, of which the United Kingdom took over three-quarters and Belgium most of the remainder.

Raw cocoa was seventh (1.5 per cent); total exports were 5,924,731 pounds valued at £50,987, of which Canada took 3,689,142 pounds (£31,769), and the United States, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Holland most of the remainder.

Rum was eighth (1.2 per cent); total exports were 409,132 gallons valued at £40,913, of which about four-fifths went to the United Kingdom. Canada with approximately 5 per cent was the next largest customer. Due to reduced consumption and other causes, rum is now practically a drug in the world's markets, and a law has therefore been passed in Jamaica to restrict the present year's output, in the hope that prices will improve. See *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1473 (April 23, 1932).

Of the major items of export, Canada is credited with the following percentages:—

	Computed as to Quantity	Computed as to Value
Bananas..	14.9	15.4
Raw sugar..	87.0	87.0
Raw coffee..	79.5	79.5
Coconuts..	8.4	8.1
Pimento..	1.6	1.6
Logwood extract..	nil	nil
Raw cocoa..	62.3	62.7
Rum..	5.0	5.0

In addition to the above items, Jamaica also shipped fair quantities of copra, cigars, hides and skins, grapefruit, oranges, honey, and orange oil, of considerable aggregate value. The local orange and grapefruit industries, lately organized on co-operative lines, give promise of considerable development. In 1931 a total of 9,931,036 grapefruit valued at £49,058 was exported, of which the United Kingdom took 5,149,650 fruit (£24,921) and Canada 4,481,883 fruit (£22,613). Of oranges, total shipments were 35,545 boxes worth £17,773, Canada taking 27,218 boxes (£13,609), and Bermuda and the United Kingdom most of the remainder. Shipments of oranges and grapefruit in 1931 moderately exceeded those of 1930, but this export trade has taken a sharp upward turn in the first quarter of 1932. Compared with the corresponding period of 1931, shipments of oranges have increased nearly tenfold and grapefruit have about doubled. The preferential tariff treatment accorded these two products in the United Kingdom as well as in Canada has considerably stimulated production, and appears to justify the hope that exports will greatly expand during the next few years.

In general, Great Britain's new fiscal policy, under which many items of colonial produce, including bananas, are granted tariff preference, has had a quickening effect on local agricultural and exporting interests, which are looking forward to an increase of their trade in the markets of the Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and Canada. The question of making the sugar industry, which has been kept alive by State subsidy since December, 1929, worth while to those engaged in it, is one that is receiving the earnest attention of the Jamaica Government.

RE-EXPORTS

Only relatively small quantities of goods are re-exported from Jamaica. In 1931 the re-export trade totalled £134,622, including ships' stores valued at £11,717. The following were the chief countries of destination, with value of goods shipped to each: United Kingdom, £77,070; United States, £16,967; Dutch West Indies, £12,318; Turks Islands, £5,978; Cayman Islands, £3,553; Bahamas, £1,856. Of the shipments to the United States, £9,817 represented bullion and specie.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN 1931

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Calcutta, May 2, 1932.—The total trade of India (imports, exports, and re-exports of private merchandise) during the calendar year 1931 amounted to Rs. 3,060,000,000 as against Rs. 4,420,000,000 in 1930 and Rs. 4,260,000,000 in the pre-war year 1913. Imports of private merchandise were valued at Rs. 1,360,000,000, which was Rs. 490,000,000 less than in 1930. Exports of Indian merchandise fell by Rs. 870,000,000 to Rs. 1,650,000,000 and re-exports of foreign goods by Rs. 2,900,000 to Rs. 50,000,000. Imports of treasure on private and government account declined by Rs. 160,000,000 to Rs. 130,000,000, while exports increased by Rs. 380,000,000 to Rs. 420,000,000. The year under review was characterized by phenomenal exports of gold, which amounted to Rs. 375,000,000 as compared with only Rs. 500,000 in 1930 and Rs. 100,000 in 1929.

Compared with the figures of 1913 imports of private merchandise in 1931 show a decrease of Rs. 470,000,000 or 26 per cent, exports a decrease of Rs. 770,000,000 or 32 per cent, while re-exports show an increase of Rs. 4,000,000 or 9 per cent.

A decline of almost 27 per cent was registered in the import trade of 1931 as compared with that of the preceding year, and this decline was common to all the maritime provinces. This general decline is mainly attributable to a falling off in the imports of cotton piece-goods and a reduction in the values of almost all commodities, but in the case of Bengal and Bombay (38.1 per cent and 19.9 per cent respectively) the position was accentuated due to the smaller importations of machinery, sugar, iron, and steel.

The decline in the export trade of India was unprecedented in recent years and amounted to 34 per cent. All the maritime provinces were affected. The decline that took place in Bengal (32.2 per cent) was chiefly due to a lesser demand for her staple product, jute, and also to the extremely low level of commodity prices. Exports from Bombay showed a decline of 34.3 per cent, owing largely to reduced shipments of seeds, food grains, and raw cotton, while the decline in the exports of Sind and Madras (35.9 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively) were chiefly a result of reduced shipments of wheat and raw cotton in the case of the former, and of tanned hides and skins and ground-nut in the case of the latter. The decrease in the value of exports from Burma (45.9 per cent) was due to reduced shipments of rice, paraffin wax, and teak wood.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY PROMOTION IN INDIA

Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, writes under date May 2, 1932, that a slump in company promotion may be said to indicate a corresponding slump in the industry and trade of a country, while, on the other hand, a boom in the promotion of joint stock companies may be looked upon as a barometer pointing to increased industrial development and trade. In this connection, the statistics relative to the promotions and liquidation of joint stock companies in India during the first six months of the last fiscal year, i.e., from April to September, 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, are enlightening. The total number of companies registered in India during the first half of the fiscal year 1931-32 was 378 with an authorized capital of Rs. 196,415,000, as compared with 376 and an authorized capital of Rs. 91,751,000 in the corresponding period of 1930-31. During the period under review ninety-four companies with an authorized capital of Rs. 60,234,000 went into liquidation as compared with 162 with an authorized capital of Rs. 310,041,000 in the same period of 1930.

BELGIAN MARKET FOR CANNED FRUIT

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, May 15, 1932.—The production of canned fruit in Belgium is unimportant and cannot, both as regards varieties and quantities, meet the home demand. Plums, greengages and, to a minor extent, cherries are the only varieties being canned in this country. Importations are placed at about 50,000 metric quintals per annum, and consist principally, in order of importance, of peaches, pineapples, apricots, pears, plums, damsons, and assorted fruits. The smaller fruits, such as cherries, strawberries and raspberries, usually imported in glass containers, are not sold extensively. The market for canned fruit is largely taken care of by two United States firms, and an English firm has recently been making a strong effort to gain a footing in the market. Small quantities of Canadian canned fruit are sold in Belgium; the prices quoted seem to be slightly higher than those of competitive brands.

The sizes generally wanted in the Belgian market are 2½'s, 2's and 1's, packed 24, 34, and 48 to a case respectively. Labels should be highly attractive and standardized in colour and design, in order that the brands may be firmly impressed on the minds of the purchasing public.

The usual terms are cash against documents. The only effective method that should be adopted by any Canadian firm desiring volume sales in Belgium is to have its own organization in Antwerp or Brussels with stocks on hand from which small orders could be immediately filled. Such an arrangement would not necessarily entail heavy expense. A local importer, knowing the market well and possessing his own office and staff, could be appointed as manager and the goods shipped in bond to be taken out as and when required. The rent for space in the customs depot is low. The manager should be invested with discretionary powers to follow the local market prices and to engage suitable travelers. The goods, until sold, would remain the property of the shippers. This is the method that has been successfully adopted by the United States firms now in the market.

TRADING WITH THE NETHERLANDS: POINTS FOR EXPORTERS

J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Rotterdam, May 23, 1932.—The Netherlands, or Holland, as it is commonly called, is of interest to the Canadian exporter not only as a purchaser of a wide range of raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, but as the gateway to the industrial districts of Western Germany and Switzerland and as a buying intermediary for the great colonial enterprises of the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch are distinctly a nation of traders and carriers. Speaking their neighbours' languages with fluency, they act as international commercial travelers covering a large section of the western part of Europe. Because of this, and owing to the strategic position of Holland as the gateway to the Continent, a connection there is a useful *pied-à-terre* from which to attack other European markets.

In order to have a clearer conception of the market, a brief geographic and economic review of the salient features of the country, as well as of current methods of doing business, may be of value. In connection with the latter, it should be borne in mind that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

One of the smallest States in Europe, the land area of Holland is only slightly in excess of 12,650 square miles or somewhat more than half the size of

the province of Nova Scotia. Its greatest length from north to south is about 150 miles, and the extreme width from the German frontier to the North Sea is roughly 125 miles. For political purposes it is divided into eleven provinces.

The most typical parts of the country are the polder lands in the northern and western sections which are below sea level and protected from inundation by a series of dikes. In the east and south the topography is flat to gently rolling agricultural and moor land. The greatest elevation is reached in the southeastern extremity, where the hills rise to 728 feet above sea level, scarcely equalling the height of the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

In the south the Netherlands are bisected by the lower reaches of three large rivers—the Rhine, the Maas, and the Schelde—which form a navigable and unbroken highway through Western Germany to France and Switzerland. These, together with an excellent system of interlocking canals, form the internal trade arteries and carry over 80 per cent of the total freight traffic of the country.

The climate, strongly influenced by the sea, is damp, with no extremes of temperature. The rainfall is heavy, particularly during the winter months, and the average annual precipitation is in the neighbourhood of 28 inches. The humidity is excessive.

POPULATION AND INCOME

The population of the Netherlands is 7,920,388, or only slightly over two million less than in Canada, with the density greatest in the west and south. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague are the three largest cities with 759,286, 586,285 and 443,357 inhabitants respectively. But three other cities—Utrecht, Haarlem and Groningen—have in excess of 100,000 people. The rural population constitutes approximately 50 per cent of the total, but only about 625,000 people are actively engaged in the cultivation of the land. On the other hand, roughly 12 per cent are occupied in manufacturing, mining and general industrial pursuits, while 15 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. As regards religion, slightly more than 53 per cent are of the Protestant faith and 36 per cent are Roman Catholic, the balance being Hebrew and adherents to other sects.

The average income is low. In 1930 1,838,875 individuals reported at \$320 or more. Included in this number were 103,444 incomes at \$2,000 or more and 6,370 at \$12,000 or more. It is thus apparent that the great mass of the population are forced to buy on a purely price basis, while a small percentage can afford to indulge in luxury articles. The purchasing power of the entire country for certain classes of goods is therefore not greatly in excess of a large Canadian city.

PORTS AND STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATIONS

Rotterdam and Amsterdam are the principal seaports of Holland. The former, being situated in the centre of the land hemisphere of the globe, is with Hamburg and Antwerp one of the three leading ports of Continental Europe.

The shipping of Amsterdam, of secondary importance, consists principally of lines operating to the Dutch East Indian Colonies, and many of the large colonial trading companies have their head offices in that city. Amsterdam also has connections with Baltic ports and has a considerable import trade in lumber; but Rotterdam is the terminus for the lines operating to Canada and is of interest as the place of arrival of all direct imports from the Dominion.

There is a direct and regular steamship service from Vancouver on the West Coast, and Montreal on the East Coast, to the port of Rotterdam, the Montreal service operating from St. John during the winter months. In addition to the direct service, some goods are imported via Antwerp and also by way of English ports.

As well as being a terminal point, Rotterdam is important as a transshipment port. It is here that large quantities of Canadian wheat and coarse grains

and other products are transferred to barges for shipment up the Rhine. This great river has a profound influence on the prosperity not only of Rotterdam, but of the Netherlands as a whole and a large part of the country owes its origin to alluvial deposits from the Rhine. The hinterland which draws its supplies through the Dutch port consists of the greater part of western and southern Germany, the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in France, most of Switzerland, and by a system of canals from the Rhine to the Danube, Canadian products may go by water from Rotterdam as far east as Vienna and Budapest.

In addition to being a basing point from which goods are forwarded to the interior of the Continent, Rotterdam also receives Canadian products for furtherance to other countries to which there may be no direct communications from Canada. These include certain parts of southern Europe and the Middle East, and there is also some transit traffic from the Dominion to the East Coast of England.

INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

Although manufacturing has made rapid strides since the close of the war, the Netherlands cannot be classified among the highly industrialized countries of Europe. The various branches of agriculture still occupy a paramount position and the products of the truck farm, dairy, and nursery form the backbone of the Dutch exports.

Following agriculture comes shipping. The Dutch, like the English, are a nation of traders, carriers and colonizers, and the importance of their country lies to a large extent in trading with their colonies and in buying and selling the products of other peoples. Holland follows France as the third largest colonial power in the world.

Among the industries, coal mining is one which has made rapid strides and the production of the national mines now almost equals domestic consumption. Other important manufacturing enterprises include the making of incandescent light bulbs and radio apparatus, artificial silk yarns, textiles, margarine, confectionery, and vegetable oils. No attempt has ever been made to make Holland industrially self-supporting, and consequently there are many manufactured goods which are not produced locally and which must be imported.

As a nation engaged in foreign commerce, the Netherlands occupies a high position. In 1930 the aggregate foreign trade per capita was \$211, a figure which was exceeded only by New Zealand, Denmark, and Switzerland. Of this sum, imports for consumption accounted for \$123 and domestic exports for \$88. Under the latter heading the principal items are dairy products, condensed milk, eggs, margarine, bacon and fresh pork, fresh vegetables, rice, potatoes, artificial silk, yarns, textiles, and electrical goods. The leading imports are cereals, lumber, feedstuffs, raw cotton, and various finished goods and colonial wares which are not manufactured or produced in Holland itself.

While the foreign trade of the Netherlands has a world-wide distribution, there are five countries in addition to the Dutch colonies which are well at the head of the list of buyers and sellers. These are Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the United States, and France. The exports to the United Kingdom and France are greater than the imports from these countries. Germany comes first among the countries from which Holland buys goods with over 25 per cent of the total imports, followed by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. It is therefore principally with the products of these four countries that the Canadian exporter who seeks to do business in the Netherlands must compete.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living in the Netherlands is above the European average, but compares unfavourably with that prevailing in Canada or the United States.

Housing conditions, especially for the lower and middle classes, are good. Such modern conveniences as bathrooms, however, are regarded as something of a luxury and are usually found only in the houses of the well-to-do. Up-to-date labour-saving household appliances are seldom used. Illiteracy is estimated at being below one per cent.

Under normal business conditions, unskilled labourers earn from \$6 to \$12 per week. Highly skilled workers receive as much as \$25 a week, while the salaries of clerical help range from \$40 to \$150 per month.

LANGUAGE

There are few better linguists in Europe than the people of Holland. Living in a small country and with few foreigners speaking Dutch, the Hollanders as international traders are forced to speak the languages of their neighbours, and consequently German, English and French are widely understood and all the larger business houses can correspond in any of them. Dutch itself is a distinct language belonging to the Germanic group, and is not a dialect as is often believed. In the province of Friesland the ancient Frisian tongue still survives, but it is of interest only to philologists.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The metric system of weights and measures is used exclusively in Holland. Specifications when given in metric units are better understood and create a favourable impression. When not so stated, the importer has to translate the various dimensions before he can make a calculation and compare them with competitive offers from European countries.

The monetary unit is the guilder or florin, divided into 100 cents with a par value of \$0.402. The gold standard prevails. Prices may be quoted in either Canadian or United States dollars or, if convenient, in guilders.

ENTERING THE MARKET

When a Canadian exporter wishes to do business in the Netherlands, the first step is to ascertain if a demand exists for the goods in question and if the prices are competitive. This information can be secured by applying to the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, and submitting catalogues and prices, as well as other particulars by means of which comparisons can be made with similar goods already on the market. Whenever possible quotations should be given on a c.i.f. basis, or failing this, the dimensions and weight of the packages should be furnished. When prices are not given, it is extremely difficult to submit a comprehensive report as price is in ninety cases out of a hundred the deciding factor, and without this information prospective importers cannot be interested.

It should also be specified whether prices are net or include an agent's commission and on what terms the prospective exporter is prepared to do business. In brief, it should be borne in mind that the Trade Commissioner needs the same complete information with which the exporter's own commercial traveler would be equipped if he were investigating a new market.

If prices are given in dollars, it is essential that it be specified whether they are of the Canadian or American denomination.

In connection with submitting catalogues, it is helpful if four or five of these are forwarded rather than one.

In trading with Holland the fact should not be lost sight of that for generations the Dutch have been buying and selling, exporting and importing, and that they are familiar with the products of many different countries. When a Dutch importer is on the market for certain goods, competitive offers are asked for

and received from all sources and after their receipt they are carefully studied and sifted. In brief, it may be stated that Holland is one of the most competitive markets in the world and the Hollander one of the keenest buyers. Canadian exporters must be prepared to enter an open market in which they have to face all comers and at prices which in the beginning may not be highly remunerative. The mistake is often made of wanting to realize a high percentage of profit on initial shipments, while competitors will sell at cost in order to introduce their goods.

REPRESENTATION

Generally speaking, a foreign firm willing to establish itself in the Netherlands must, failing the opening of a branch office, place its interests in the hands of a Dutch representative. This is the policy followed by the leading American, British, and European export houses. There are a limited number of large consumers of certain products, but for most Canadian-made goods a representative is necessary if any volume of business is to be secured.

The success or failure of the export venture will depend more than anything else on the capability of this representative, and discretion is therefore important when making the appointment. A poor one, through lack of energy and experience, may cause a line to remain dormant, while a good one under the same circumstances is often capable of sending in a steady stream of orders. If after a trial with one representative, no orders are forthcoming, it does not necessarily mean that the article in question will not sell, and often a trial with some one else will give the desired results, although care should be taken in the first instance so that the need of having to later make a change be minimized.

In most cases representatives insist on having an exclusive arrangement with the factory or producer whom they represent, if not for the whole of the Netherlands, then for a clearly defined part of it. The time element is also usually taken into consideration, the Dutch firm wishing for an assurance that after it has done the spade work in introducing an article, the fruits of its labours will not go to some one else. In some instances a formal contract or agency agreement, while in others a written agreement, will suffice. This depends on the wishes of the contracting parties.

TYPES OF REPRESENTATION

In a broad way, Dutch representatives of foreign exporters may be divided into two general categories—commission agents and import firms who buy for their own account. Each of these has numbers of sub-divisions, and there may also be connections between the two, as for example, when an importer buys footwear and at the same time sells some allied line on commission. There is the commission agent who will guarantee payment on behalf of his customers. Others issue instructions that drafts be drawn on themselves, having made their own arrangements with the receivers of the goods as to payment. The majority simply secure the orders, have the consignor draw direct on the purchaser, and then pay them a stated commission for their share in the transaction. In quoting firms which are operating strictly on this basis, the agent's profit should be included in quotations.

These agents do not as a rule carry any stocks, but despatch orders direct to their principals. This system works well enough when these principals are British or European firms where orders can be received in the course of a few days, but it works to a disadvantage where distance is involved. For obvious reasons therefore, where possible a Canadian exporter should secure a representative who, when necessary, is willing to carry stocks to offset the advantages accruing to competitors who are located in adjacent countries.

Another type of representative is the importer-wholesaler, and in some ways these, when they can be interested, are eminently suitable. They are in

most cases sound financially and purchase and carry stocks of the goods they handle. Their disadvantage lies in their fields of activities being restricted. Their competitors, who in many cases may be potential purchasers of the same article, will not buy from them, whereas the agent is in a position to sell to all and thus give a fuller coverage.

The wholesaler or the stock-carrying agent is naturally more suitable for such lines as hardware and apparel, while for foodstuffs, where orders can be placed long enough before, the need of having the goods on hand in the warehouse is largely minimized.

To sum up, the ideal representative for most Canadian exporters is the financially capable agent who is willing to purchase for himself and will carry enough goods to fill any immediate orders. As second choice comes the wholesaler-importer or the ordinary commission agent.

The difficulty here, however, is to interest the right people in taking up what may be a new and unknown article, or when they do take it up, to make sure that it is pushed energetically. When ten or twelve different articles are handled, the tendency is to give most attention to those lines which yield the largest profits at the expense of the others. Most of the more desirable agents and importers are loaded up with agencies and have frequent written requests to take on others which are usually ignored. It is here that the Trade Commissioner by a personal visit can awaken sufficient interest to open up correspondence with the exporter, which may result in a satisfactory connection being established.

As a rule, although there are exceptions, the older and better agents are the least anxious for new connections. When they are personally visited and the merits of Canadian products are pointed out to them, they may show interest in them, but it is seldom that they themselves will on their own volition inquire for new agencies.

The exceptions may be when a general expansion is being planned, or if, after a trip to some other country, an article is noticed which might do well in Holland, an inquiry will be received about its availability and the question of handling it. When an exporter finds it necessary to advertise for a representative, this will usually bring some replies from good firms.

The group which exhibits more eagerness to act on behalf of foreign exporters is made up of the smaller firms and individuals, many of whom may be starting in business for themselves. These latter have often been former employees of large importing houses, and while their usual disability is lack of capital, excellent results can often be obtained through them. Their livelihood depends on their success and they are therefore most energetic salesmen. Discretion, however, is essential when dealing with smaller importers. Many people with no qualifications or experience are continually setting themselves up in business with the title of import and export merchants, and with the aid of trade directories they conduct a correspondence campaign for agencies.

When contemplating the question of representation, the office of the Trade Commissioner is always in a position when requested but without responsibility, to give advice regarding the merits and business standing of the different candidates and to suggest suitable agents.

APPOINTING A REPRESENTATIVE

After having had preliminary correspondence with possible representatives and narrowing the choice down to two or three, a personal visit by the exporter or his representative is the most satisfactory way to conclude the matter. A personal contact is thus established which makes for better understanding and satisfactory relationship throughout. Its value cannot be overestimated, and often a few minutes' discussion between exporter and importer regarding mutual

difficulties will straighten out matters which months of protracted correspondence would not do.

After the connection has been concluded and business is proceeding, periodical visits from the exporter are also to be recommended. These give the importer a feeling of confidence with the knowledge that his principals are so solidly behind him. As well as having this important psychological effect, the changes in requirements and competitive factors of the market can be more easily studied on the spot than from the distance and methods of co-operation can be more satisfactorily worked out. On the other hand, there are Canadian exporters doing a world-wide business in a satisfactory manner who have never seen one of their agents, all arrangements having been made by correspondence.

THE BRANCH OFFICE

The question of a firm establishing its own branch office in Holland will only come after the export business has reached substantial proportions and has got to the point where it can be better looked after by the exporter's own organization than by outsiders. Where the volume of business is sufficient to justify this, it is a forward step and one which has been taken by a number of American and European houses. Some of these confine their activities exclusively to the Netherlands. Others may include Germany and Belgium and some the whole of western Europe as their field of activity.

SELLING THROUGH LONDON OR NEW YORK

Some Canadian products are sold in the Netherlands through the medium of export houses in London or New York. This has the advantage of relieving the exporter from any worry about the financial standing of the purchaser, but it means a split commission and the average Dutch trader is averse to indirect importing. On the other hand, the British or American firm may have old connections in Holland which are a valuable asset, and when the question of doing business in this manner arises it must be settled on its individual merits.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Travelling salesmen representing firms in the different European countries make periodic visits to the Netherlands, but generally speaking this is not practicable in the case of Canadian trade. The expenses involved are large and the business to be secured is often not extensive. There is also the language difficulty to contend with when dealing with retailers and smaller houses and the Dutch salesman on the staff of the importer is in a position to secure much better results.

CONSIGNMENTS

The request for consignment stocks will often be met with by exporters who are considering extending their business to Holland and are in correspondence with importers. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down to cover this, but generally speaking it is an inadvisable step to take, and the suggestion does not as a rule come from the better-class Dutch merchants. The exception is in the case of trial or initial orders. When a bona fide firm asks for a small initial consignment to try out the market, it is a mistake not to give the matter close consideration.

Some European shippers do a large consignment business with the Netherlands, but being so close they are almost able to consider Holland a part of the domestic field and to keep a close check on the products until they are finally disposed of.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

The average Dutch importer is averse to paying cash for his purchases and competition among sellers does not make it necessary for him to do this. The establishing of a letter of credit is looked upon with extreme disfavour, and unless the price is exceptionally low or the discount large, it will not be entertained. Sales on initial orders are usually cash against documents.

The importers and wholesalers have to grant their customers credit, and they in turn will often request 30 or 60 or even up to 90 days from the exporter.

SAFETY OF THE DUTCH MARKET

Some Canadian firms who have been accustomed to doing business only with English-speaking countries hesitate about attacking Europe in the belief that it is financially unsafe. This fear has been largely brought about by the abnormal number of business failures and the chaotic conditions which prevailed during the post-war depression period when many exporters met with losses. With the passing of this upheaval, however, things became steadier and have since made consistent progress until to-day the Dutch importer can be dealt with with as much safety as his counterpart in any part of the world, although at the present time particular caution should be used in connection with the granting of credits. In Holland currency is stable and legislation modern.

The larger Dutch banks are powerful and efficient organizations, and as the correspondents of similar institutions in Canada they are in a position to furnish credit information regarding their clients. R. G. Dun & Co. have branches in the Netherlands and there is in addition one German and several Dutch credit information agencies operating.

Another source of information is the Trade Register kept in connection with the Chamber of Commerce of the different districts. Dutch law makes it compulsory for all firms with an income of more than \$800 a year to register certain particulars as to their capital and operations with the Chamber of Commerce in their district.

The office of the Trade Commissioner is also in a position, when requested, to give, without responsibility, confidential information regarding the general standing of many importers.

DISTRIBUTION

Owing to its limited area and the accessibility of all parts of the country, the problem of distribution in the Netherlands is not a difficult one. Most of the importers are in either Rotterdam or Amsterdam, whence through their own sub-agents or travellers they can cover the whole kingdom. From stocks held in either of these cities, orders can be expeditiously forwarded to all points.

In most cases one representative is ample for the whole of Holland, although some exporters find it advantageous to work with two, one in Rotterdam and one in Amsterdam, for the southern and northern parts respectively.

PECULIARITIES OF THE MARKET

There are one or two characteristics which will be met on entering the Dutch market to a greater extent than in other foreign countries where Canadian products are being sold. One is the high cost of merchandising, and in many cases at least one half of the amount of the c.i.f. price must be added before the cost to the ultimate purchaser will be reached. The majority of the traders want a large profit and a small turnover rather than the opposite, and in retail selling there is a tendency to adopt the take-it-or-leave-it attitude which is also reflected, for example, among the wholesalers, despite strong domestic competition. Overhead is high, and in the city of Amsterdam there is a grocery store for every thirty-five families.

Another is the disinclination of the Dutch merchants to assume any risk to an extent that almost amounts to a national characteristic. Because of this the exporter will often consider that he is being asked to shoulder the whole burden, when a share should be carried by the importer who will also profit by the transaction. The Dutchman is exceedingly cautious and apprehensive when his pocket is concerned. This is often a difficult point to overcome, and it may sometimes be found necessary to depart from the general policy of the shipper, who has a fixed program in this respect.

ADVERTISING

Advertising is in itself a complete subject, and a separate report could be written on the advertising of every commodity on the market. For branded and proprietary articles, it may be broadly stated that advertising is just as necessary as is the case in Canada and, by means of a judicious and properly prepared advertising campaign, a demand for almost anything can be created.

The psychology of the Dutch, however, differs from that of Canadians and most other races, and if extensive advertising is being considered the services of a local advertising agency should be engaged. Advertising copy which will bring results in other countries is usually of little use here.

Newspapers and magazines lead as the most effective method of reaching the public, and almost any issue of one of the dailies published in the largest cities will contain a number of appeals to purchasers regarding the merits of particular German, French, British or American commodities. Despite its small area and limited population, there are approximately 3,500 periodicals, among which 470 are classed as newspapers, including some 98 dailies. The Dutch are the greatest newspaper readers on the continent. By means of these all classes of society may be reached.

In addition to newspaper advertising, consumer circularizing is also widely employed, but a large percentage of these circulars are never read and this method is not to be commended to secure results.

Window displays attract attention when properly arranged, but posters on boardings and in public conveyances are not employed to the large extent that is the case in other parts of the world. Moving pictures can also be effectively used.

Advertising novelties such as calendars and small trinkets are much liked for free distribution, and when these are available the representative should be furnished with a generous supply to give away among his customers.

As regards language in advertising, when it is meant to reach the consumer direct, Dutch must be used. Circulars and booklets printed in English for use in Canada are of little use in the Netherlands. Posters in English are not infrequently seen in shops, however, and a number of these where they are to be had may be included in shipments.

When printed directions are given on containers holding such products as foodstuffs or medicines, Dutch is necessary. Otherwise ordinary labels in English or French are acceptable, and will indeed identify the products as being imported, which will in a few instances give them a premium over domestic goods.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

The industrial exhibition held at Utrecht in March and September of every year is the largest permanent fair in the Netherlands. Exhibits are confined to fabricated products, and while foreign manufacturers do not as a rule have direct exhibits, many of their wares are on display in the booths of their Dutch representatives. Other fairs and exhibitions are held from time to time by various industries and associations, but few of these are of national or international scope.

REQUIREMENTS OF DUTCH COLONIES

As previously stated, many of the large houses trading in the Dutch Colonial Empire have their head offices in Holland, which govern the buying policy of their overseas branches and fill indents as they are received. In many instances, after a market has been found for certain products in the colonies, the ultimate buying is done through Amsterdam or Rotterdam, but this is the final stage of the process, and all inquiries pertaining to these markets should be directed to the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Batavia (P.O.B. 84), Java.

PACKING

In dealing with the subject of the packing of goods destined for Holland, there are no peculiarities to be noted except to call attention to the need of guarding against dampness and rain. Rotterdam is equipped with modern unloading appliances and warehouses, and when the final destination is Amsterdam or points in the interior, river or canal barge is the usual method of conveyance.

THE NETHERLANDS TARIFF

The Netherlands tariff is the lowest in Europe and does not offer any great hindrance to the importation of foreign goods. The Dutch belong to the free trade school, and their tariff is for the purpose of revenue rather than protection. Duties in most cases are levied on an ad valorem basis. Many raw materials and instruments of production are admitted free and the policy of the Government is also to put articles used exclusively by the poorer classes on the free list.

The general rate on most imports is 10 per cent. Exceptions are tobacco, sugar, spirits and a few other similar products. There is also only one column in the tariff and imports from all nations are accorded the same treatment.

DOCUMENTATION

The invoice requirements for shipments to Holland are simple. No special forms or consular invoices are needed. For ordinary transactions the importer presents the commercial invoices at the customs house upon the arrival of the shipment and the duty is paid upon the value given thereon, which must include freight, packing, transportation charges, and insurance.

There are three exceptions to this rule:—

- (a) In case of consignment shipment;
- (b) For shipment to agents or own branches;
- (c) Or if the purchase covered by the invoice has taken place more than six months before the entry for import.

In the case of the first two, import duty is levied on the selling price value in Holland, and if this can be given on the invoice it may be accepted by the authorities.

In the last case (c) the so-called current price should be stated. By this is understood the sum which is reckoned by the actual shipper abroad (or his representative) on the day of entry to be prevailing in this country, Dutch taxes and inland forwarding costs not being included.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Specified regulations have to be complied with, and there are certain restrictions regarding the importation of a limited number of products into the Netherlands. Among these the ones of principal interest to Canada are plants and shrubs, poultry, butter and margarine, drugs, firearms, ammunition, explosives,

cattle, meat, and manures. In each case the requirements differ. At the present time there are also temporary quota restrictions on a number of products when imported into the Netherlands. Particulars regarding all import restrictions may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

In corresponding with Holland, as with other foreign markets, full details should be given in the first letter. When some of these are omitted, a month to six weeks must elapse before they can again be secured through the mail. In the meantime the matter may be urgent, and the business will be lost to a more attractive competitor. In this connection, it would help if the exporter would place himself in the importer's place and answer all the questions which he himself would ask if the situation were reversed.

A small though annoying occurrence which is a persistent one is the short posting of letters. The postage on first-class mail matter from Canada to the Netherlands is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each succeeding ounce. When a letter is posted with the domestic rate and the recipient has to pay, however small the amount, before he can take delivery, it creates a bad impression as to the business methods of the sender, which the receiver may believe will extend to other and larger matters.

In conclusion, the Netherlands warrants the closest attention from Canadian exporters. Despite its limitations, Holland is one of Canada's best foreign customers, standing sixth on the list in 1931, and with the exception of the United Kingdom it is far in the lead of any British country. Competition is severe but not insurmountable, and an analysis and investigation of the market often discloses the fact that articles which are generally considered to be saleable only in preferred countries can also be disposed of in the Netherlands.

SHIPPING SITUATION IN NORWAY

FREDERICK H. PALMER, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Oslo, May 15, 1932.—Notwithstanding the difficult conditions obtaining in shipping at the beginning of 1931, and the continuance of the worldwide business depression throughout the year, making for increased difficulties for shipowners, the Norwegian mercantile fleet continued to increase. The tonnage at the end of 1931 was 4,220,960 as compared with 3,882,350 at the end of 1930, an increase of 8·7 per cent. Norway's shipping tonnage is the third largest in the world.

The continuance of the business depression on the shipping of Norway is reflected in the laid-up tonnage which at December 1, 1930, was 350,820 tons gross, reaching the peak on October 1, of 936,900 tons, and standing on December 1 at 864,290 tons. These figures do not include the tonnage of the whaling fleet, aggregating 282,000 tons gross, practically all of which was idle at the end of 1931.

The increase in the mercantile fleet of Norway referred to above consisted for the most part of tankers, the majority of which were laid up immediately on delivery to the owners. While the total number of ships laid up is disturbingly high, this total might well have been much higher if the fleet had not been as modern as it is, and well able to compete for the little trade that is offering. Few mercantile fleets have the equipment or possess the competitive power of that of Norway, and if these conditions had not obtained the situation would have been much worse. These same characteristics, and the sacrifices which have been made to maintain them, should bring their own reward in the future as soon as the situation improves to the point where the demand for tonnage increases.

Freight rates have been freely blamed for the laying up of ships, but despite the low rates no large bulk of traffic is forthcoming. The determination of nearly all countries to decrease imports cannot but influence the movement of goods to the detriment of shipping, and coupled with this fact—which alone might make for lowering freight rates—there is found a steady increase in tonnage which is available to carry this decreasing trade. During 1931 freight rates in general declined steadily until September, when England departed from the gold standard. The changes in the general index of the Chamber of Shipping were from 20·6, a position which was held until May, to 18·3 in September, then up to 21·6 in October, and to 21·8 in November. The index for time charters was 14·9 in January, but it declined to 12·4 in April. Throughout the summer months there was a slight upward tendency but by September the index had dropped to 12·7. The departure from the gold standard brought the index to 17·9 in October, but the position could not be held, and in November it had declined to 16·4.

A careful estimate of the gross freight receipts for 1930 places the total at 412 million kroner. The receipts for 1931 must have been considerably less, and are estimated as not exceeding 370 million kroner. Of this perhaps one half will be used abroad for the operation of the ships, etc., and one half or 185 million kroner, to assist in the payment on part of Norway's import surplus.

GRAIN CONTRACTS ON THE GENOA GOODS BOURSE

By ministerial decree of April 15, 1932, approval of regulations regarding new rules for future contracts in foreign and domestic grains on the Genoa Goods Bourse has been given. Two copies of a translation of these regulations are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and can be consulted on application by interested Canadian firms (quote file 24071).

CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA IN 1931

HENRI TURCOT, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Brussels, May 15, 1932.—In spite of the greater volume of production in every branch of Bulgarian agriculture in 1931—the yield of wheat, for example, was 16,654,000 quintals as against 15,599,000 quintals in 1930—the severe drop in prices of all commodities placed the agricultural population in a most precarious position, as prices of a number of articles gave little or no return for the labour of the producers. In order to ameliorate the condition of the farmers the Government created an export institute for the purchase and marketing of cereals at prices higher than those ruling on the markets, the Treasury bearing the difference in prices. In addition, to enable the farmers to pay their taxes, the Government issued bonds for 70 per cent of the value of their crops, the balance being paid in cash.

INDUSTRY

Industry, in common with other branches of trade and commerce, disclosed a great reduction in comparison with the preceding year. The large cement and electric supply corporation "Granitoid," which caters for an important percentage of the industrial enterprises in the capital and district, disposed of 36,000,000 kwt. hours in 1931 against 38,009,000 kwt. hours in 1930. The quantity of coal extracted from the large state mine of Pernick and other mines fell from 1,344,953 tons in 1930 to 1,231,698 tons in 1931. The sugar beet returns showed a 50 per cent reduction, and the production of refined sugar

fell from 85,000,000 kilograms in 1930 to 51,000,000 kilograms last year. The breweries manufactured 46,820 hectolitres of beer as against 50,000 in 1930. The production of alcohol diminished from 14,380 hectolitres in 1930 to 9,000 hectolitres in 1931. During the past year 3,888,000 kilograms of cigarettes were manufactured, as compared with 4,499,000 kilograms in 1930.

FOREIGN TRADE

The year closed with a favourable trade balance of 1,274,000,000 leva, against 1,601,000,000 leva in 1930. In comparison with the preceding year Bulgarian exports presented in 1931 an increase of 226,000,000 kilograms in volume and a decline of 257,000,000 leva in value. This drop in value is mainly accounted for by the heavy fall in the prices of cereals on the world markets. The principal items of export, the figures for 1930 being within parentheses, were (in metric tons): cereals, 430,000 (322,000); leaf tobacco, 24,581 (22,422); and eggs, 22,000 (19,000). Imports showed a decrease of 22,000 metric tons in volume, and an increment of 71,000,000 leva in value over 1930. The diminution in imports affected fuels, resins, rubber goods, mineral oils, and semi-manufactured products, whilst there was an increase in chemical and metal products, textiles, machinery, etc. It is anticipated that the restrictions imposed by the National Bank of Bulgaria will bring about a large reduction in imports during the current year.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Both the state institutions and private banks in the course of 1931 exercised a most rigorous control over credit given to trade and industry. In the early part of the year there was a slight improvement in trade and commerce, and an expansion of credit followed. This, however, was but a temporary movement, and in September when the United Kingdom went off the gold standard foreign credit as well as short term loans were restricted. Bank deposits showed a decrease in comparison with the previous year.

WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The general index for wholesale prices during the past year was 2,042 against 2,585 in 1930—a fall of approximately 21 per cent. Prices for goods coming under the heading "textiles" indicated a drop of 27 per cent; the group "various merchandise," 26 per cent; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, including cereals, 24 per cent; and foodstuffs of animal origin, such as meat, butter, eggs, cheese, 23 per cent.

TRADE OF TURKEY IN 1931

THEO. J. MONTY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—One Turkish pound is equal approximately to 52·5 Canadian cents.]

Athens, May 25, 1932.—According to the Turkish Customs Administration, the import and export trade of Turkey for the years 1931 and 1930 was as follows:—

	1931	1930	1931	1930
	Turkish Pounds		Kilograms	
Exports	127,274,807	151,454,371	666,952,507	618,147,573
Imports	126,659,893	147,553,703	449,526,619	548,766,822
Total	253,934,700	299,008,074	1,116,479,126	1,166,914,395
Difference	614,914	3,900,668	217,425,888	69,380,751

The abnormal excess of exports over imports in 1930 (£T. 3,900,668), which, as explained in last year's report on the external trade of Turkey (see *Commercial*

Intelligence Journal No. 1414, March 7, 1931, page 299, and No. 1419, April 11, 1931, page 527), was rather accidental, dwindled to £T. 614,914 in 1931. This was due to a greater decrease in value of exports than in that of imports—the reduction in the former being 16 per cent whereas in the latter it was only 14 per cent.

The export figures, however, show an increase of 7 per cent in the weight of goods exported, despite the 16 per cent decrease in value. This would indicate therefore how the exports, mainly agricultural products, suffered from the general decline in price. Tobacco, the principal item of export, is among those most affected.

Imports show a decrease in weight of 18 per cent, proportionately greater than the 14 per cent decrease in value. This can be explained by such imports as minerals and sugar at only slightly increased prices.

It is noteworthy that since 1925, with the exception of 1929, during which year there was an abnormal influx of imports in anticipation of the increase in tariffs, the total movement has decreased almost continuously, in spite of a depreciation in currency of about 12 per cent between 1925 and 1931. This decrease, however, is more apparent than real, the fall in world prices having been more pronounced than the depreciation of the Turkish pound, which has been kept in check during the last two years.

There was no great variation in the total until 1928. In 1929 there was the abnormal increase in imports preceding the coming into force of the new customs tariff. In 1930 the absorption of stocks brought the level to below normal.

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

In 1931, the major event of the year affecting trade was the law of November 12 limiting imports by a quota system. The restriction of imports was already the approved policy of a number of countries. Turkey's invisible exports are not generally sufficient to offset a deficit in foreign trade. As the country was faced with an increased unfavourable trade balance during the first nine months of 1931, Turkey decided that she must adopt protective measures in an endeavour to offset this disadvantage in trade. The law restricting imports was put into force on November 16, and as a result the quantities imported decreased by 32 per cent in November and 35 per cent in December compared with the same months of 1930. The effects were felt in the results for the whole year. Without these vigorous restrictions the commercial balance would again have shown a deficit, although perhaps to a lesser degree than in former years.

The total external trade of the country for the year 1931 has diminished both in quantity and in value, but the decrease in value is more pronounced than that of quantity, the former being approximately 15 per cent whereas the latter is just over 4 per cent. This may be partially explained by the drop in the price of world commodities.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS

Germany was the principal source of supply for Turkey in 1931, followed by Italy, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Russia. Germany has held first place in this market since 1927, while Italy, which held fourth place in 1928 (being preceded by Great Britain and France), has since 1929 been second. France has been losing a good deal of ground since 1928, and Russian trade, which up to that year was negligible, has since developed substantially.

Italy holds first place by a very wide margin as a consumer for Turkish goods. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that a large quantity of goods, principally tobacco, destined for the United States, passes through Trieste in transit, and is thus classified in the Turkish returns as shipments to

Italy. Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, and Greece follow in the order given.

The imports of Turkey are those of an agricultural country and consist therefore principally of finished products—textile or metallurgical—and food-stuffs which are not produced within the country itself. This is confirmed by the agricultural character of the products exported, indicating the importance of factors affecting agricultural development, such as credits, co-operative transportation, and markets. Unfortunately, the fall in prices in the world markets for agricultural products during the course of the last two years has been a severely adverse factor.

DANISH EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes under date May 26, 1932, that the Danish Currency Control Office (Valuta-central), referred to in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1466 (March 5, 1932), page 342, has definitely set the value of imports for the months of June to August inclusive at 140 million kroner. Of these, 132 million will be granted for the purchase of raw materials, and only 8 million for manufactured goods.

The Currency Control Office announces that the number of applications received for foreign exchange are entirely out of proportion to the actual requirements, they amounting to 540 million kroner, while during the same period in 1931 the total value of the imports was 351 million kroner. It is noteworthy that applications for foreign exchange for the purchase of manufactured goods for the period mentioned totalled a value of 200 million kroner; in other words, only 4 per cent of the total applied for will be granted.

It is understood that the Currency Control Office will set definite quotas for quarterly periods in future, but in any event these quotas will be considerably less than the actual value of imports in 1931.

It is stated that firms in Denmark which have not previously imported certain types of products will not be allowed to do so in future. In other words, firms may not import goods which they have not previously sold.

PATENT RIGHTS EXCLUDE CANADIAN RADIO SETS FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA

B. C. BUTLER, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Batavia, Java, May 6, 1932.—The radio is still a comparatively new thing in the countries of the Middle East. Possibly the greatest development has taken place in Netherlands India, but even in that country there are only some 3,000 licensed receiving sets. Steps have been taken, and are being taken, to provide more interesting programs, and there is a radio club under whose auspices programs are broadcasted from the main cities of Netherlands India. As these improve in quality and variety there will no doubt be an increase in the popularity of the radio. In addition to these local stations, Philips Radio Corporation, the large Dutch manufacturer of electrical equipment of all kinds, has a station in Holland from which it broadcasts special programs for Netherlands India.

This large company, by virtue of an agreement between the important manufacturers of the world, claims exclusive rights to manufacture and sell radio equipment in Holland and her colonies, the chief of which is Netherlands India. Until last year there was no necessity for this company to enforce their rights since they enjoyed an almost complete monopoly, at any rate as far as Netherlands India is concerned. During last year, however, a number of com-

peting makes appeared on the market, among them being one of Canadian manufacture which showed promise of developing into a fair seller. The Philips Radio Corporation have now taken action to enforce their legal rights, and it will no longer be possible for other manufacturers to sell in this market.

This exclusion applies particularly to complete radio sets, although under the law Philips Radio Corporation claim to be able to exclude all parts as well. Their representative advises, however, that the sale of miscellaneous parts and equipment is too small to warrant their attention, and that they will for the time being concentrate on the exclusion of complete sets only.

While Netherlands India is therefore a closed market for Canadian manufacturers of radio sets, no restrictions obtain in the case of British Malaya and Siam, the other countries within the territory of the Batavia office. A report on the market in these countries will appear in a later issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF KOBE, JANUARY TO MARCH

P. V. McLANE, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kobe, May 10, 1932.—The total trade of the port of Kobe for the first three months of 1932 (expressed in Canadian currency) was valued at \$136,012,641 as against a total of \$126,668,756 for the same period of 1931. Exports amounted to \$48,278,228 for the period under review, while for the same period in 1931 they were valued at \$56,936,858. Imports were valued at \$87,734,413 as against \$69,731,898 for the first three months of 1931. The excess of imports therefore increased from \$12,795,040 in 1931 to \$39,456,184 for the corresponding period of this year. As these imports included a considerable amount of speculative buying, the imports for the rest of the year will not be so large relatively and any improvement abroad should see the export trade expand.

Customs duties collected at the port of Kobe increased from \$4,312,311 for the first three months of 1931 to \$4,734,072 for the same period of this year, due to the increased value of imports.

The total tonnage of merchandise exported from Kobe amounted to 230,899 tons, a decrease of 5,031 tons over the first three months of 1931, while that of imports increased from 965,879 to 1,091,037 tons.

	Exports		Imports	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Foodstuffs	\$ 2,703,278	\$ 4,303,375	\$ 5,830,177	\$ 6,561,558
Raw materials	1,823,108	2,245,848	63,523,144	45,786,484
Semi-manufactured goods. . .	17,583,424	17,192,327	11,062,257	9,662,857
Manufactured goods	23,855,647	31,085,680	7,182,089	7,511,817

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES

The principal exports from the port of Kobe for the period under review (comparative figures for 1931 being given within parentheses) were: Rice, \$28,545 (\$642,022); wheat flour, \$259,819 (\$80,361); sugar, refined, \$452,553 (\$668,537); colle or isinglass, \$523,909 (\$852,340); comestibles in tins, \$153,880 (\$168,790); vegetable wax, \$99,086 (\$138,457); camphor, \$609,997 (\$476,578); raw silk, \$14,524,560 (\$14,113,262); silk manufactures, \$2,615,871 (\$3,270,270); cotton manufactures, \$7,021,441 (\$12,019,020); buttons, \$426,404 (\$405,436); paper manufactures, \$405,565 (\$1,070,315).

The leading imports for this period, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1931 within parentheses, were: Wheat, \$1,828,156 (\$796,420); soya beans, \$967,506 (\$860,767); beef, \$429,578 (\$84,580); hides and skins, \$366,643 (\$307,898); crude oil, \$497,404 (\$266,624); India rubber, \$1,416,090

(\$1,198,418); cotton, raw, \$51,421,026 (\$33,384,912); wool, \$3,829,448 (\$5,068,441); leather, \$352,547 (\$505,216); films for photography, \$315,445 (\$211,680); pulp for paper-making, \$1,623,597 (\$1,134,477); aluminium ingots, \$90,962 (\$145); lead ingots and slabs, \$23,103 (\$70,511); nickel, grain, blocks and slabs, \$47,801 (\$107,686); zinc ingots and slabs, \$9,090 (\$18,988); packing paper, \$83,358 (\$52,028); machinery, \$2,135,666 (\$2,752,143).

TRADE WITH CANADA

The total exports from the port of Kobe to Canada for the first three months of 1932 were valued at \$269,509 as against \$887,403 for the same period of 1931. The chief items were as follows: habutae silk, \$4,391 in 1931 (\$16,812); silk crepe, \$15,887 (\$157,463); fuji silk, \$5,214 (\$49,897); imitation panama hats, \$80,710 (\$43,881); menthol crystal, \$13,898 (\$14,600).

The total imports for this period from Canada were valued at \$1,092,323 as against \$872,772 for the first three months of 1931. The chief items were valued as follows: pulp for paper making, \$560,893 (\$362,775); wheat, \$291,406 (\$260,075); and lumber, \$1,595 (\$3,107).

NEW CHILEAN MONETARY LAW

Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, advises that the new Chilean monetary law of April 20, 1932, suspends the convertibility of the Banco Central de Chile currency until the metallic reserves of the bank shall have exceeded during three months 40 per cent of the notes issued and of the deposits subject to such reserve. A commission of international exchange has been created which will control all exchange operations and at a rate fixed by it daily. In other words, all foreign exchange available will come into the hands of the commission to be rationed out pro rata with the demands or requests for exchange which have been authorized.

To secure the required control or possession of all foreign exchange due to the country, the commission will only authorize shipments of those national products in regard to which assurance is given that their net value shall be returned to Chile in instruments of international exchange or in authorized imports, and if the former then they must be handed over to the Banco Central de Chile at a rate fixed daily by the Control Commission.

Requests by importers for foreign exchange to remit abroad will only be considered when it is for the payment of raw materials for national industries or other prime necessities, including drugs. The foreign exchange available will be distributed as far as it will go to satisfy the demands of these classes.

Import duties are to be paid in the equivalent of gold at the rate of the day. This means that there will be a surcharge added to the duties equivalent to the depreciation of the Chilean peso below its par value.

FOREIGN TRADE OF URUGUAY, 1931

R. G. C. SMITH, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[One Uruguayan peso is equal to \$1.034 Canadian at the par rate of exchange]

Buenos Aires, April 23, 1932.—The general disorganization of world trade, accompanied by the desire for self-sufficiency on the part of nearly all nations, has had its effect on the external trade of Uruguay. Although this Republic depends for almost all its manufactured articles on imports from abroad and for its revenue on customs duty, throughout 1931 restrictions on imports were continually augmented. Since Uruguay principally balances these imports by exports of animal products, the drop in world prices for such produce has necessitated restrictions on imports of nearly all lines.

BALANCE OF TRADE

Official Uruguayan statistics do not present a true picture of exports and imports, as each group is calculated on a different basis. The value of exports is taken from the market values of the articles, while the import values represent the arbitrary customs valuations. That is to say, each article is given a fixed valuation in the customs schedule and the statistics are made up from these figures. It is probable that the true value of the imports is very much higher than that indicated by the statistics. It is generally admitted that this system of computing trade statistics is misleading and unpractical; the National Administrative Council has therefore recently appointed a commission to study a method whereby more useful statistics may be compiled.

The following table gives the imports, exports, and balance (+ favourable, — unfavourable) for the years 1927, 1930, 1931, and for the five-year average 1927-31, inclusive, the values being in thousands of Uruguayan pesos:—

	1927	1930	1931	5-year Average
		Values in 1,000 Pesos		
Exports	96,419	100,864	78,242	93,856
Imports	81,830	89,302	81,982	88,071
Balance	+14,589	+ 13,662	- 3,740	+ 5,785

In comparison with most exporting nations, it may be said that Uruguay's foreign trade has held up well, but the whole fabric of revenue is based on external trade, so that any fall in imports and exports reflects very seriously upon the Republic's finances.

INVISIBLE EXPORTS

Uruguay annually attracts many visitors from its neighbouring republics during the holiday season, which may be said to begin in January and end in March of each year. The Republic is endowed with many beautiful bathing resorts and full advantage is taken to exploit the tourist trade possibilities. This seasonal influx of tourists is usually reflected by a strengthening of the Uruguayan peso at this time of the year and the money brought into the country must constitute a considerable invisible export.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The fiscal year of Uruguay ends on June 30 each year. The customs revenue for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 with the estimated revenue for 1932 is given in the following table, values in thousands of pesos:—

Revenue derived from:	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Values in 1,000 Pesos		
Imports	16,719	14,173	12,866
Exports	1,835	1,412	1,417
Total customs revenue	18,554	15,585	14,283

The estimated revenue for 1931-32 is based on the receipts for the first half of the year and on the receipts for the last half of 1930-31, modified to suit the amended customs laws. In 1929-30 the budget returns show a total revenue from all sources of about 57,796,000 pesos. That is to say that for 1930, 32 per cent of the revenue was derived from the customs; in 1931 the percentage was 28.5 and the estimates for 1932 show a percentage of 24.7. There is no other source of revenue that even approaches these figures in importance, the closest being the internal tax on "sugar, rice, kerosene, Paraguayan tea, oil, caña (native drink), and cashmeres in general," which amounts to about 12 per cent of the revenue. Thus it is apparent that any reduction in the foreign trade of Uruguay has a tremendous effect upon the stability of the finances of the

country. It is interesting to note that in 1924 the revenue from customs was as high as 43.7 per cent of the whole and that the percentage has been steadily reduced each year, an indication that the Government is seeking its revenue from elsewhere in an effort to become less dependent on caprices of foreign trade.

EXPORTS

The export trade of Uruguay is noticeable for the lack of diversification of products. This is well illustrated by the following table of exports under main headings for the years 1930 and 1931, with the percentages of the total exports of each division for the latter year:—

Class of Products Exported	1930 Pesos	1931 Pesos	1931 Percentage
Live stock and its products.	84,172,714	64,822,424	82.8
Agricultural products.	10,577,309	7,501,675	9.6
Mineral products	4,225,743	3,605,377	4.6
Others	1,888,436	2,312,579	3.0
Total	100,864,202	78,242,055	100.0

Live Stock and its Products.—In 1931 exports under this heading were divided principally as follows, the figures denoting percentages of values: wool, 31.6; hides, 16.4; frozen beef, 11.5; chilled beef, 11.2; canned meat, 8.9; frozen mutton, 6.3.

Agricultural Products.—This group is made up principally of exports of wheat and wheat flour, linseed, and corn. Except for a considerable rise in the export of linseed, all the other commodities suffered severe decreases. Exports in kilograms for 1931 with the 1930 figures in parentheses follow: linseed, 132,995,184 (79,148,663); corn, 7,877,999 (16,944,201); wheat flour, 872,654 (21,598,494); wheat, 1,100 (42,421,520).

Mineral Products.—Of this group sand and common stone practically make up the total exports with 2,657,313 and 903,912 pesos respectively. These products are practically all exported to Argentina, which is lacking in such materials.

Other Exports.—Items under this heading are insignificant, the more important articles being carpincho (type of water hog), skins, ships' stores, coal (re-export), butter, and eggs.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS

Like Argentina, Uruguay depends to a large extent upon the British market for the disposal of its products. In 1931 Great Britain took to the value of 27,913,839 pesos, or 35.7 per cent of the total exports. Although this was a 14.6 per cent in 1931, and is followed by (the figures represent percentage of increase of 2.7 per cent. Germany is Uruguay's next best customer, taking 14.6 per cent in 1931, and is followed by (the figures represent percentage of exports taken by each country) France, 11.7; Argentina, 11.6; Italy, 7.4; Belgium, 4.6; United States, 4.5; Netherlands, 3.2; Russia, 1.2; and Brazil, 0.9.

IMPORTS

Articles of every description are imported into Uruguay, since apart from a few such as boots and shoes, cement, bottles, cotton shirts, and textiles, there are none of the manufactured requirements which are made in the country. A market exists for nearly every exportable article, but it is primarily governed by price. The market may be divided into three sections: the regular consuming market, which is reached by the usual channels of import distribution; the large public utility corporations, such as the railways, telephones, and street car services, which are foreign-owned and should be approached through the head offices in London, New York, or wherever the company in question is located; and finally, the Government tenders, for which a foreign firm may only apply provided it has an accredited representative in Uruguay who has the power of attorney to act in its name.

So varied are the imports that it is difficult to summarize the most important, without disproportionally extending this report. Among the leading imports the following are of interest to Canadian firms:—

Article	Average Imports	Imports, 1931	
	1927-1931	Quantity	Pesos
Refined sugarkilos	36,349,192	37,855,153	3,785,515
Potatoeskilos	38,171,578	24,969,333	1,498,160
Galvanized iron sheets for roofing kilos	11,983,436	18,576,496	1,300,355
Automobile tires and inner tubes.kilos	854,496	811,014	1,216,521
Alcohollitres	6,950,944	10,307,211	824,577
Automobiles and trucksnumber	4,811	1,653	761,747
Wrought iron pipeskilos	1,873,171	7,876,707	661,644
Paper sheets, large size for litho-graphing, etc.kilos	4,664,671	3,834,469	536,826
Newsprint paperkilos	6,224,156	7,380,043	442,803
Radio receiverskilos	188,390	410,422	410,422
Galvanized iron fencing wire . . .kilos	7,273,683	5,245,760	367,203

Since the values as shown in the statistics are purely nominal, no great object is served by further elaboration; they are given for 1931, simply as an indication of the relative importance of each article.

Although the Uruguayan import market is small, there is undoubtedly an opening for most manufactured articles. Further imports of interest to Canada are cited, with the 1931 figures, as follows: rubber erasers, 4,690 kg.; toilet paper, 24,319 kg.; rubber heels, 30,882 kg.; canvas rubber-soled shoes, 12,632 dozen pairs; apples, 30,385 kg.; cast iron pipes, 1,779,558 kg.; sewing machines, 4,865 units; malt, 3,347,470 kg.; insulated electric cables, 1,280,366 kg.; rugs and carpets, 27,942 kg.; batteries and parts, 286,869 kg.; white pine, 6,894 square metres; cedar, 63,770 square metres. During the past year 17,972,244 kg. of wheat were imported; this is of course abnormal, as Uruguay is normally a wheat-exporting country, but owing to crop shortage the Republic was compelled to import supplies from Argentina.

Imports of agricultural machinery and parts in normal years are quite considerable, but in the summary of imports issued for 1931 agricultural machinery does not appear, so that it is probable imports have been very small. Another item not mentioned in the summary of imports for 1931 is that of Douglas fir and spruce, imports of which were 13,843,621 kg. in 1929.

In addition to the above-mentioned imports, which are nearly all dutiable, there are a number of free imports. In 1931, 103,092 head of live stock were imported, of which bulls accounted for 96,080 and cows for 6,461. Hides and furs were imported to the amount of 1,947 kg. The railways, tramway, electric, meat packing, and waterwork companies all obtain free entry through the customs. Total imports, together with imports by Government departments, of these concerns amounted to 6,670,718 pesos, nominal value.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Up to the time of the Great War the United Kingdom was the principal source of supply for the Republic of Uruguay. Since that time imports from the United States have risen steadily and the British figures have been unable to gain their former superiority. Imports from Germany have also grown remarkably within the last few years. The following were the percentages from the chief sources of supply for 1931: United States, 19·2; United Kingdom, 17·7; Argentina, 14·3; Germany, 10·6; Brazil, 8·1; Belgium, 6·1; Italy, 3·9; Spain, 3·8; France, 3·4; Netherlands, 2·8; Russia, 2·1; Mexico, 1·4.

Complete figures of imports, giving countries of origin for each article, are only available for 1929. The following summary of imports of interest to Canada gives the chief sources of supply for that year:—

Refined Sugar.—United States, United Kingdom, Argentina.
Potatoes.—Argentina, Netherlands, United Kingdom.
Galvanized Iron Sheets for Roofing.—United Kingdom, Belgium.
Tires and Inner Tubes.—United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy.
Alcohol.—Cuba, Germany, Netherlands, Argentina.
Automobiles and Trucks.—United States, France, United Kingdom.
Wrought Iron Pipes.—Argentina, Belgium, Germany.
Paper Sheets for Lithographing, etc.—Germany, United States, Netherlands, Italy.
Newsprint Paper.—Germany, United States, Sweden.
Radio Receivers.—United States, Germany.
Galvanized Iron Fencing Wire.—Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom.
Douglas Fir and Spruce.—United States, Sweden.
Agricultural Machinery.—United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada.
Toilet Paper.—United States, Germany.
Canvas Rubber-soled Shoes.—United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, Canada.
Rubber Goods in General.—United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France.
Batteries and Parts.—United States, Germany, United Kingdom.
Sewing Machines.—United States, Germany, United Kingdom.
Malt.—Germany, Czechoslovakia, United States, Chile.

TRADE WITH CANADA

Uruguayan statistics no doubt credit most of the imports from Canada as coming from the United States. Imports from Canada in 1931 are set at 97,270 pesos, as against 23,641 pesos in 1930. Neither year shows any Uruguayan exports to Canada.

Canadian statistics probably give a more nearly accurate account of the interchange of goods between the two nations. Exports from Canada to Uruguay in 1931 were valued at \$529,102 as against \$908,998 in 1930, while imports from Uruguay are shown at \$111,025 compared with \$187,039 in 1930. Canadian exports to Uruguay are made up principally of rubber tires, newsprint paper, sewing machines, agricultural machinery, automobiles, and rubber boots and shoes. Imports from Uruguay consist principally of hides and skins, together with small amounts of bones, canned meats, and raw wool.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP CASINGS

With reference to the notice published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1455, December 10, 1931 (page 990), the Board of Trade announce that under the Merchandise Marks Act draft orders have been laid before Parliament which, if adopted, will render it necessary for imported casings for portable electric lamps, lanterns, and torches containing or intended to contain the dry or secondary battery to bear an indication of origin on sale, or exposure for sale, both wholesale and retail, impressed, incised or embossed in a conspicuous manner on the case.

HAND RIVEN OR SPLIT LATHS

In accordance with these orders it shall be necessary for imported hand riven or split laths, on importation, and on exposure for sale, to bear a conspicuous mark of origin applied by stencilling, stamping or branding cross-wise round each bundle.

This subject was previously referred to in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1470 (April 2, 1932).

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

United Kingdom Increases Iron and Steel Duties

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1476 (May 14, 1932), pages 824-9, Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, cables that the rate of 33½ per cent ad valorem, which was applicable to certain iron and steel products when of non-Empire origin, has been extended to pig iron (other than charcoal); to spring steel; and to castings of less than 112 pounds in weight.

Irish Free State Bacon Tariff Prices

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, advises that revised certified prices for bacon imported into the Irish Free State have been issued, effective from May 25, as follows:—

Country of Origin	Certified Price	
	Per 112	Duty Lbs.
Denmark.. . . .	60s.	15s.
Sweden.. . . .	56s.	20s.
Holland.. . . .	52s.	25s.
Poland.. . . .	47s.	30s.
Estonia.. . . .	53s.	25s.
Latvia.. . . .	52s.	25s.
Lithuania.. . . .	49s.	30s.
United States.. . . .	67s.	10s.
Argentina.. . . .	45s.	35s.
Brazil.. . . .	46s.	30s.

For unenumerated countries the duty is 50s., with the exception of bacon from Empire countries which is duty free, provided the shipments are accompanied by the appropriate Irish Free State certificates of origin.

Increased Duty on Sugar in St. Vincent

Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Acting Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, writes under date May 31, 1932, that on April 22 the Legislative Council of St. Vincent, by Ordinance No. 6 of 1932, increased the rates of duty on refined and unrefined sugar from 1s. 9d. British preferential and 2s. 7½d. general to: (a) refined, 5s. 3d. per 100 pounds British preferential and 7s. 11d. per 100 pounds general; and (b) unrefined, 2s. 7d. per 100 pounds British preferential and 5s. 3d. per 100 pounds general, plus a surtax of 12½ per cent.

Although St. Vincent produces enough raw sugar for local requirements, in 1931 771,899 pounds of sugar valued at £4,186 were imported, made up for the most part of refined sugar from the United Kingdom. Unrefined sugar is imported from British Guiana and Barbados. These new rates of duty will tend to increase the consumption of local sugars and decrease the importation of refined sugar.

Imports from Canada are subject to the British preferential tariff.

Montserrat Amends Sugar Duties

Customs duties on sugar imported into Montserrat were amended as from March 14, 1932, as follows:—

	Former Rates		New Rates	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Sugar, refined . . per 100 lb.	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	8s. 4d.
Sugar, unrefined, per 100 lb.	2s. 1d.	4s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	8s. 4d.

The British preferential rates apply to imports of Canadian produce.

Flour Specifications in Greece

Mr. Robert S. O'Meara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Athens, Greece, writing under date May 7, reports further definitions of, and specifications for, white and bran flour in the milling trade in Greece. The percentage of bran has been definitely set for both white and bran grades, and a third flour, which is to be known as 68 per cent milling, is introduced for production under special conditions and supply to the confectionery and macaroni industries.

Full particulars are on file with the Department and may be obtained by exporters interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Quota on Imports Into Greece

Mr. Theo. J. Monty, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Athens, Greece, reports under date May 12, 1932, that a law, No. 5426, has come into effect whereby the Greek Government is empowered by ministerial decrees to prohibit imports of any class of goods, to restrict imports by quotas, or to permit their entry under special authorization. In order to facilitate trade, which is declining, the law also allows provisional agreements to be made with other states, or other public or private bodies or organizations which are or would be set up with a view to exchange of products. It also allows the creation of clearing offices for these transactions.

The spirit of the law would appear to be that of stimulating exports on the basis of exchange of Greek products for purchases of foreign goods, restricting imports by means of a quota.

Under the provisions of this law a decree has been issued fixing what is in effect a quota for a period of six months from May 15 to November 15, 1932.

The quota restrictions apply principally to luxury articles and have been based on a percentage of imports of preceding years. The chambers of commerce of the country are to control the apportionment of the quotas with the importers of their respective regions. Details concerning the import quota, with particulars of quantities actually assigned to specific commodities, and other provisions of the law, may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Tariff Changes in Mexico

Mr. C. Noël Wilde, Trade Commissioner in Mexico City, reports that a number of changes in the import tariff of Mexico came into effect on June 10, 1932.

The rates have been increased on untanned hides of beaver, rabbit, hare, rat, vicuna, etc.; tanned skins of all kinds; animal and vegetable charcoal for medicinal use; and on a number of chemicals for the mixing of paints and varnishes.

Details may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Consular Fee for Shipments to El Salvador

The Trade Commissioner in Mexico City advises that the consular fee of 6 per cent of the value of the invoice on merchandise shipped to El Salvador is now payable in its entirety direct to the consular officials instead of being payable partly to the consul and partly to the Customs Department on arrival of the goods.

On parcel post shipments the consular fee is payable to the Post Office on arrival and not to the consular officials in the country of origin.

Japanese Tariff Revision

Cabled advice from the office of the Trade Commissioner in Tokyo states that the Japanese Government have approved a measure revising the tariff upwards on a number of commodities. Those of chief interest to Canadian firms are:—

Commodity	Former Rates of Duty	New Rates of Duty	Equivalent of New Rates, where Specific, at Par
Wheat.per 100 kin	1.50 yen	2.50 yen	56 cents per bu. (60 lbs.)
Wheat flour.per 100 kin	0.30 yen	1.70 yen	64 cents per 100 lbs.
Butter, natural.per 100 kin	33.65 yen	45.60 yen	17 cents per lb.
Condensed milk, dried, per 100 kin	13.40 yen	25.00 yen	9 cents per lb.
Condensed milk, other than driedper 100 kin	8.30 yen	15.70 yen	6 cents per lb.
Lumber (other than cedar, hemlock, spruce and larch), including Douglas fir:			
(a) not over 60 millimetres in thickness.per cub. metre	4.55 yen	6.90 yen	\$8.15 per M board feet
(b) over 60 but not over 200 millimetres in thickness per cub. metre	3.90 yen	5.60 yen	\$6.60 per M board feet
(c) over 200 millimetres per cub. metre	2.10 yen	3.40 yen	\$4.00 per M board feet
(d) logs and cants 10 metres or under in length per cub. metre	1.20 yen	2.50 yen	\$2.95 per M board feet
Pig ironper 100 kin	0.10 yen	0.36 yen	13 cents per 100 lbs.
Wire rods, iron in coils.	18% ad val.	1.30 yen p. kin	49 cents per 100 lbs.
Wire, iron, coated or not with base metals.ad val.	18%	25%	
Barbed twisted wire.ad val.	20%	25%	
Safety razors	35%	1.00 yen	
	ad val.	per 100 pieces	50 cents per 100 pieces
Automobile parts, excl. motive machinery.ad val.	25%	35%	
Automobile and cycle engines ad val.	20%	35%	
Asbestos yarnper 100 kin	8.25 yen	15.00 yen	\$5.62 per 100 lbs.
Asbestos board containing rub- berper 100 kin	4.05 yen	15.00 yen	\$5.62 per 100 lbs.
Unspecified manufactures of asbestosper 100 kin	18.80 yen	30.00 yen	\$11.25 per 100 lbs.

100 kin equals 132.275 lbs. The par value of a yen equals 49.85 cents.

A surtax of 35 per cent of the duty is imposed on all goods subject to a specific rate, with the exception of those affected by the new increases. This surtax is approximately equal to the present depreciation of the yen and will tend to restore the original specific rates to their former relationship with the value of the goods.

These increases are to take effect from June 16, 1932.

FRUIT CULTURE IN ALGERIA

Efforts are being made in Algeria to foster the production and export of early vegetables and fruit, writes a correspondent of the *London Times Trade Supplement*. A trade mark "Algeria" has been established, and when this appears on parcels shipped abroad it indicates that the goods are officially guaranteed as to quality and quantity. Meanwhile a mission consisting of four specialists in fruit-growing is touring the United States in order to investigate methods of culture and irrigation in California, Virginia, etc. It is proposed subsequently to plant fruit trees and early vegetables over several thousand hectares as soon as the land has been properly irrigated with the help of the waterworks which are now nearing completion.

TENDERS INVITED—New Zealand

Copies of specifications have been received from Mr. C. M. Croft, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, for equipment required by the Post and Telegraph Department and the Public Works Department, Wellington. These specifications are open for inspection at the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington, and the Secretary, Public Works Supplies and Tenders Committee, Wellington, in accordance with these specifications. Particulars are as follows:—

Post and Telegraph Department.—400 secondary cells, to specification (tenders close July 27), 200 cords, instrument, to specification (tenders close August 17).

Public Works Department.—1 1,500 kv.a. three-phase transformer to specification, including "Buchholz" relay and spares (tenders close September 15).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending June 13, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending June 6, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending June 6	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending June 13	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1621	\$.1630	7
Belgium	Belga	.1609	.1615	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0083	.0084	8
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.0342	.0343	5
Denmark	Krone	.2321	.2329	4
Finland	Markka	.0291	.0205	6½
France	Franc	.0453	.0455	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2726	.2738	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.2440	4.2521	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0080	.0080	11
Holland	Guilder	.4664	.4683	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.2012	.2029	6
Italy	Lira	.0591	.0593	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0205	.0206	7½
Norway	Krone	.2126	.2127	4½
Portugal	Escudo	.0390	.0393	6½
Romania	Leu	.0068	.0069	7
Spain	Peseta	.0949	.0955	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2181	.2179	4
Switzerland	Franc	.2252	.2258	2
United States	Dollar	1.1493	1.1562	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2959	.2962	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0890	.0867	—
Chile	Peso	.0696	.0700	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.1005	1.1128	6
Mexico	Peso	.3201	.3002	6-7
Peru	Sol	.2873	.2890	6
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1752	.1792	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5430	.5463	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1484	1.1553	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2752	.2775	—
India	Ruppee	.3189	.3179	5
Japan	Yen	.3741	.3653	5.11
Java	Guilder	.4643	.4665	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3557	.3567	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.4942	.4971	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.8936	.8960	—
British Guiana	Dollar	4.2929	4.3012	—
Jamaica	Pound	.8936	.8960	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.0454	.0455	—
Martinique	Franc	.0454	.0455	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	3.3968	3.4016	—
Australia	Pound	4.3527	4.3610	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)			—

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

The Trade Inquiries for Canadian products published below have been received since the publication of the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Interested exporters may secure the names and addresses of the firms making these inquiries, together with further details regarding the commodities required, on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or—

Secretary, Board of Trade—

St. John, N.B.,
Halifax, N.S.,
Quebec, P.Q.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Toronto, Ont.,
Woodstock, Ont.,
St. Mary's, Ont.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.,
St. Boniface, Man.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
New Westminster, B.C.,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce—

Kingston, Ont.,
Oshawa, Ont.,

Belleville, Ont.,
Peterborough, Ont.,

Hamilton, Ont.,
Victoria, B.C.

Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.

La Chambre de Commerce, de Montréal, 25 St. James E., Montreal, P.Q.

Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Toronto, Ont.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Edmonton, Alta.,

Vancouver, B.C.,
Victoria, B.C.

The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, 122 Federal Building, Toronto, Ont.

The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, transmit a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which the inquiry emanated.

Foodstuffs

372. CHEWING GUM.—A firm in Brussels would like to hear from Canadian exporters of chewing gum. Samples and c.i.f. Antwerp prices with first letter.

373. DRIED FRUITS.—A Copenhagen, Denmark, house desires to be placed in contact with Canadian packers of dried fruits, with a view to representation.

Miscellaneous

374. CHAMOIS SKINS.—A Brussels firm would like to receive c.i.f. Antwerp quotations on chamois skins.

375. SHEEPSKIN SKIVERS.—A Brussels firm would like to receive c.i.f. Antwerp quotations on sheepskin skivers.

376. NEWSPRINT.—A firm in Lisbon are interested in the import of newsprint—48/50 grams per square metre, width 44·5 — 89 — 134 — 178 cms.

1 gram = 15·432 grains.

7,000 grains = 1 lb.

48 grams = 740·736 grains.

·1058 lb.

50 grams = ·1102 lb.

Sq. metre = 39·37 x 39·37 ins.

= 1549·9969 sq. ins.

= 10·76 sq. ft.

1 inch = 2·5 cm.

44·5 cm. = 17·8 inches

89 cm. = 35·6 inches.

134 cm. = 53·6 inches

178 cm. = 71·2 inches

377. CLOTHES PEGS.—A Glasgow woodenware agent wants to get into touch with a Canadian firm requiring an agent to sell clothes pegs in Scotland.

378. CEDAR LOGS.—A representative in Milan wishes to receive specifications and quotations c.i.f. Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice, on first-class straight cedar logs, not less than seven metres length, for boat building.

379. VARNISHES.—Agents in Turin wish to secure the representation of Canadian exporters of varnishes for automobiles. Samples and quotations are required.

380. ALUMINUM SULPHATE.—A manufacturer's agent in San Juan, Porto Rico, desires immediate c.i.f. Porto Rico quotations on from 600 to 800 short tons of aluminum sulphate 17 per cent in lumps, for water filtration.

381. CALCIUM CARBIDE.—C.i.f. quotations required on drums of 100 kilos and 50 kilos in the following sizes:—

25 x 50 mm.

50 x 80 mm.

2 x 4 mm.

4 x 6 mm.

Send full information to Canadian Trade Commissioner, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires.

382. NON-FERROUS SCRAP METALS.—A Midland firm of metal merchants would be interested to receive Canadian offerings of all kinds of non-ferrous scrap metals.

383. SCRAP METALS.—A South Wales firm would be interested to receive Canadian offerings of all kinds of scrap metals.

384. SCRAP METALS.—A Birmingham firm desire offerings of new aluminium sheet cuttings and old rolled sheet aluminium scrap. Are in a position to take delivery of from 50 to 60 tons per week.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Richmond, June 24 and July 21; Duchess of Atholl, July 2; Duchess of Bedford, July 8; Duchess of York, July 15; Montcalm, July 30—all Canadian Pacific; Laurentic, White Star Line, June 25.

To London.—Beaverburn, June 24 and July 29; Beaverdale, July 1; Beaverbrae, July 8; Beaverhill, July 15; Beaverford, July 22—all Canadian Pacific; Alaunia, June 24 and July 22; Aurania, July 1 and 29; Ascania, July 8; Ausonia, July 15—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Citizen, June 23 and July 28; Manchester Producer, June 30; Manchester Division, July 7; Manchester Brigade, July 14; Manchester Commerce, July 21—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, July 2; Kastalia, July 16—both Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, White Star Line, July 30.

To Southampton.—Montclare, June 23; Montcalm, June 29—both Canadian Pacific.

To Glasgow.—Sulairia, June 24 and July 22; Athenia, July 1 and 29; Letitia, July 15—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnross, July 1; Cairnesk, July 15; Cairnglen, July 29—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnesk, Cairn-Thomson Line, July 15.

To Belfast.—Lord Londonderry, July 2; Melmore Head, July 6; Dunaff Head, July 20—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Fanad Head, June 26; Melmore Head, July 6; Dunaff Head, July 20—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverburn, June 24; Beaverbrae, July 8; Beaverhill, July 15; Beaverford, July 22—all Canadian Pacific.

To Havre and Antwerp.—Brant County, June 23; Lista, July 8; Hada County, July 25—all County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Kings County, June 25; Evanger, July 15; Grey County, July 28—all County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, July 1; Beaverburn, July 29—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, July 8; Hagen, July 27—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valprato, June 26; Valfiorita, July 24—both Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service.

To Copenhagen.—Georgia, June 26; Ivar, July 15—both Scandinavian-American Line; Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Belle Isle, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 23 and July 7 and 21; Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, July 2, 16 and 30.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—North Voyageur, June 20 and July 4 and 18; New Northland, June 28 and July 13 and 26—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, July 1; Chomedy, July 15; Colborne, July 29—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Belize, British Honduras.—Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 24 and July 22; Lady Somers, June 30 and July 28; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), July 8; Lady Rodney, July 14—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, June 27; Marie Horn, July 12; a steamer, July 27—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, July 15; a steamer, Canadian South American Line, July 15.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.—Canadian Conqueror (calls at Adelaide and Timaru), June 25; Canadian Cruiser (calls Napier), July 23—both Canadian National.

To West and South African Ports.—Calgary (calls at Freetown, Sierra Leone), June 25; Mattawin, July 25—both Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Newfoundland, July 5; Nova Scotia, July 26—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, June 28 and July 5; London Corporation, July 26—both Furness Line.

To Gothenburg.—Drottningholm, Swedish-American Line, June 20.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Sambro, Sambro Shipping Co., June 24; Nerissa, June 28 and July 12 and 26; Fort St. George, July 5 and 19 (do not call at St. Pierre)—both Furness-Red Cross Line; Newfoundland, July 5; Nova Scotia, July 26 (do not call at St. Pierre)—both Furness Line.

To St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 30 and July 14 and 28.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, June 28; Lady Drake, July 12; Lady Nelson, July 26—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Andalusia, June 22 and July 20; Calabria, July 6—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Ferneo, July 2; Marie Horn, July 17—both Ocean Dominion Line.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica) and Belize (British Honduras).—Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 27 and July 25; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges, Bermuda, but not at Hamilton or Nassau), July 11—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Colborne, June 21; Cornwallis, July 5; Chomedy, July 19—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, June 27; a steamer, July 25—both American and Indian SS. (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports, also for British East African ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, June 20; Lady Drake, July 4; Lady Nelson, July 18—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—I. K. Ward, June 25 and July 9 and 23; Harboe Jensen, July 2 and 16—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, July 1; Empress of Britain, July 2 and 20—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool and Glasgow.—Grealia, Balfour Guthrie & Co., June 26.

To London, Liverpool and Hull.—Doric Star, American Mail Line, July 15.

To London, Liverpool and Cardiff.—Leeds City, T. A. Lee and Holway, June 20.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Brynje, Canadian Transport Co., June 20.

To Japanese Ports.—Hakubusau Maru, Roy I. Funk, June 21.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waikemo, Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2.

To Australian Ports.—A steamer, June 26.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Protesilaus (calls Miike), Blue Funnel Line, June 22; Hikawa Maru, June 30; Hiye Maru, July 14—both Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Shelton, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 20 (calls Tsingtao, Dairen, Taku Bar and Otaru, but not at Hongkong).

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada (calls Honolulu), July 2; Empress of Russia (calls Nagasaki), July 16; Empress of Japan (also calls Honolulu), July 30—all Canadian Pacific; Margaret Dollar, Tacoma Oriental SS., June 25 (calls Osaka, Iloilo, Cebu and Legaspi, but not at Shanghai).

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Niagara, June 22; Aorangi, July 20—both Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverash, Silver-Java Pacific Line, July 8.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Golden Cross, Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., July 16; Waihemmo (calls Napier, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., June.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Goil, July 3; Nebraska, July 17—both North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Abraham Lincoln, June 30; Benjamin Franklin, July 24—both Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Reliance, June 25; Pacific Pioneer, July 9—both Furness (Pacific) Ltd.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Wisconsin, June 22; Winnipeg, July 11—both French Line.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Piave, Libera Line, July 2.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Margaret Johnson, June 22; Buenos Aires, July 26—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados).—Bronnoy, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., July 14.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

1677

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentine Republic

E. L. McCOLL, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1). (Territory includes Chile and Uruguay.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Australia

D. H. ROSS. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Commercial Agent: B. MILLIN, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Belgium

HENRI TURCOT, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Brazil

A. S. BLEAKNEY. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A. Noite," Sala 802, Praca Maua. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies

Trinidad: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building. (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Jamaica: F. W. FRASER, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston. (Territory covers Jamaica, Hayti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)
Cable address, Canadian.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 300, Shanghai. Office—Daily News Building, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. *Cable address, Canadian.*

PAUL SYKES. Address for letters—P.O. Box 160, Dairen, Manchuria. Office—Cornabe Building, 1 Higashi-Koen-Cho, Dairen, Manchuria. (Territory covers Manchuria.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Cuba

JAMES CORMACK. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Calle Obrapia 35, Havana. (Territory includes San Domingo and Porto Rico.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Egypt

YVES LAMONTAGNE. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo. (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and Persia.)
Cable address, Canadian.

France

HERCULE BARRÉ, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.) *Cable address, Cancomac.*

Germany

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg. (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Eastern European countries.)
Cable address, Canadian.

Greece

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER, 1 Corai Street, Athens. (Territory includes Turkey.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Hongkong

V. E. DUCLOS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hongkong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hongkong. (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, British North Borneo, and Indo-China.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

India and Ceylon

R. T. YOUNG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—8 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

J. H. ENGLISH, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State (*cable address, Canadian*); and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland (*cable address, Adanac*).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—*Con.*

Italy

- A. B. MUDDIMAN, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102). (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, and Jugoslavia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Japan

Tokyo: J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Secretary; RICHARD GREW, Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box F101, Tokyo Central. Office—Imperial Life Assurance Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Kobe: ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—Chamber of Commerce Building, Kobe. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Mexico

- C. NOEL WILDE. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. (Territory includes Central American Republics.) *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Netherlands

- J. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam. (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Netherlands East Indies

- G. R. HEASMAN. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (Territory includes Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Siam.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand

- C. M. CROFT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland. (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway

- F. H. PALMER, Jernbanetorget 4, Oslo. (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.) *Cable address, Canadian*

Panama

- J. A. STRONG. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City. (Territory includes Venezuela and Colombia.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Peru

- C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Calle Coca, 478, Lima. (Territory includes Bolivia and Ecuador.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa

- G. R. STEVENS. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn & Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. (Territory includes Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya Colony.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom

London: HARRISON WATSON, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.) *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London: J. FORSYTH SMITH, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Cable address, Canfrucum.* (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain.)

Liverpool: H. R. POUSSETTE, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street. (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Bristol: DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building, Clare Street. (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.) *Cable address, Canadian.*

Glasgow: GORDON B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United States

New York City: FREDERIC HUDD, 25 Broadway. (Territory includes Bermuda.) *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners

Commercial Intelligence Journal

Issued Every Saturday by the Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Deputy Minister: James G. Parmelee

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DIRECT STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

Until very recently great difficulty has been experienced by Canadian firms wishing to ship goods from Canada to the West Coast of South America, in view of the absence of direct steamship connections, but the attention of shippers is now drawn to the fact that the Canadian National Steamships have completed arrangements with all regular steamship lines operating on the West Coast of South America, including Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile; and the West Coast of Central America, including Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala; as well as the West Coast of Mexico as far north as the United States border, whereby all the lines referred to will work with the Canadian National Steamships for the direct transportation of goods both north and south bound, with transshipment at Cristobal, on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal.

Heretofore there has been no direct means of handling cargo between the above countries and Canada, whereby such cargo could arrive at and depart from Canadian ports. Under the new arrangement all cargo to and from Canada has to be transhipped at Cristobal to and from steamers of the Canadian National Steamships. The special attention of exporters and importers is

directed to this arrangement, which now gives them an opportunity of making their own arrangements for direct imports and exports.

It is hoped that the establishment of this new direct means of transportation will encourage very materially the development of Canada's export trade with Central and South American countries.

All information respecting rates and sailings will be supplied on application to Mr. F. G. Wood, freight traffic manager, Canadian National Steamships, Montreal.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

C. NOËL WILDE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mexico City, June 11, 1932.—In view of the exchange situation in Mexico, it is suggested that Canadian exporters take every precaution to protect themselves against a further fall in the value of the peso. For some months there has been a tendency for the peso to depreciate in terms of the dollar, and during the month of May it gradually fell from about 3.20 to 3.50; during the month of June there was a further decline, and on the 10th it touched 4.

Many explanations are given for this situation. The lack of a gold reserve (the gold standard having been abandoned on July 25, 1931) is one obvious reason. Further, exports from Mexico have decreased in value recently, and this has involved a scarcity of dollars; reports from reliable sources indicate that there is no prospect of the volume increasing in the near future.

At the same time, the circulating medium of the country is being increased by means of the issue of bills and new silver currency; it is well known that, in theory at least, the result of such increased circulation is the depreciation of local as compared with foreign currencies, unless properly protected by gold; at present the bills in circulation amount to a value of some 16,000,000 pesos.

In addition, there is a demand for "futures"; firms with dollar payments to make are buying for delivery in one or two months, and this has taken them from the market in advance of real requirements. The normal result of this action should be a greater supply of dollars later on; but, as their volume is constantly diminishing, this cannot be expected.

New proposed state laws of expropriation (which, however, have not yet definitely come into force) appear to have had their effect in creating a demand for foreign currencies, and there is a speculative element in the market which also influences the situation.

It is impossible to foresee the course of exchange in the future; but exporters should watch the situation carefully, and, if necessary, communicate with buyers in order to secure confirmation of orders pending. In the meantime, it may be said that in Mexico there are no Government restrictions on the buying and selling of foreign exchange such as have been recently imposed in many other countries.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

In order to obtain the benefits of preferential duties under the new British Tariff, Customs regulations require original invoice and *Certificate of Origin* must be produced when goods of Canadian origin are being cleared through Customs in Great Britain.

Please see that necessary forms are forwarded to your consignees as early as possible so that no delay will be encountered in clearing their goods through British Customs.

DAIRYING AND MILK PRODUCTS IN MEXICO

H. LESLIE BROWN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—Conversion of values has been made at the rate of two pesos to one Canadian dollar. A metric ton is 2,204 pounds]

Mexico City, June 1, 1932.—It is very difficult to obtain exact data on the production of milk and its by-products in Mexico. The principal obstacle, as may be expected in a country so dependent on agriculture, is the vast number of individual owners of milch cows and goats, and their scattered locations. Not only is there the actual difficulty of estimating the number of animals, but even more difficult is the attempt to estimate the average production of milk per head. Many of these animals are not milked at all and others are far from supplying an adequate quantity of milk. Some districts produce a fair supply of milk, butter, and cheese, in relation to the number of animals; others quite disregard these possibilities of food and income. In general, one may say that Mexico does not obtain the full value possible.

The districts where the dairy industry is best developed are, of course, those near the larger cities and particularly the area around Mexico City. It is estimated by the Mexican authorities that there are about 100,000 head of dairy cattle in the Republic; of these probably 50,000 are within a day's journey of Mexico City. The industry is best developed in the Federal District and in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Hidalgo, all of which are near the capital.

The most popular type of cattle in this area is the Holstein, which far outnumbers all other kinds; the reason is the large production of milk for which this breed is so well known. There are a considerable number of Jerseys, and a fair number of Brown Swiss. The milk of the Jerseys is mainly used for mixing with that of the Holsteins to increase the butter-fat content, although there is one dairy which supplies pure Jersey milk, naturally at a much higher price. In the districts outlying from the city the Brown Swiss is rather more common. In the northern part of the Republic the Jerseys are more popular because they are considered to be better adapted to the climate and also as a result of their popularity in the neighbouring parts of the United States. Approximately 60,000 of the dairy cattle in the Republic are Holsteins, and the remaining 40,000 are Jerseys, Swiss, and other breeds.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN REGISTERED CATTLE

A considerable number of pure-bred cattle have been brought into Mexico from time to time for the improvement of local stock, both beef and dairy varieties. It is, however, practically impossible to give any accurate statistics of this movement. Live cattle are classified under the headings "cattle up to two years, n.o.p.," "over two years, n.o.p.," and "for breeding." No differentiation is made between dairy and beef cattle, and it is rather doubtful whether the classifications as given are strictly adhered to in all cases.

The United States and Holland have been the main sources of supply. Under the heading "cattle up to two years, n.o.p.," the United States in 1929 was credited with a value of \$42,083 and Holland with \$5,283; in "cattle over two years, n.o.p.," the United States was credited with \$3,951 and Holland with \$5,966; and in "cattle for breeding," the United States was credited with \$182,007 and Holland with \$94,941. The Holstein (or "Holland") has been brought from both countries according to the fancy of the purchaser or the particular variation of type required. Wisconsin has supplied much of what has come from the United States, although the border states have obviously been important in this trade.

POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPORTATION OF DAIRY CATTLE

A complete report on "The Market for Cattle in Mexico" was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1250 (January 14, 1928). This article covered the field very completely and should be referred to for detailed information, bearing in mind that it refers to beef as well as dairy cattle.

At the present time the prospects are not attractive for the sale of stock in Mexico. Milk producers and others interested are not enjoying a sufficiently secure financial return to warrant the purchase of expensive stock. By care some breeders have succeeded in maintaining a good standard of stock, and until times are better will probably seldom go outside the country for their animals. In addition, the financial position of some of the best cattlemen is sufficiently uncertain at the present time to enforce caution on the part of the seller.

There is no doubt whatever that as conditions improve there will again be good openings for the sale of Canadian pedigreed stock.

DAIRY ORGANIZATION

Dairying in Mexico, as previously noted, finds its greatest development in and around the capital city. The excellent climate and good forage are important factors in this localization, as well as the proximity to the largest market. No statistics are available to give exact information, but an interested observer estimates that, of the 50,000 dairy cattle supplying Mexico City, about 12,000 are in the Federal District and the remainder in the surrounding states. Altogether about 250,000 litres or 55,000 gallons of milk are used daily in the Federal District, which of course means mainly the city itself. The number of dairymen or farms which provide this quantity is difficult to estimate. About 90 per cent of the dairymen are Spaniards, not Mexicans.

Most of the milk is supplied to the people of Mexico City in two ways. There are the complete dairies which own and milk their own herds and have their own distribution system to wholesale and retail customers, and through small retail stores selling milk products exclusively. The second system is that of the contractors who receive regular supplies from independent producers; the contractor collects, bottles, and distributes the produce in the same way as outlined above.

Both of these systems are as found in Canada, but in Mexico they are not as yet found in conjunction. There are no great co-operatives for the collection and sale of the milk; it is purely individual enterprise. At the present time a co-operative is being organized in the Federal District, but its purpose is mainly that of disposing of the present surplus of milk in the city. This excess is something between 1,000 and 2,000 gallons a day and cuts into the profits rather uncomfortably. It is proposed to erect a modern plant to dispose of the surplus as butter and cheese and, later, as powdered and canned milks. This will undoubtedly have its effect on the tariffs against these commodities.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION AND ASSISTANCE

The Federal Department of Health has instituted regulations similar to some in Canada, and also assists by giving free laboratory tests, by organizing cattle shows, by giving admission free of duty to cattle for improvement of stock, and often by arranging for free transportation from border points of foreign stock for local exhibitions and possible ultimate sale. No indemnity is paid for stock ordered to be destroyed by Government inspectors. The State governments also give varying degrees of assistance.

It is obvious from the data given above that there is little sale of foreign fresh milk in Mexico. The exception is, as may be expected, the sale at border points.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

The Mexican import statistics do not differentiate between condensed, evaporated, and all powdered forms of milk. It may be assumed, however, that the greater portion of the quantities given below consists of the condensed and evaporated forms. Powdered milks are a small portion of the total.

	1927		1928		1929	
	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value
United States	2,047	\$532,127	1,676	\$426,810	1,792	\$461,691
Great Britain	414	120,743	372	106,360	442	128,106
Denmark	29	7,449	38	9,187	33	9,363
Holland	27	7,460	22	4,264	79	17,774
Canada	15	5,316	16	4,896	64	15,809
All others	14	5,320	59	17,534	34	11,131
Totals	2,546	\$678,415	2,183	\$569,051	2,444	\$643,874

"All others" includes France, British Honduras, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland. The increase in 1928 under this heading is accounted for by an extra 29 tons from Norway and 16 tons from France. In 1929 there was a general increase from all countries. An unknown percentage of the imports from the United States may originate in Canada, as a result of the goods being shipped through American ports and of arrangements between Canadian and American companies.

Some idea of the proportions of the respective forms of milk and cream, other than fresh, that are imported into Mexico may be obtained from an analysis of the following American statistics of exportations from the United States to Mexico:—

	1929		1930	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Condensed (sweetened)	1,056,311	\$135,921	959,154	\$120,416
Evaporated (unsweetened) . . .	2,501,956	240,415	1,818,278	165,404
Dried	333,282	59,103	606,834	81,214
Infants' food, malted milk, etc.	99,481	33,556	128,588	32,408
Totals	3,991,030	\$468,995	3,512,854	\$399,442

From the above can be obtained the approximate proportions for 1929 of some 62 per cent unsweetened evaporated milk, 25 per cent condensed sweetened, about 10 per cent dried milks, and the remaining 3 per cent of infants' foods, malted milk, ice cream powders and other substances with a milk basis. Whether such proportions can be applied to the Mexican statistics is subject to question, but at least this analysis gives some idea of how to read the undetailed figures which are the only ones available from Mexican sources.

Tariffs.—Condensed and evaporated milks pay a customs duty of 15 centavos a legal kilogram. This is about 3·4 cents Canadian a pound at par rates of exchange. The legal kilogram includes the weight of the immediate container but not of the protective boxing or crate.

Market Conditions.—It is probable that a fair proportion of the importations that take place come as a result of direct sale, either through travelling salesmen or the foreign purchasing offices of the oil companies, the larger mining companies, and others. The sales through local importing houses are not large, with the exception of the branch office of a well-known world organization. One of the most important independent importers of foodstuffs in Mexico City states that he does not buy more than a few hundred cases a year.

There is some retail sale to the Mexican public, but, except for mining camps, the greater part of the sales are to foreigners living in Mexico. With no appreciable increase in the foreign population, and with improvement in the quality and purity of fresh milk, it is not expected that the market will grow to

any great extent. The market is at the present time largely, although not completely, controlled by the well-known company with world-wide connections mentioned above. Other brands can be and are being imported, but in comparatively small quantities. Canada obtains a share in the market from time to time through the American affiliations of Canadian companies.

POWDERED MILKS

Until recently, powdered milks had not found any great sale in Mexico. Now, however, a large American packing firm is selling through its branch office in the capital. All types are handled, powdered buttermilk, skim-milk, whole milk, etc., all of which are imported in barrels. Sales are made to the bakeries and the candy makers, and efforts are being continued to interest poultry dealers in the use of these materials for fattening table birds.

It is difficult to see any opening for Canadian powdered milks at the present time. Not only is the market not fully awakened to the use of these commodities, but the present sales are being made mainly through a firm which already has a well-organized branch office and warehouse in Mexico City, and which has built up good contacts over a period of years. Supplies are obtained from a point closer to Mexico than any in the Dominion, and the advantage of shorter haul and lower freight costs will be difficult to overcome.

The prevailing wholesale price of powdered milks in Mexico City is about 70 centavos per kilogram. The tariff is 15 centavos per legal kilo (about 3.4 cents Canadian per pound); thus the laid-down cost in Mexico City, including profits, commissions, etc., is about 55 centavos a kilogram or approximately 8 cents a pound at present rates of exchange (3 pesos to one dollar).

BUTTER

Here again no statistical differentiation is made in the grades of butter, nor between fresh wrapped and canned butters. The importations of butter of all classes into Mexico, according to the statistics of the country, have been as follows:—

	1927		1928		1929	
	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value
United States	431	\$385,223	382	\$347,114	354	\$331,577
Denmark	33	37,598	32	32,681	30	28,906
Great Britain	2	741	25	8,010	6	3,501
Holland	7	3,581	5	3,880	27	8,607
Canada . . . . .	...	36	...	...	...	...
All others	5	2,601	16	14,220	9	8,202
Totals	478	\$429,780	460	\$405,905	426	\$380,793

The United States statistics for the calendar year 1930 show 505,182 pounds of butter valued at \$214,903 United States currency as being shipped to Mexico. For the year 1929 the figures were 721,773 pounds valued at \$328,398. As this second value quoted agrees very closely with the Mexican figure for the same period, it is reasonable to assume that the American figure for 1930 will approximate the Mexican when the latter is published. There has thus been a steady decline of importations from the United States, amounting to 40 per cent by weight, within two years. While this decrease is of course partly attributable to the general decline of business, nevertheless it is also undoubtedly due in part to the gradual closing of this market to foreign butter.

Condition of the Market.—There is still a fair market in Mexico for imported butter although, because of some improvement in the quality of the local product, and the general reduced purchasing power of the country, the possibilities for the imported article are not growing. The high tariff is also

a considerable obstacle. Plans are under way for the establishment in Mexico City of a co-operative factory which will produce butter. This will further reduce the opportunities for imported butter. The United States has controlled the market mainly because of its nearness and the resulting lower freight rates and more rapid delivery. Much of the fresh butter from the United States has come from California. While, however, butter was imported by the carload three years ago, business is no longer working on a large scale. One company which imported three hundred carloads a year about four years ago, brought in only twelve carloads last year. In the face of American competition, as well as that from Denmark and Holland, and particularly in view of the increasing local production, it is difficult to be optimistic of Canada's chance to obtain a share of the market.

Prices in Mexico City.—The wholesale price of locally made fresh butter is 2 pesos per kilo or about 45 cents Canadian currency per pound. The butter retails at 2.25 to 2.50 pesos per kilo or approximately 50 cents per pound. Canned butter, all of which is imported, obtains a wholesale price of 1 peso per pound or about 50 cents Canadian per pound, and retails for 2 to 2.25 pesos per pound, which, at par rates of exchange, is about \$1 Canadian currency per pound.

Quality and Demand.—It will readily be seen from the above comparison of prices that local butter easily undersells the imported. Four large retail stores have not imported any canned butter for two years; indeed, they still have some on hand which was imported about two years ago.

The local Mexican butter is variable in quality. The lower grades may be mixed with oleomargarine and other fats, but much of it is well made and satisfactory to local taste, and even to that of the foreigner. Because less salt is generally used, it does not keep as well as Canadian butter, for instance, and the result is some uncertainty as to the quality from day to day. It is rather important to note that the local taste generally prefers less salt; less colouring matter than in much Canadian butter is also preferable.

Packing of Canned Butter.—The following table gives the usual sizes of containers used in packing canned butter. It also indicates the gross weight, for purposes of freight cost computation, the legal weight, for the calculation of customs duties, and the net weight of butter in each box of packages. All weights given in kilograms:—

Size of Tin	Weight of Case		
	Gross	Legal	Net
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	34.5	30.0	27.7
1 lb.	31.3	27.2	21.8
2 lb.	30.4	26.4	21.8
5 lb.	47.6	39.5	36.3
$6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	29.7	23.8	18.4
13 oz.	27.4	25.5	18.4
26 oz.	24.9	21.1	17.7

The $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce size is packed in cases of 100 tins; the 13-ounce size in cases containing 50 tins.

Tariff.—Butter of all classes pays duty at the rate of 80 centavos per legal kilo. This is approximately 18 cents Canadian currency per pound, or \$360 Canadian currency per ton of 2,000 pounds. The term "legal" indicates that the immediate package surrounding the butter is included in the weight, the cardboard and paper, the wood or the tin, as the case may be.

Routing and Costs.—For purposes of comparison the all-rail freight rate, not including brokerage and ice, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City is about \$30 Canadian currency per ton of 2,000 pounds for carload lots. Two tons of ice per car are required at Laredo, and another two tons at San Luís Potosí.

By the sea and rail route from New York via Vera Cruz to Mexico City the rates, under refrigeration and including the handling charges at Vera Cruz, taxes and surcharges, but not customs duties, total about \$26 Canadian currency per ton of 2,000 pounds from New York to Mexico City. On the other hand, although the Mexican Railway will rush the shipments from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, it would nevertheless take about 30 hours, and there are no refrigerator cars available for this section of the route.

CHEESE

(A full report on the "Market for Cheese in Mexico" appeared in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1071, dated August 9, 1924.)

Imports.—The statistics of cheese imports into Mexico are not subdivided in any way. The figures of import for cheese of all classes are as follows:—

	1927		1928		1929	
	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value	M. Tons	Value
Holland	346	\$187,264	454	\$252,489	455	\$278,905
United States	294	181,596	239	145,035	243	146,191
Switzerland.	28	23,391	38	28,498	46	35,228
France	14	10,194	12	10,075	16	12,244
Italy	7	7,820	11	9,521	10	9,654
Germany.	4	3,677	4	3,330	5	4,101
All others	9	5,320	19	8,554	16	8,141
Totals	702	\$419,262	777	\$457,502	791	\$494,464

In addition, the Mexican statistics show as exported, mainly to the United States, 59 metric tons of cheese valued at \$20,136 in 1927, 56 tons valued at \$22,761 in 1928, and 61 tons valued at \$21,714 in 1929. This may refer to re-exports, but it is more probable that these quantities are exports of native Mexican cheeses for the use of the thousands of Mexicans who have until recently lived in the southwestern American states.

Tariffs.—At the present time cheese pays the same tariff as butter, 80 centavos per legal kilo, or about 18 cents Canadian per pound, including the weight of the immediate container.

Native Cheeses.—The native Mexican cheeses are generally produced in the home or by small dairies and are mainly of the type known in Canada as "cottage cheese"—in other words, simply a loose curd. Some of this is pressed, a further percentage of salt added, and the resulting dry, hard product is sold as "Añejo." Goats' milk is used extensively in this type. Another style is a rubbery paste. The flavour of all these types is mild and, in fact, rather insipid to one accustomed to the flavours of foreign cheeses.

Local production of cheese has been increasing, particularly of a foreign variety which is now being made by a Mormon settlement in the northern part of the Republic. While the fat content of this type is a little higher than is desirable, and although the texture is not yet of a standard entirely suited to the foreign palate, nevertheless the flavour is very acceptable, and the possibilities for the future of this type are undoubtedly good.

Present Condition of the Market.—The demand for foreign cheese is not growing. Only the poorer grades are imported in any quantity, but even these are, like butter, not imported on a large scale at present. Even by collecting orders from all possible sources one agent has had much difficulty in making up a carload lot in the past two months.

American cheese has suffered a considerable decline, and the principal grade imported at the present time is a skim-milk cheese. Small quantities of English cheese, again of an inferior grade, are being imported at a price of 13 cents per pound, United States currency, c.i.f. Vera Cruz.

Present Possibilities for Canadian Cheese.—In view of the low grades desired and the low prices prevailing, it is very doubtful if Canadian exporters can be interested in this market at present. The possibilities for the future are difficult to prophesy, but there is little reason to expect any increase of demand.

Some years ago a sample shipment of Canadian cheese was sold in Mexico City and met with great favour. Unfortunately, the Canadian firm then interested found it necessary to raise the price; an increase which prevented further business. Since that time, except for small quantities of La Trappe cheese, there has been no Canadian cheese sold in this market.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, with this as with other goods, that continuity of supply, firmness of price, and consistency of quality are absolutely essential. In many ways the Mexican market is an outlet for cheap goods and for second qualities, for discards even, but it is not therefore to be abused. Quality must be equal to samples; prices must not be changed arbitrarily, delivery must be prompt, and service must be courteous and efficient.

ICE CREAM

There is a considerable consumption of various kinds of ice cream and water ices, but it is not possible to give any figures for the production, nor to give any precise statement of the costs, because there are so many and such varied sources of production that all attempts at detailed classification are defeated.

There is an ice cream factory in Mexico City, and from time to time the various dairies have been connected with ice cream plants. These have met with varying success. It was, for example, found that there was no demand for ice cream cakes covered with chocolate.

Generally speaking, there are three methods of producing ice creams. There are the hotels, restaurants, and confectionery stores which make their own ice cream on their premises from natural cream, fruit juices, etc.; there are those which make it from the prepared powder forms; and there are the small ice cream vendors who make their own product by the simple process of spinning a can of mixture in a bucket of ice and thus produce an ice cream or water ice. This last is the common method employed in the smaller towns.

Those employing the first method and the last obtain their materials from local sources. Those using the powdered preparation may import direct, usually from the United States, or may purchase from a local dealer in perfumes and essences who imports unknown quantities of ice cream powder from Germany. This particular powder sells at about \$1.15 (Canadian currency) per pound for the unflavoured white, \$1.30 per pound for the flavoured white, and \$1.40 per pound for yellow vanilla. The present extent of the sales is not known, but is believed to be rather limited, though not impossible of improvement. Ice creams of all kinds pay the same tariff of 2 pesos per legal kilo or about 45 cents Canadian per pound. Obviously then, the only form possible of importation is the powdered type, and it is probable that the sale will increase when there is a general improvement of conditions.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE PRODUCED ON CANADIAN FARMS, OR MANUFACTURED DIRECTLY FROM SUCH FARM PRODUCTS, DURING THE MONTH OF, AND ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY, 1921, 1930, 1931, AND 1932, WITH UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES IN FORCE

(COMPILED BY THE EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS; AND THE FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION)

Commodities	Month of May				Eleven Months ending May				United States Tariff		
	1921	1930	1931	1932	1921	1930	1931	1932	11 m. end. May 1921	11 m. end. May 1930	11 m. end. May 31-'32
Animals (exc. for improv't. of stock) —											
Cattle.....	14,692	8,422	1,232	457	294,767	183,008	19,143	18,092	Free.....	Less than 1,050 lbs., 24c. per lb., heavier 3c. lb.	Less than 700 lbs., 24c. per lb., heavier 3c. lb.
Horses.....	80	78	176	418	2,333	717	6,219	6,495	10%.....	Up to \$150 \$30; valued higher 20% ad val.	Up to \$150 \$30; valued higher 20% ad val.
Poultry.....	16,072	10,937	5,436	1,042	713,617	604,018	79,384	52,678	1c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Sheep.....	16,757	6,623	1,070	296	787,095	508,814	49,157	58,988	Free.....	\$2 per head.....	\$3 per head.
Fruits—											
Apples, green or ripe.....	139	951	.....	4,107	25,527	124,337	42,701	31,591	10c. bush. 50 lb.	25c. bush. 50 lbs.	25c. bush. 50 lbs.
Apples, dried.....	686	3,602	.....	24,185	113,106	560,379	219,540	150,165	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Berries, fresh.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	90,209	.....	80	1c. per lb.	11c. per lb.	11c. per lb.
Grains—											
Barley.....	105	26	1,080	.....	298	88,279	633,134	9,293	15c. bush., 48 lb.	20c. bush., 48 lbs.	20c. bush., 48 lbs.
Beans.....	163	55	457	.....	420	69,869	230,382	2,914	25c. bush., 60 lb.	11c. per lb.	11c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....	3,634	13,790	3,974	.....	4,918	234,512	9,693	2,975	Free.....	10c. per 100 lb.	25c. per 100 lb.
Oats.....	7,045	3,802	1,319	185	20,968	779,780	25,113	20,648	Free.....	10c. per 100 lb.	25c. per 100 lb.
Peas, whole.....	732,126	3,364	5,259	2,279	2,431,633	1,385,083	293,630	8,973	6c. bush., 32 lb.	15c. bush., 32 lb.	10c. bush., 32 lb.
Peas, split.....	301,780	2,152	2,038	6,297	1,327,771	11,963	164,786	9,013	10c. bush., 60 lb.	1c. per lb.	11c. per lb.
Rye.....	7,175	378	328	11,135	278,861	84,507	31,953	98,330	20c. bush., 60 lb.	11c. per lb.	24c. per lb.
Wheat.....	5,809	1,168	.....	.....	11,370	159	20	107	Free.....	15c. bush., 56 lb.	15c. bush., 56 lb.
Wheat, excelsior.....	8,802	653,566	240,077	169,477	835,314	5,855,116	9,224,732	4,508,709	Free.....	42c. bush., 60 lb.	42c. bush., 60 lb.
Grain Products—											
Bran, shorts and middlings.....	183,360	25,003	137,834	26,051	960,168	1,067,827	2,864,678	1,378,183	Free if wheat products, otherwise 15% ad val.	71% ad val. if from wheat; otherwise 15% ad val.	71% ad val. if from wheat; otherwise 15% ad val.
Wheat flour.....	214,072	34,075	110,871	18,257	1,506,310	1,400,920	2,710,026	765,673	Free.....	\$1.04 per 100 lb.	\$1.04 per 100 lb.
Meats—											
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....	286	1,266	998	2,024	5,387	17,080	10,011	14,511	Free.....	2c. per lb.	34c. per lb.
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	9,327	56,128	35,799	47,287	188,334	730,471	407,675	404,750	Free.....	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
.....	25,707	7,844	159	3,189	287,866	216,241	7,031	3,461	Free.....	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
.....	339,461	129,033	2,798	3,189	4,288,397	3,337,615	119,072	35,330	Free.....	3c. per lb.	6c. per lb.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	270	4,831	.....	58,384	2,972	12	69	Free.....	Mutton 2½c. per lb.; lamb 4c. per lb.
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	Cwt.	267	348	483	1,499,715	69,777	191	761	Free.....	2½c. per lb.
Pork, dry-salted and pickled.....	Cwt.	9,442	10,052	18,475	244,804	427,893	4,354	11,501	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Poultry, dressed or undressed.....	Lb.	644	1,295	255	502,785	107,055	21,633	510,860	2c. per lb.	10c. per lb.
Other meats, incl. canned meats, but excluding extracts.....	Cwt.	2,426	773	233	22,539	35,289	7,024	3,068	Free.....	6c. lb. but not less than 20% ad val.
Milk and milk products—										
Butter.....	Cwt.	224	5,599	55	393,861	555,585	176,443	99,982	2½c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Cheese.....	Cwt.	136	7,130	112	2,289,221	6,643	20,429	145,946	20% ad val.	7c. lb. but not less than 35% ad val.
Cream.....	†Gal.	128,249	163,095	996	1,834,528	719,757	85,283	175,809	Free.....	50½c. per gal. †
Milk, fresh.....	†Gal.	130,423	99,105	2,073	1,780,662	3,716,048	1,346,528	165,736	Free.....	6½c. per gal. †
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	Cwt.	30,075	20,865	7,164	372,969	574,889	185,682	33,270	Free.....	1c.-1½c. lb.
Milk powder.....	Cwt.	27,022	707	466	148,073	82,191	69,258	321	Free.....	3c. lb.
Seeds—										
Clover seed, alsike.....	Bush	1,792	4,620	4	72,034	116,913	1,058	38	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, alfalfa and red.....	Bush	17,471	35,019	44	833,121	920,084	7,680	193	Free.....	8c. per lb.
Clover seed, other.....	Bush	241	1,367	139	23,008	2,752	35,009	26,639	Free.....	1c.-3c. per lb.
Flaxseed.....	Bush	53,902	130,037	483,290	2,234,958	350,942	940,186	509,263	20c. bush., 56 lb.	55c. bush., 56 lb.
Grass seed.....	Bush	1,375,587	325,135	514,679	4,763,311	930,231	1,035,861	573,709	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Vegetables—										
Potatoes.....	Bush	44,572	416,356	364,938	2,494,255	5,709,420	5,628,781	1,557,981	Free.....	50c. per 100 lb.
Sugar beets.....	Ton	8,265	22,958	28,110	11,502	42,772	47,551	6,115	5%.....	80c. per ton, 2,240 lb.
Turnips.....	Bush	2,315	19,573	9,414	17,333,393	2,665,854	1,910,910	2,039,876	15%.....	12c. per 100 lb.
Miscellaneous Products—										
Eggs.....	Doz.	8,152	230	232	185,459	60,502	1,119	1,869	Free.....	10c. per doz.
Hay.....	Ton	4,021	11,343	6,620	106,276	45,879	108,792	17,410	\$3 ton, 2,240 lb.	\$3 ton, 2,000 lb.
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	8,759	2,097,083	230,176	7,858,922	404,762	967,132	115,979	3c. per lb.	8c. per lb. (6c. per lb. since Mar. 7, 1931)
Tallow.....	Cwt.	1,697	481,096	30,648	1,120,963	1,645,604	236,007	655,434	Free.....	3c. per lb.
Wool.....	Lb.	219,169	102,019	15,680	7,738,818	4,757,198	2,533,374	1,028,128	Free.....	12c.-13c. per lb.
Total value of above commodities..	\$	3,237,340	1,425,517	590,195	171,492,982	44,078,930	21,693,730	8,632,426		Some wools free in bond for certain manufacturing.

*Swiss or Emmenthaler, 7½c. per lb. but not less than 37½ ad val.

†United States gallon equals about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon.

WEST OF ENGLAND AND MIDLANDS LEATHER MARKET

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—Exchange has been converted at the rate of \$4.20 to the £]

Bristol, May 26, 1932.—The leather trade in the United Kingdom has been chaotic for some time past owing to the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard and the imposition of import duties.

SOLE LEATHERS

Prior to 1914 large quantities of Canadian sole leather were imported into the West of England in sides, bellies, and shoulders, but this trade has largely dropped off. Before the departure from the gold standard shoulders and bellies were being shipped in quantity, but since then the exchange situation plus the import duty has brought this trade to a low level. Domestic production is at the present time almost sufficient for the needs of English boot manufacturers, and this is borne out by the fact that the majority of tanners are working with decreased hide inputs; the volume of sole leather and sole leather offal imports has also greatly decreased.

The following are the average monthly imports into and exports from the United Kingdom of sole leather for January to December, 1931, compared with February, 1932, for the principal sources of supply. The average price in pence per pound for the more important shipments is also given:—

IMPORTS OF LEATHER FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Bends and Butts

Country of Origin	Monthly Average 1931	February 1932	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Pence per Lb.
Germany	1,703	3,817	18.3 (32½c.)
Netherlands	377	338	16.4 (28½oc.)
Belgium	437	477	17.8 (31c.)
France	1,247	2,325	16.1 (28c.)
Austria	360	31	.....
Czechoslovakia	153	148	22.6 (39½c.)
United States	384	45	.....
Australia	669	522	15.6 (27½c.)
Canada	290	275	20.8 (36¼c.)
Other countries	250	759*	.....
Total	5,914	8,762	.....

* Including 539 cwts. from New Zealand.

Shoulders and Bellies

Country of Origin	Monthly Average 1931	February 1932	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Pence per Lb.
Germany	2,654	1,396	8.3 (14½c.)
Netherlands	433	661	7.5 (13c.)
Belgium	378	967	7.2 (12¼c.)
France	77	236	8.8 (15¼c.)
Austria	405	1,059	9.2 (16c.)
Hungary	191	336	5.0 (8¾c.)
Czechoslovakia	460	70	.....
United States	1,620	.....	.....
Australia	329	444	7.2 (12½c.)
Canada	18	.....	.....
Total	6,750	5,177	.....

EXPORTS OF LEATHER FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS

Bends and Butts

Country of Destination	Monthly Average	February	
	1931 Cwts.	1932 Cwts.	Pence per Lb.
Japan	106	140	18.0 (31½c.)
United States	84	217	24.6 (43c.)
Irish Free State	2,078	1,726	17.2 (30c.)
British South Africa	107	95	26.0 (45½c.)
New Zealand	92	11	.....
Canada	93	54	24.3 (42½c.)
Total	2,949	2,647	

Shoulders and Bellies

Country of Destination	Monthly Average	February	
	1931 Cwts.	1932 Cwts.	Pence per Lb.
Germany	74	27	.....
Belgium	45	.....	.....
France	10	40	.....
Switzerland	5	45	.....
United States	89	1,042	10.5 (18½c.)
Irish Free State	903	581	9.6 (16½c.)
Canada	17	.....	.....
Total	1,306	1,769	

From the above it will be seen that prices received by Canadian tanners are a high average for bends and butts, being 20·8d. (36½ cents) per pound, the only country receiving a higher price being Czechoslovakia with an average of 22·6d. (39½ cents). Germany and France with their heavy average monthly exports to the United Kingdom in 1931 of 1,703 cwt. and 1,247 cwt. respectively both received a considerably less price than Canadian shippers for bends and butts. For shoulders and bellies imports from Austria received the highest market price of 9·2d. (16 cents), the other chief source of supply being Germany with an average of 8·3d. (14½ cents).

Regarding exports from the United Kingdom, it will be seen that the average shipments to Canada for bends and butts have fallen off in 1932 compared with the previous year, the Irish Free State receiving the largest quantity of any country. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the United States has been importing considerable quantities of shoulders and bellies from the United Kingdom, and with the departure from the gold standard these shipments have shown great increases.

Sole Leather Prices.—Top grade bellies are being sold in this country from 4d. (7 cents) to 7d. (12½ cents) per pound. The English Tanners' Federation at the present time are giving consideration to a plan for destroying every eighth week their products of bellies in the raw because they cannot get the cost of tanning material back.

A Belgian manufacturer has recently stated that his workpeople are now receiving only 55 per cent of the wages they were obtaining twelve months previously. Against this he was offering best prime light native bellies, hand-fleshed, under 3 mm. substance, at 6d. (10½ cents) per pound c.i.f. English port, less 2½ per cent discount, duty paid. Shoulders from the same, duty paid, 9½d. (16 cents); shoulders squared, 10½d. (18 cents). Bends all made from natives, lightweight tannage, hammered in the same style as that of the French tanners, from 18d. (31½ cents) per pound to 22d. (38½ cents) per pound, duty paid.

Canadian firms should export very heavy type bends about 5/6 mm. substance in premier selection for the winter season. The reason for this is that English market hides do not throw sufficient quantity of extra heavy leather,

and this is the best opportunity in high-grade sole leather for Canadian lines. For prime grade this class of leather is at present averaging from 21d. (36½ cents) to 24d. (42 cents).

INPUT OF HIDES FOR SOLE LEATHER AND SIMILAR TYPES

The actual input of hides into United Kingdom tanneries for sole, belting, harness, etc., leather since January, 1931, has been as follows:—

1931	Average Weekly Input			
	Imported Dry and D/S	Imported Wet-salted	Native	Total
March	28,000	18,500	27,900	74,400
April (including Easter)	23,500	17,700	24,500	65,700
May (including Whitsun)	24,100	17,800	26,700	68,600
June	24,200	19,000	27,500	70,700
July	24,300	18,500	25,200	68,000
August (including bank holiday)	21,600	19,400	24,700	65,700
September	23,300	19,600	25,500	68,400
October	29,300	18,000	26,900	74,200
November	28,900	19,200	27,300	75,400
December (including Christmas)	24,100	17,600	25,800	67,500
1932				
January	27,000	19,700	28,200	74,900
February	25,700	19,200	27,400	72,300
March (including Easter)	21,500	15,700	25,200	62,400

UPPER LEATHERS

These may be roughly divided under vegetable tanned into dressed kips, calf and horse; dressed splits; semi-chrome hides, kips, calf and offal; shoe linings mostly of calf, goat, sheep; patent and enamelled. Under chrome tanned the distribution is calf, kip and horse; glazed kid; sheep; patent.

The production of chrome glacé kids is increasing in the United Kingdom, and a really good article is being produced. It has probably been the most successful production of any of the chrome upper leathers, and is likely to increase. There is, however, still a market here for this leather, home production being insufficient for the demand. Large quantities have been imported in the past from the United States and the Continent.

There are in this country important tanneries of chrome box leathers, calf and sides, which have been compelled to close down, and some have gone into liquidation. Given favourable conditions, they may eventually reopen, but for the moment the quantity produced in England is not nearly sufficient for the demand. It must be kept in mind that, in anticipation of the imposition of import duties, large quantities were "dumped" and sales were forced in April at any price to obtain cash. It is affirmed that no tanner, British or foreign, could produce profitably at the present prices ruling; but with improving trade and increasing demand the present surplus will be used up and better prices should prevail. Box, willow calf and box sides are being imported from European countries at prices which are approximately pre-war, and this in spite of the tariff handicap and of the difference in exchange.

Upper Leather Prices.—Box calf is being sold at from 7d. (12¼ cents) to 10d. (17½ cents) per foot. Box hide is selling in large quantities at the present time at from 7d. (12¼ cents) to 10d. (17½ cents), and it is believed that Canadian firms could not compete.

German box kip sides are selling on this market from 4d. (7 cents) to 8d. (14 cents) per foot; and finished East India kips, sold by the English tanners, made into vegetable tanned box sides, are selling at from 3½d. (6½ cents) to 5½d. (9½ cents).

Sheepskins, chrome-tanned, made by Yugoslavian tanners from native sheep, ranges and measurements 2-4, 4-5, 6-7, 7-8 square feet, black, bright finish, are from 6½d. (11½ cents) to 4½d. (7½ cents); in tans, 1d. (1¼ cents) per foot extra. These are suitable for the slipper trade and for a cheaper type of ladies' shoe.

Gloving bellies are being offered at from 5d. (8¼ cents) to 6d. (10½ cents) per foot, in cream, black, and tan.

PATENTS

Patents from France and Germany, and lower grades from the United States and Canada, are receiving relatively better prices than is the case with other leathers. So far as is known, there is only one English firm producing patent leather; practically 99 per cent of the supplies used are imported, chiefly from Germany, the United States, and Canada. The Dominion, with the duty preferential and the advantage in exchange, is favourably placed, and shipments have been expanding in recent months. Many leather factors and importers are anxious to get in touch with Canadian producers, but all the present suppliers are strongly represented on this side.

The following are the figures of the imports and consumption of patent, varnished, japanned, and enamelled leather for the calendar years 1929, 1930, and 1931, with values:—

Countries of Origin	1929		1930		1931	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
Germany	1,162	£ 53,105	2,060	£ 82,869	3,676	£ 129,365
Netherlands	3,546	178,174	3,299	154,183	3,078	129,053
United States	9,988	541,886	11,471	492,757	18,245	664,100
Canada	3,423	166,381	3,271	134,377	6,799	237,358
Other countries	1,026	48,289	374	16,907	846	30,693
Total	19,145	£987,835	20,475	£881,093	32,644	\$1,190,569

From the above figures it will be seen that imports from the Dominion doubled in 1931, despite the dumping of considerable quantities of patent from foreign countries prior to the imposition of an import duty. Provided Canada can supply the necessary quantities, it is anticipated that there will be a sharp increase in Canadian shipments during the present year. This is already borne out by figures for the four months ending April 30, 1930, 1931, and 1932:—

Countries of Origin	Jan.-Apr., 1930		Jan.-Apr., 1931		Jan.-Apr., 1932	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
Germany	693	£ 28,824	1,010	£ 37,041	512	£ 15,908
Netherlands	1,183	56,973	836	35,690	220	7,596
United States	2,957	142,220	5,288	208,451	2,742	96,797
Canada	921	40,724	1,812	60,996	2,229	90,187
Other countries	114	4,967	96	3,848	321	11,229
Total	5,868	£273,708	9,042	£346,026	6,024	£221,717

From the above it may be seen that Canada is rapidly improving her position as a source of supply to the United Kingdom of patent leather.

Patent Leather Prices.—Germany is selling patent in this market to shoe manufacturers at prices ranging from 9½d. (16½ cents) per foot to as high as 14d. (24½ cents) and 15d. (26¼ cents) per foot for top grades. The popular demand for patent in this country is for a product which could be sold to shoe manufacturers at from 10½d. (18¼ cents) to 1s. (21 cents).

REPRESENTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

As far as concerns representation and distribution, Canadian tanners are in close touch with the English trade. In practically all cases, including con-

tinental, American, and Canadian sources, distribution is through factors who invoice the leather and take the financial responsibility after the leather is sold to the consumer, or, on the other hand, through agents who collect orders but accept no financial liability. Quantities of foreign leathers are sold on consignment, the tanners sending stocks to various merchants and agents for sale at market prices. It is generally found that care is taken to avoid arrangements which make the shipper subject to British taxation.

GLOVE LEATHERS

A fair quantity of Canadian glove leathers, principally cream, brown, and black horse hide and bellies, is being sold in this country, the cream being in good demand. The Joint Industrial Council for the Glove-making Industry express the opinion that an average of 30 square feet of leather per dozen pairs of gloves are used. Taking the output of leather gloves in this country at 750,000 dozen pairs per annum, the amount of leather used would be approximately 22,500,000 square feet. The above particulars refer to gloves made from all classes of leather, and is not to be regarded as inferring that the quantity of leather consumed is all horse leather—a product that is more popular than was the case a few years ago, and the consumption of which could be increased if Canadian producers studied closely the slight alterations necessary to make it more suitable for the English market.

CLOTHING LEATHER

The bulk of clothing leather of Canadian manufacture in horse leather is in black, of a suitable character for garments for bus and tram drivers. The lighter weight skins in a variety of colours which are being used are generally made from chrome-tanned sheepskins, which are lighter weight, of a more even substance, and more adapted to the variety of shades called for. English tanners are producing a cellulose finish in a vegetable tannage, which sells from 4d. (7 cents) to 6d. (10½ cents) per square foot, but certain types of premier skins are fetching slightly higher prices.

RUSSIAN LEATHER

Russia is competing seriously on the English market in all classes of upper leather, principally box calf and sheepskins. Black chrome cabrettas (fine type of sheepskin, nearly as fine as glacé kid) sell at from 5d. (8¾ cents) to 6d. (10½ cents); tans 1d. (1¼ cents) extra. Russia is also producing chrome sheep leather for clothing, which is being sold at from 6d. (10½ cents) to 7d. (12¼ cents) per foot. Russian box calf is of poor type, badly made, and in consequence is sold at low prices.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND

DOUGLAS S. COLE, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

SOUTH WALES COAL INDUSTRY

Bristol, June 10, 1932.—Conditions in the South Wales coal industry continue quiet, although there is some evidence of recovery in the steam coal trade. The anticipation of increasing home demands, resulting from the re-opening of Welsh iron and steel works, has not been realized, whilst imports of iron and steel have again increased.

Increased shipments of Welsh anthracite coal to Canada are viewed with great satisfaction. Trade generally with the Dominion has shown a tendency to increase, both in imports and exports. This also applies to certain of the Latin-American Republics. On the other hand, there have been decreases in coal exports to France, Belgium and Italy.

BIRMINGHAM TRADE

In its weekly trade review the *Birmingham Post* states that the outlook in that part of the country remains clouded, with commodity markets for the most part listless and no general reinforcement of consumptive demand.

Considerable expansion has taken place in the sale of general hardware, but there is some curtailment in general building. Comparative tables show that coincidentally with the expansion in hardware sales, and a less general increase in sales of furniture, there has been a contraction in sales of wearing apparel.

Defensive measures to preserve the home market were taken too late to have effect on Birmingham's industrial output in the first quarter of the year. Exchange has, however, played an important part, and the textile group shows a 25 per cent improvement compared with the corresponding quarter last year, whilst trade has picked up in many of the metal-working branches. Chemical and allied industries have also responded to the new impulse.

BANK CLEARINGS

For the month of May bank clearings in Birmingham amounted to £8,435,000, representing a decrease of 5·7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period in 1931; in Bristol the total was £4,957,000, being an increase of 14·3 per cent; and Leicester, with a total of £2,349,000, registered a decrease of 5 per cent. The aggregate totals from January 1 to May 28 indicate little change.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The percentage of unemployed among insured persons in the three divisions of this trade area—West of England, South Midlands, and Wales—was 16·6, 19·6 and 34·9 per cent respectively,—an increase of 2·9 and 3·7 per cent in the West of England and Wales divisions respectively, but a decrease of 0·4 per cent in the South Midlands division, as compared with a year ago.

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR HARDWARE SUNDRIES

G. A. NEWMAN, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

London, May 24, 1932.—Most of the articles comprising hardware sundries such as various kinds of hollow-ware, of aluminium, etc., are now subject to a total import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on entry into the United Kingdom, and accordingly it would seem probable that in certain products Canadian manufacturers may be able to compete in this market with some success. It will be appreciated, however, that where the hardware lines affected by the duty are also extensively manufactured in this country, the majority of wholesale buyers are reluctant to interest themselves in overseas offers. Thus, for example, lawn mowers, which at one time entered this country freely from the United States, and later were imported to some extent from Germany, are now almost exclusively of British manufacture, and the interest in importing them consequently is slight. But in order that Canadian manufacturers should be cognizant of some of the articles of hardware which, prior to the imposition of the import duty, were imported, a canvass was made of the leading hardware wholesalers and agents in London. It was found that the following items of foreign origin were being sold:—

Spirit Stoves and Oil Heaters.—These articles have a wide sale in this country. Total importation in 1930 was 1,488 tons, of which 968 tons were from

the United States, 306 tons from Germany, and 78 tons from Belgium. Importers, however, are of the opinion that it would be difficult to introduce new brands of oil and spirit stoves as certain brands appear to be very well advertised and cater to most of the demand.

Lanterns.—It would appear that this market offers a good opportunity for Canadian manufacturers of a cheap lantern comparable in style to the well-known American brand. Imports totalled 792,228 lanterns in 1930, and were supplied as follows: Germany, 627,931; United States, 106,725; France, 14,662; Sweden, 5,919; Canada, 4,456; other countries, 31,837. Up to the present Germany has supplied the cheapest lantern on this market; but conditions have now altered considerably, and importers are inquiring for Canadian sources of supply.

Canadian-made hammers and hatchets and saws are subject to renewed interest on the part of importers.

Other articles in which there may be some opportunity for Canadian manufacturers are: breadmakers in 4- and 8-quart sizes, for which there is claimed to be a fair sale in the North of England; washboards, imported usually from Germany and Scandinavia; meat mincers, imported from the Continent and the United States; ice cream freezers, in 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-quart sizes, and to a lesser extent in 16- and 20-quart sizes; butter churns, cylinder type, in 3-, 4- and 7-gallon sizes; beancutters; egg and cream whisks; tea strainers; potato mashers; fret saw blades; turn screws; corner braces; padlocks.

Items of import in which the ability of the Canadian manufacturers to compete is regarded as doubtful are as follows: eggbeaters, waving irons, paint mills, fret saw frames, nippers, pliers and block planes, thermos flasks, nutmeg graters, enamelled ware, graining combs, lathe chucks, blow lamps, semi-rotary pumps, sausage-filling machines, bread and bacon slicers, screw taps.

Business is usually conducted through importing agents selling to large hardware wholesalers. These agents are on a buying or commission basis.

Canadian manufacturers of the hardware lines enumerated in the above report should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for further information about the United Kingdom market (reference file No. 24907).

SCOTTISH IMPORTS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES

A. J. TINGLEY, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Glasgow, June 1, 1932.—A survey has been made of the imports into Scotland of rubber goods, and statistics of the trade have been obtained from the "Clyde and Forth Bill of Entry" forms, which show in detail the imports into Glasgow and Leith, the two principal ports of entry. This survey covers the period January 1 to May 31, 1932, and, for comparative purposes, the figures for the corresponding period of 1931 are also shown. There is, however, some difficulty in arriving at the comparative figures, owing to different methods of listing products in the entry forms.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY

Certain imports from Germany during the first five months of 1932 show a striking decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1931. This applies especially to Leith, the chief port of entry for continental products. Comparative figures are as follows, those for 1931 being shown within parentheses: rubber balls, £370 plus 732 dozen (£503 plus 291 dozen, 4 cwt. and 4 cases); canvas and rubber shoes, 712 dozen pairs (815 dozen pairs plus 28 cases and £396); rubber rings, £32 (£6).

The following items were imported from Germany during the first part of last year, which are not shown for the corresponding period of this year: rubber manufactures (22 cwts.); rubber blocks (1 case); rubber aprons (£455, plus 221 dozen); rubber washers (£6); rubber goloshes (7 crates); rubber bathing shoes (80 dozen pairs); rubber mats (£26); rubber hosepipes (183 cwts.); rubber goods (£864); rubber belts (£102, plus 60 dozen); rubberware (£2,570). Rubber insertion plates (60 cwts.) is the only product brought in to date this year which was not imported last year.

Other continental countries shipping limited supplies of rubber manufactures into Leith are Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Holland, and Belgium.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Imports from the United States have also shown a marked decline during the first five months of the present year. Up to May 31 last year imports of canvas and rubber shoes into Glasgow amounted to 2,091 dozen pairs (no imports this year); rubber boots, 47 dozen pairs as against 12 dozen in 1932; and toy balloons, £183 as against 7 cwts. this year. The following items, appearing in the first part of 1931, have not been imported to date this year: rubber belting (£15 and 17 cwts.); rubber gloves (3 cwts.); rubber goods (£49); and rubber tubing (2 cwts.). The only product imported so far this year which was not brought in last year is rubber bands (1,000 gross).

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Imports from Canada have been fairly well maintained. Rubber boots have shown an increase of from 565 dozen pairs in 1931 to 1,012 dozen plus £66 this year. Imports of canvas and rubber shoes, on the other hand, have declined from 11,880 dozen pairs during the first part of 1931 to 887 dozen pairs plus 4 cwts. in 1932. Rubber soles amounted to 792 pairs plus 8 cwts. as against 1,250 pairs plus 4 cwts. this year. Toy balloons (£684) and rubber gloves (48 dozen pairs) appear for the first time this year. Rubber packing and rubber gaiters valued at £26 and £93 respectively were imported into Glasgow from Canada last year. As Canada is Great Britain's chief source of supply for imported rubber footwear (boots, shoes, gaiters, and goloshes), these products are dealt with in detail towards the end of this report. With a general tariff of 20 per cent against imports of all kinds of rubber manufactures from foreign sources of supply, Canadian exporters should be able to extend their business in this line. The items offering the greatest opportunity are probably toy balloons, rubber balls, rubber gloves, rubber footwear, and toys.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Canadian rubber footwear has enjoyed a large sale in Scotland for many years. In 1930 Canada held first place among the external sources of supply for rubber footwear to the United Kingdom. During the past two years, however, a large quantity of rubber footwear has been imported from continental countries, and also from Japan. With reference to competition from Japan, rubber Wellingtons from that country for children are on offer at 16s. per dozen pairs, delivered, or with the tariff included, approximately 19s. 3d. per dozen, duty paid. The lowest price quoted by either British or Canadian makers is 31s. 6d. per dozen pairs.

With regard to continental competition, where the country in which the goods are made is on the gold standard, the 20 per cent tariff, and the difference in exchange, may have the effect of partially keeping out the goods. The principal competition from the Continent has come from Czechoslovakia. Recent

prices quoted from that source during the past month for children's rubber shoes are 2s. 4d. per pair, duty paid, delivered. The lowest British price is 2s. 7½d.

CANVAS AND RUBBER SHOES

Canvas shoes with rubber soles are in steady demand for sports wear. Canadian imports into Scotland during the first five months of 1932 amounted to 887 dozen pairs, plus 4 cwts. (or an approximate total of 1,100 dozen pairs), as compared with 11,880 dozen pairs during the corresponding period of 1931. Best-quality Canadian crepe-soled shoes retail as follows: men's, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per pair; women's and boys', 4s. to 6s. 6d.; children's, 3s. 3d. to 5s. Compound rubber-soled shoes are somewhat cheaper, ranging from 2s. 11d. to 4s. 11d. per pair. It is stated that the average value of imported Japanese canvas shoes last year was 9d. per pair as against 4s. per pair for Canadian shoes in 1930, and 2s. 9d. per pair in 1931.

The United States has in the past been the Dominion's chief competitor in this market for canvas and rubber shoes. During the first five months of 1931, 2,090 dozen pairs were imported into Glasgow; there have been none so far this year. On the other hand, Germany has increased her shipments from 547 dozen to 712 dozen pairs, and Japan from 172 dozen to 845 dozen pairs. Substantial shipments have also been arriving from Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.

RUBBER BOOTS

There is a steady demand for various types of Canadian rubber boots in Scotland. According to the Glasgow representative of one Canadian company, their largest business is done in hip and three-quarter length rubber boots which are used almost exclusively by trawlers from the Aberdeen district, and fishermen on the East Coast. These are heavy black rubber boots with white canvas lining, and are quoted at 16s. and 14s. per pair wholesale. These boots are also available with leather soles and heels at 10s. extra.

Ladies' black or tan rubber boots (Wellington) are next in demand. These are quoted at from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 9d. wholesale. The average value of Japanese rubber boots in 1931 was 2s. 2d., delivered. It is stated that not more than one-third of the trade is being done in Canadian Wellingtons that there was three years ago, economic conditions making for the choice of a cheaper product.

A Canadian gaiter boot (knee-high), black or brown, with a zip fastener, was introduced about three years ago, and is in good demand.

About eighteen months ago a heavy rubber boot with nails, a digging plate, and uskide sole, was introduced. This boot is in steady demand for workmen in ditches, sewers, etc., and quoted at 22s. 6d. per pair wholesale. There is also a limited demand for bootees, about 9½ inches high (six eyelets), for country wear, farmers, lumbermen, etc., quoted at 8s. 9d. wholesale.

A new Canadian product is being placed upon the market this year—a rubber boot built up with a moulded uskide heel and sole combined.

HEELS AND SOLES

The wearing of rubber heels and soles received a great impetus during the war, when a large proportion of officers of the army took to wearing a well-known make which was widely advertised. The habit extended to civil life, although the thick military soles have given place to thinner, more flexible, and less conspicuous ones. Rubber or composition rubber soles are in greater use here than in the United States or Canada, but rubbers alone (or as they are called here "goloshes") are seldom worn in this country. Canadian firms have been the pioneers in introducing rubber soles and heels to the British market.

At the present time there are over a dozen makes of substitute soles on the market, most of which are made in this country. A large firm manufacturing all types of rubber footwear is situated in Edinburgh. Two Canadian makes, however, still have a large share of the trade, but competition from British manufacturers is becoming increasingly keen.

Imports into Glasgow of Canadian rubber soles and heels amounted to 1,250 pairs plus 4 cwts. during the first five months of 1932, as compared with 792 pairs plus 8 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1931.

A well-known Canadian studded-through sole is quoted here wholesale at 14s. per dozen pairs. Half-soles, plain, are quoted at from 8s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per dozen; and half-soles, studded, are quoted up to 16s. per dozen. Studded heels are quoted at from 4s. to 6s. 6d. per dozen, and plain heels from 4s. to 4s. 6d. Rubber springtop heels are offered at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen pairs.

There is a limited demand for concave or Louis heels for women's use. These are supposed to have a better grip upon the shoe, but their sale is not large.

To sum up, the opportunities in this market for Canadian manufacturers of rubber footwear lie mainly in the field of canvas and rubber shoes and rubber boots, and rubber soles and heels. In the first two cases, competition from foreign sources of supply is formidable; in the last-named the competition is chiefly from manufacturers in this country.

IRISH FREE STATE RADIO IMPORTS

JOHN H. ENGLISH, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Dublin, June 10, 1932.—During the year 1931, the imports of radios and parts into the Irish Free State showed an increase in value over the preceding year of more than 24 per cent, rising from £106,484 in 1930 to £132,275 in 1931. In view of the fact that practically no radios or parts (other than cabinets) are manufactured in the Irish Free State this represents presumably the approximate volume of trade done during the period.

During the past five years imports have increased steadily—£74,613 in 1927, £84,431 in 1928, £93,115 in 1929, £106,484 in 1930, and £132,275 in 1931. By far the largest volume of the trade is done by British manufacturers, but in the past year some imports were received from the United States and Germany. However, the major proportion of the trade will likely remain in the hands of United Kingdom firms unless some steps are taken by other manufacturers to begin assembling within the Irish Free State.

In order to encourage this, a tariff of 50 per cent has been imposed recently on assembled and partly assembled radio sets, while component parts unassembled are dutiable at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent with no British preference in either case. Whether this difference of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent will be sufficient margin to encourage the setting up of assembly plants here it is difficult to estimate, because although there appears to be a potential market of some extent in the Irish Free State, the purchasing power of the average person is not sufficient to warrant as large an outlay on radio as is the case in Canada, for example.

According to the official figures of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, who are responsible for the licensing of all radio sets, the number of radios in operation during 1931 was 28,200. In 1929 and 1930 the numbers of licensed sets were respectively 25,733 and 26,817.

Broadcasting in the Irish Free State is a state monopoly under the direction of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. At present two stations are in operation, one in Dublin and one in Cork. These, however, are only 1·12 kilowatts, and because they are not powerful enough to reach the more remote

parts of the country where crystal sets are still used extensively, a powerful station of 70 kilowatts (Copenhagen rating) is at present being erected in Athlone, Co. Westmeath, at a cost of approximately £50,000. This will be completed in the autumn of 1932, but preliminary broadcasting will commence during the present month. With the completion of this powerful station it is expected that a much wider market will be available in the Irish Free State for the sale of radio receivers than has been the case in the past.

[A report on the Market for Radio Sets in the Irish Free State was published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1376 (June 14, 1930).]

AUSTRALIAN EGG SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Mr. B. Millin, Commercial Agent in Sydney, writes as follows on the export trade in eggs from Australia:—

The increase in the shipments of eggs from the Commonwealth of Australia during the shipping season (beginning in July and ending in November) 1931 was phenomenal, the number sent overseas being almost double that of the previous season, which until then constituted a record. Total exports for the last seven seasons (in dozens) were: 1925, 1,631,744; 1926, 3,151,990; 1927, 1,104,005; 1928, 2,916,338; 1929, 3,552,580; 1930, 5,895,090; 1931, 9,740,790. The following were the figures of exports by states for the 1931 season: New South Wales, 3,653,550; Victoria, 2,621,640; Queensland, 769,530; South Australia, 1,961,400; Western Australia, 734,670.

Despite a large increase in shipments from Australia to Great Britain, the whole of the supplies were readily absorbed.

PAPER INDUSTRY OF INDIA

R. T. YOUNG, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 ton = 2,240 pounds; 1 rupee = 36 cents Canadian at par; years are fiscal years ended March 31]

Calcutta, May 12, 1932.—In view of the fact that the Indian Tariff Board has been considering the representations of the Indian paper and pulp industry for increased protective duties, it may be of interest to review the industry since they were first imposed in 1925.

As compared with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, when the consumption of paper in India amounted to 111,963 tons, figures for fiscal years 1930 and 1931 were respectively 175,627 and 154,277 tons, an increase for the former year of 56·86 per cent and for the latter of 37·79 per cent. In the same period domestic manufactures increased from 27,020 tons in 1925 to 38,609 in 1930 and 39,587 in 1931. The difference between these latter figures and total requirements was made by imports of paper (including pasteboard), which increased from 84,943 tons in 1925 to 137,018 tons in 1930, declining in 1931 to 114,690 tons.

Total consumption of paper subject to protective duties amounted to 53,584 tons in 1930 and 49,046 tons in 1931 as against 43,331 tons in 1925. The quantities of this class supplied from domestic production, comprising printing, writing, and Badami, totalled 23,331 tons in 1925, increasing to 33,491 and 34,867 tons for the years 1930 and 1931 respectively. The respective quantities of each type produced in 1925 were as follows: printing, 15,140 tons; writing, 5,021 tons; and Badami, 3,170 tons. For 1929 the figures were 19,991, 9,341, and 4,159 tons, and for 1931, 21,009, 9,840, and 4,018 tons.

Imported paper upon which protective duties are imposed is divided into printing and writing papers. Total importation in 1925 was 20,000 tons, but no figures are available for each type. In 1930 there were 8,547 tons of printing paper imported and 11,546 tons of writing paper—a total of 20,093 tons. There were declines from these figures in 1931 to 6,818 and 7,361 tons respectively, total importations for the year being 14,179 tons.

Until the fiscal year 1931—which year largely reflected world-wide trade depression—the consumption of paper in India has steadily increased, and the Indian mills would appear to have held their own, the percentage of the market supplied by them being 24·13 per cent in 1925, 21·98 in 1930, and 25·66 per cent in 1931. The increased percentage for 1931 may be attributed to a big drop in the quantity of imported paper, indicative of the restricted purchasing power of the country. The Indian mills have supplied the greater part of the market for printing and writing papers, the respective percentages for 1925, 1930, and 1931 being 53·84, 62·52, and 71·09.

In the fiscal year 1925 there were nine paper mills in India, three with four machines each, one with two, and the others one each, and two new mills were at that time projected. At present there are three mills with four machines each, three with two, and two with one machine each, while one mill is closed. In 1925 it was estimated that the full capacity of the sixteen machines in the five mills of which account at that time was taken in the Tariff Board's investigation of the industry was 33,000 long tons per year, and the present increased capacity of 12,600 long tons a year is due mainly to the installation of additional paper machines in certain of the mills, and the starting of a new mill. At the present time four of the mills having the maximum number of machines are working at full capacity, while the other mills are working at 1,000 to 2,000 tons less than their maximum capacity.

For the period 1925 to 1931 the total amount of each class of paper produced by four of the principal mills was as follows: printing, 126,656 long tons; writing, 54,810; Badami, 26,743; and wrapping, 16,780 long tons—a total of 224,989 long tons.

MATERIALS IN USE

There has been an increased use of indigenous auxiliary materials by the industry since 1925, and most of the chemicals required for paper manufacture are available in India. Materials invariably purchased within the country are rosin, lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid, while those occasionally purchased are china clay, caustic soda, alkali, alum, alumino-ferrie and common salt. The most important of those unobtainable in India are sulphur, dyes, and bleaching powder. Sulphur has to be imported, but one of the mills manufactures its own bleach. China clay is much more extensively used than formerly. Indian china clay is somewhat variable in Calcutta, and those mills using the material prefer to pay Rs.68 per long ton for the imported product rather than Rs.50 for the best Indian clay. Alum is now largely procured in India, whereas formerly it was imported, but the difficulty with the Indian product is assured supplies.

IMPORTATIONS OF WOODPULP

The imports of woodpulp since 1925 show a large increase. In that year the actual output of finished paper made from woodpulp by the four principal mills amounted to 7,776 tons, while from bamboo pulp it was 1,944 tons; grass, 8,719 tons; and other materials, 6,506 tons. In 1931 the outturn by the same mills from woodpulp was 17,529 tons, from bamboo pulp 3,734 tons, from grass 8,810 tons, and from other materials 7,299 tons. The average total annual consumption of imported pulp by six leading mills for the period 1925 to 1931 was 17,168 tons, while the average total annual yield of finished paper made from woodpulp by the same mills over the same period was 14,764 tons. From bamboo

the quantities were respectively 5,077 and 2,132 tons; grass, 24,293 and 10,203 tons; jute, hemp, etc., 2,880 and 1,468 tons; rags, 2,231 and 1,115 tons; waste paper, 4,633 and 3,088 tons.

The largely increased use of imported woodpulp by Indian mills since the passing of the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act in 1925 has, it is stated, defeated the object of the Act. On the other hand, it has been found that, far from having prevented or retarded experimental work on bamboo, the increased use of imported pulp has resulted in an increased output of paper at a lower cost of production, thus providing the Indian mills with the necessary funds for experimental work with bamboo. Development of the industry has in the opinion of the Tariff Board now reached a stage when a definite stimulus should be applied to the manufacture and use of bamboo pulp through the imposition of a new duty on imported woodpulp. The original object of the protective duties was to assist the development of experimental work on bamboo.

A certain amount of woodpulp is indispensable in Indian mills under present conditions, and, according to evidence submitted by the paper manufacturers to the Tariff Board as to the annual quantities which would be required, three of the principal mills, when their renovations and reconstructions either contemplated or already instituted are complete, will, it is estimated, require in the neighbourhood of 7,800 long tons per annum. The mills require imported pulp for two reasons: first, because it is absolutely necessary for certain special high-priced classes of paper; and second, because it is essential to provide adequate supplies in the event of a breakdown in their own pulp-making plants or a failure in the supply of indigenous pulp.

The importation of foreign pulp has had the effect of increasing the number of Indian employees in the paper industry. The approximate total output of paper by the Indian mills has increased from 27,000 tons in 1925 to 40,000 tons in 1931, resulting in the employment of additional labour and the distribution of larger sums in wages. In 1925 the number of persons employed daily in the mills was 5,251; at the present time this figure has increased to 6,696. In 1925 the combined pay-roll of three mills in Bengal amounted to Rs.1,165,637. In 1931 this figure had increased to Rs.1,376,628. The use of woodpulp for conversion into paper has also brought about a definite increase in the use of Indian materials.

PRICES OF IMPORTED PULP

In 1925, at the time of the Tariff Board's first investigation of the paper industry, the price of imported woodpulp (easy bleaching sulphite) was in the neighbourhood of £15 to £15 10s. per ton c.i.f. Calcutta, and was at the time considered a very low one. The present-day average price for Scandinavian pulp of the same type is approximately £10 10s. per ton c.i.f. Calcutta, and American quotations have been as low as £9 7s. 6d. Some part of this fall is no doubt due to general depression in all commodity markets, but even before this depression could have seriously affected the price, it had been brought down to the neighbourhood of £13.

NEW DUTIES

The Indian Tariff Board, after fully considering the present state and future prospects of the industry, recommended to the Government that the present rate of duty on imported paper should be retained and that a rate of Rs.45 per ton should be imposed on imported woodpulp, these duties to remain in force for a period of seven years from April 1, 1932. These recommendations were accepted by the Government of India, and the necessary legislation was introduced during the session of the Legislature recently concluded, when the rate on imported pulp was fixed at Rs.56/4/- per ton, which consists of Rs.45 per ton as recommended by the Tariff Board and 25 per cent surcharge, i.e. Rs.11/4.

TRADE OF FRANCE, JANUARY TO APRIL

MAURICE BÉLANGER, ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER

Paris, June 6, 1932.—The official trade statistics of France for the first four months of 1932 have just been published. The following table shows the total value of imports and exports for that period compared to the corresponding months of 1931:—

Imports

	Jan.-Apr., 1932	Jan.-Apr., 1931	Decrease
In Thousands of Francs			
Food products	3,439,413	4,658,361	— 1,218,948
Raw materials for industry	4,588,843	7,741,252	— 3,152,409
Manufactured goods	2,166,350	3,311,303	— 1,144,953
Totals	10,194,606	15,710,916	— 5,516,310

Exports

	Jan.-Apr., 1932	Jan.-Apr., 1931	Decrease
Food products	1,014,258	1,435,070	— 420,812
Raw materials for industry	1,708,321	2,698,078	— 989,757
Manufactured goods	4,314,390	7,137,178	— 2,822,788
Totals	7,036,969	11,270,326	— 4,233,357

The above figures show that the value of France's total trade during the period under review reached only 17,232 million francs compared to 26,981 millions for the corresponding period in 1931, a decrease of 9,749 million francs, or about 36 per cent, affecting both imports and exports. The decrease in the value of imports amounts to 5,516 millions or nearly 35 per cent. Exports decreased by 4,233 millions or 38½ per cent.

France's unfavourable trade balance for the first four months of 1931 amounted to 25 per cent of the total value of imports, and for the corresponding period in 1932 to 31½ per cent of the value of imports.

The following table shows the weight of imports and exports during the period under review, compared to the same period in 1931:—

Imports

	Jan.-Apr., 1932	Jan.-Apr., 1931	Decrease
In Metric Tons (2,204 Lbs.)			
Food products	2,771,040	2,859,892	— 88,852
Raw materials for industry	12,173,868	16,049,140	— 3,870,272
Manufactured goods	786,649	798,408	— 9,759
Totals	15,736,557	19,705,440	— 3,968,883

Exports

	Jan.-Apr., 1932	Jan.-Apr., 1931	Decrease
Food products	394,659	484,518	— 89,859
Raw materials for industry	6,655,124	8,367,004	— 1,711,880
Manufactured goods	866,455	1,327,654	— 461,199
Totals	7,916,238	10,179,176	— 2,262,938

A glance at the above figures shows that the trend was much the same in volume as in value, and that all classes of goods show a decrease compared to 1931.

In the case of imports, the decrease in volume is greatest in raw materials for industry, imports of which fell by 3,870,272 tons or 24 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the decrease is less in volume than in value, due to a continued falling off in prices of commodities. It should also be noted that the decrease in the volume of imports of raw materials is due to the extent of

2,746,752 tons to the falling off in imports of foreign coal. The decrease in the volume of imports of manufactured goods, contrary to the general trend, shows only a slight decrease.

The total decrease in the volume of imports amounts therefore to approximately 3,969,000 tons or about 20 per cent.

In the case of exports which, as shown above, decreased in value by 38½ per cent, the decrease in volume reached 2,263,000 tons or 22½ per cent. Here again the decrease is much more important in value than in volume.

The following table shows the value of monthly imports and exports from January, 1931, to April, 1932:—

1931	Imports In Thousands of Francs	Exports In Thousands of Francs	1931	Imports In Thousands of Francs	Exports In Thousands of Francs
January.	3,786,121	2,571,464	October.	3,128,299	2,534,630
February.	4,081,844	2,755,996	November.	2,890,990	2,385,081
March.	3,939,254	3,066,769	December.	2,806,476	2,096,494
April.	3,903,697	2,876,097	1932		
May.	3,574,706	2,438,165	January.	2,340,791	1,806,374
June.	3,914,315	2,512,623	February.	2,399,079	1,768,314
July.	3,635,953	2,419,829	March.	2,617,895	1,720,105
August.	3,189,869	2,316,106	April.	2,836,841	1,742,176
September.	3,345,851	2,434,654			

According to the above figures, the value of the total trade, after having been subject to substantial decreases in the last months of 1931 and in January of this year, has been on the increase for the past three months. This increase, however, is only in imports. The value of exports shows a continuous falling off, with the exception of April, which shows a slight increase over the preceding month, the first increase since October, 1931.

France's unfavourable trade balance increased from 534½ million francs in January to 631 millions in February, 898 millions in March, and 1,095 millions in April, 1932.

CHILE AS A MARKET FOR WHEAT

E. L. McCOLL, CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Buenos Aires, June 6, 1932.—The harvesting of wheat in Chile takes place in January and it is expected that the present stocks on hand will only last until September, when importation may have to be resorted to. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 tons may be required to supply the needs of the country from September to harvest time. This expected shortage is exceptional as imports during the last three years have not reached anything like this quantity, amounting as they did in 1929 and 1930 to only 757 tons and 1 ton respectively. Official figures have not been published for 1931. However, the millers have already notified the Government of the impending shortage, but unfortunately the scarcity of foreign bills is so acute that there is not sufficient money to pay for all the commodities of prime necessity which are required and which must be imported from abroad.

As a partial solution to the difficulty, the authorities have suggested that corn meal should be mixed with wheat flour, but technical opinion considers that this plan will not be workable. The millers therefore will try to obtain authority to buy foreign bills from the Government Exchange Commission with which to pay for the required amount of foreign wheat. It is practically certain therefore that some wheat will be imported before the end of the year.

On the other hand, foreign bills entering Chile are diminishing, so that it would appear that the situation then will be even more difficult than it is at present. It is probable that a deal could be effected if some Chilean commodity could be accepted in payment. There have been rumours of such offers having been made by Chilean firms.

The customs tariff is on a sliding scale basis in that when the value of a metric quintal (100 kilograms) of wheat placed on board ship at a Chilean port is 40 pesos and upward, there shall not be any duty. When wheat falls to a value of 39 pesos it will pay a duty of 1 peso, and this duty will be increased peso for peso as the value is less than the amount mentioned. At the present time the duty has not been removed, but has only lapsed since the value of wheat placed on board at a Chilean port is now over 40 pesos.

Imports of wheat into Chile from Argentina have been made more difficult owing to the closing of the Argentine Transandine Railway. The only route now from the River Plate to Valparaiso is by sea, which takes a cargo ship from ten to twenty days, depending upon the class of ship and whether the port of loading is Rosario, Buenos Aires, or Bahia Blanca. Imports of wheat into Chile during 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

1929 (757 metric tons)			
Chilian Port	Kilos	Country of Origin	Kilos
Valparaiso.. . . .	753,926	Germany.. . . .	162
Talcahuano	2,225	Argentina.. . . .	734,260
Valdivia	102	Australia.. . . .	20,266
Magallanes.. . . .	660	France.. . . .	2,225
Total.. . . .	756,913	Total	756,913
1930 (1 metric ton)			
Chilian Port	Kilos	Country of Origin	Kilos
Los Andes	180	Germany	12
Valparaiso.. . . .	755	Argentina	180
Total.. . . .	935	France	743
		Total	935

The names of a number of British firms operating in Santiago, Chile, are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce and are available on request to Canadian exporters of wheat.

Owing to recent disturbances in the political situation in Chile it is more than ever necessary that payment should be received in Canada before shipment.

JAPANESE MARKET FOR ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

P. V. McLANE, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Kobe, May 26, 1932.—Inquiries are received by this office from time to time for a Canadian source of supply of animal by-products such as bones, horns, hoofs, sinews, and gallstones. The domestic packing house industry is quite unable to take care of the demand; the number of cattle in Japan is only about 1,500,000, slaughterings each year amounting to only 350,000. Details of the trade in these products are as follows:—

HOOFS

The importation of hoofs into Japan in 1931 amounted to 1,544 tons valued at 126,478 yen, as against 1,410 tons valued at 156,871 yen in 1930. The chief sources of supply in 1930 were: Australia, 479 tons (54,000 yen); Argentina, 284 tons (32,000 yen); United States, 250 tons (27,000 yen); and China, 176 tons (16,000 yen). Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile were other sources of supply.

While the total importation in 1931 was greater than that of 1930, the decreased values indicate a considerable reduction in the prices received. Hoofs are used in Japan both in the manufacture of combs and buttons and for fertilizer. Imports for manufacture into combs and buttons are made throughout the year; the chief season of imports for fertilizer is from October to April. The prices quoted for the various types of hoofs are as follows (per 132.27 pounds):

white, \$3.36 (United States); striped, \$2.40; black, \$2.40; and mixed, \$1.92. These prices include freight and other charges. There is no duty on the importation of hoofs into Japan.

BONES

The importation of animal bones into Japan in 1931 amounted to 28,326 tons valued at 1,504,162 yen, as compared with 28,117 tons valued at 1,774,513 yen in 1930. The chief sources of supply in 1930 were: China, 16,527 tons (910,000 yen); Kwantung Province, 6,689 tons (362,000 yen); Argentina, 532 tons (113,000 yen); and Australia, 607 tons (85,000 yen). Other sources of supply were Russia, the United States, Great Britain, the Dutch East Indies, and Uruguay.

The greater portion of these bones are used for making brush handles. Prices now quoted in this market for the various grades are (per 132·27 pounds): cut round shank, \$3.04 (United States); cut flat shank, \$1.60; shin bone, \$2.24; buttock, \$1.92; and thigh, \$4.48. There is no import duty.

SINEWS, ANIMAL

In 1931 the imports of animal sinews amounted to 2,584 tons valued at 292,127 yen, as against 2,500 tons valued at 336,798 yen in 1930. The chief sources of supply in 1930 were: British India, 22,591 tons (295,000 yen); Argentina, 55 tons (20,000 yen); and China, 139 tons (13,000 yen). Smaller quantities were brought in from Uruguay, the Straits Settlements, and Siam. Prices are not available as most of these imports are reshipped to China, where they are used for edible purposes.

GALLSTONES

There are no statistics available regarding the imports of gallstones, but for small quantities they are in steady demand. Both whole and broken gallstones are saleable; the quality should be guaranteed. The colour preferred is yellow orange, both inside and outside, though stones with a light brown colouring outside are accepted provided the inside is yellow orange. The maximum quantities imported are usually in lots of 5 pounds each carefully packed in soft paper and cotton and placed in cans. Prices ruling are from \$70 (United States) to \$77 per pound c.i.f. Japan for whole stones. Prices for broken stones are about half the above.

HORNS

No statistics are available of the imports of horns into Japan. Imports are used for manufacturing combs and buttons and also for fertilizers. While prices vary according to colour, purity, etc., the horns for manufacture are from \$5 (United States) to \$6 c.i.f. per 132·27 pounds. Horns for use in making fertilizer are much lower in price, generally about one-quarter of the above. A maximum order would be for about 20 tons, as the market is not very stable at present and larger imports might depress the market.

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN JAPAN

JAMES P. MANION, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

Tokyo, May 26, 1932.—The form in which the new exchange control measure (see *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1480, June 11, 1932, page 1022) will be presented at the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, at present in session, has been announced by the Ministry of Finance. The provisions of the measure, which is called "A Bill Concerning the Control of International Movements of Capital," include:—

ARTICLE I.—The Minister of Finance is invested with authority to exercise control over the sale of foreign exchange, foreign coins, and Japanese securities in foreign currencies with the object of exporting capital, and the issue of letters of credit with the same object, whenever deemed necessary.

ARTICLE II.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to issue orders to those who have foreign exchange, Japanese securities in foreign currencies, and foreign deposits to report the amounts in their possession to the Japanese Government.

ARTICLE III.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to inspect the affairs of those who have Japanese securities in foreign currencies.

When this bill has become law it is anticipated that the Finance Minister will issue an order forbidding Japanese to purchase Japanese securities in foreign markets. Prices in consequence will likely fall, since practically all support for these securities abroad has come from Japanese sources, and it is expected that banks and brokers handling them will be seriously affected. However, due to the support of the big foreign exchange banks, export of capital has been slight since the drafting of the above-mentioned law, as evidenced by the firmness of the exchange rate.

The mere passing of the bill is considered sufficient to curb exports of capital, as it will give the Government power to enforce its provisions and impose penalties. The law will in all probability simply remain on the statute books until such time as speculative purchases of dollars and dollar securities affect the yen adversely, when the necessary regulations will be enforced.

It will be noted that no specific mention is made of control over the buying of foreign exchange to cover import transactions. It is possible that the law will prove beneficial to trade by helping, even if only through its psychological influence, to stabilize the value of the yen.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN, APRIL, 1932

A. KEITH DOULL, ASSISTANT TRADE COMMISSIONER

[NOTE.—1 yen = 0.4985 Canadian dollar at par]

Tokyo, May 26, 1932.—Japan's total trade for the month of April was valued at 235,306,959 yen as compared with 208,467,753 yen in the 1931 period, an increase of 26,839,206 yen. Exports for the month under review were valued at 92,782,023 yen, which figure shows an increase of 11,249,975 yen when compared with the same month of 1931. Imports were valued at 142,524,936 yen—an increase over the previous year of 15,589,231 yen.

The total trade of Japan for the first four months of the present year amounts to 897,762,237 yen as compared with 832,245,752 yen for the same period of 1931. Exports for the four months of 1932 were valued at 344,514,786 yen as compared with 374,960,134 yen in the similar period of 1931, and imports for the same periods were valued at 552,575,643 yen and 456,543,217 yen respectively. Japan has thus an unfavourable balance of trade for the month of April, 1932, of 49,742,913 yen as compared with one of 45,403,657 yen for April, 1931; and for the four months of the present year an unfavourable balance of 208,732,665 yen as compared with one of 82,325,484 yen for the same months of 1931.

In spite of the unsettled condition of Sino-Japanese relations, exports to China during the month under review show a slight increase as compared to April, 1931. Exports to Asiatic, North American, African, and Oceanic countries showed an increase in value for the month as compared with the previous year's month, while exports to European, Central and South American countries showed a decrease. Imports from European, North American, Central American, and Oceanic countries increased during the period, while imports from Asiatic, South American, and African countries showed a decline. Imports from Canada were valued at 2,401,750 yen for the month under review as compared with 2,420,295 yen in the same month of 1931. Imports from Canada for the four months of 1932, however, were valued at 15,218,321 yen as compared with

11,137,205 yen in 1931—an increase of 4,081,116 yen. Exports to Canada were valued at 763,670 yen for the month under review as compared with 995,613 yen in April, 1931, a decrease of 231,943 yen. Exports to Canada for the four months amounted to 2,756,717 yen as compared with 4,994,184 yen for the same months of 1931, a decrease of 2,237,467 yen.

Japan's raw silk exports for the month were valued at 21,894,405 yen as compared with 14,435,612 yen in April, 1931. Exports of raw silk for the four months of 1932 show a very slight increase in value over the 1931 period, although the quantities shipped were much larger.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The following table shows Japan's principal exports and imports for the month of April, 1932, showing increase or decrease compared to the same month of 1931:—

Exports			Imports		
	Yen	Inc. or Dec.		Yen	Inc. or Dec.
Raw silk.	21,891,405	+	Wheat	4,816,757	+
Cotton tissues.	18,769,465	+	Sulphate of ammonia . .	1,211,301	+
Cotton yarns	1,884,313	+	Synthetic colours. . . .	1,109,348	+
Silk tissues.	8,193,634	+	Raw cotton.	54,511,167	+
Knitted goods.	1,668,702	—	Sheep's wool	9,960,073	+
Hats, caps	661,256	—	Paper pulp.	1,265,571	+
Buttons.	417,821	—	Printing paper.	543,699	+
Potteries	1,392,505	+	Iron and steel.	6,846,551	+
Glass.	653,301	—	Lead.	1,034,612	+
Iron manufactures	1,148,235	+	Automobiles and parts..	1,448,405	—
Brushes.	206,618	+	Machinery	4,590,577	+
Lamps	654,483	+	Lumber.	3,088,214	—
Toys.	919,154	+	Oil cake.	4,201,225	—

Japan's chief exports to and imports from Canada for the month of April, 1932, showing increase or decrease compared to the same month of 1931, were as follows:—

Exports			Imports		
	Yen	Inc. or Dec.		Yen	Dec. Inc. or
Rice and paddy	32,963	—	Wheat	464,379	—
Tea	13,731	+	Paper pulp.	76,545	—
Raw silk	115,397	+	Printing paper	321,073	+
Silk tissues	48,739	—	Lead.	180,751	—
Buttons.	17,107	—	Zinc.	188,021	—
Potteries	132,040	+	Automobiles and parts..	18,161	+
Brushes.	21,146	+	Machinery.	17,673	+
Lamps	12,386	+	Lumber.	649,387	+
Toys.	68,067	+			

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Irish Free State Package Tax

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date June 4, 1932, that with reference to the new Irish Free State customs duties imposed May 11, 1932, and reported in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1478 (May 28), page 924, the package tax of 2d. on imported packages and bottles containing food, drink, cosmetics or medical preparations, has been altered to exclude from the duty fruit, fish, fish paste, meat and meat paste, in sealed bottles or tins.

These goods are still subject to the ordinary rates of duty formerly applicable, but the special minimum charge of 2d. on packaged or wrapped articles has been withdrawn.

Irish Free State Duties on Meats

Mr. John H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, writes under date June 8, 1932, that under the provisions of the Customs Duties (Provisional Imposition) Act, 1931, an order has been issued placing a customs duty of 6d. per pound (4d. British preference rate) on the following meats imported into the Irish Free State on and after June 7: beef, veal, mutton, lamb, dead poultry, and wild birds.

The duty applies on the above whether cooked or uncooked, but excludes meat imported in sealed containers and extracts, essences and similar preparations.

Imports into the Irish Free State from Canada receive preferential tariff treatment if accompanied by the required certificates of origin.

France Reduces Use of Foreign Wheat to 45 Per Cent

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1479 (June 4, 1932), page 976, regarding an increase from 45 per cent to 50 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed in the making of bread flour in France, the Canadian Minister in Paris has cabled that under a French decree of June 17, 1932, this percentage has been reduced to 45 per cent.

Official Definitions of Types of Flour in Italy: Correction

With reference to the report in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1478 (May 28, 1932), page 927, regarding official definitions of types of flour in Italy, the heading of the last column in the table should read "Minimum % of dry gluten" instead of "Maximum % of dry gluten."

Value for Duty Purposes in Cuba

Mr. James Cormack, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Havana, Cuba, writing under date June 6, states that a Cuban decree, published on June 3, has changed the method of computing the value of goods imported into Cuba subject to ad valorem duties. Formerly the value for duty purposes was the average home consumption value in the exporting country plus 10 per cent for all expenses and with no deduction for commission, etc. Briefly stated, under the new decree the method is whichever is the greatest value as disclosed by: (1) a table of official values to be compiled by a Cuban commission; or (2) the export price, plus all expenses of putting the goods aboard the steamer taking them to Cuba; or (3) the home consumption value in the country of export, plus all charges until the goods are aboard. Where it is impossible to ascertain either of these latter prices, then the Cuban selling price, less consular dues, marine freight, insurance, customs duties, and 8 per cent for profit, of such or similar goods, shall be the basis.

Japanese Tariff Revision

Supplementing the review of the Japanese Tariff Revision published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1481 (June 18), page 1072, cabled advice from the office of the Trade Commissioner in Tokyo states that the increased conventional tariff rates (applicable to Canada) of 45.60 yen per 100 kin (approximately 17 cents per pound) on "natural butter," and 35 per cent ad valorem on "automobile parts excluding motive machinery," will not go into effect until November 16, 1932. The former rate of 33.65 yen per 100 kin (12½ cents per pound) on butter, and 25 per cent ad valorem on automobile parts, will remain in force until that date.

Netherlands India Increases Surtax

Mr. G. R. Heasman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Batavia, Java, cabled that the proposed increased surtax on imports entering Netherlands India (referred to in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of March 19 last, page 442) became effective on June 15, thereby increasing the rate of this tax from 20 per cent of the duty to 50 per cent of the duty.

Danish Law for Marking of Footwear

Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Oslo, writes under date May 20 that on May 1 a new law came into effect respecting the use of pasteboard and artificial leather, as well as the marking of footwear for sale in Denmark; this law will remain in force until May 1, 1935.

Among the more important features of the law is included a prohibition of the use of pasteboard or paper, artificial leather, artificial leather board or chemically prepared fibre board, except when employed as a covering for the inside sole, for the body of the heel and for toe and heel caps.

Exporters to Denmark of footwear must forward a certificate to importers indicating that this prohibition has been complied with in order that it may be cleared through the customs. Domestic manufactured footwear must have the producer's name clearly stamped upon all shoes, while imported varieties must be marked "Udenlandsk" and with the distinguishing mark of the importer or his name and address.

The complete law, which is on file in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, also indicates the required methods of marking for different types of footwear, as well as those types which are exempted from its provisions including certain women's and children's shoes, shoes of felt, straw and wood, and those made entirely of rubber. Turned footwear with leather soles, velvet footwear, and certain footwear of leather or textile materials are also exempted from the other provisions of the law, but must be marked with the word "Udenlandsk" externally on the outer sole.

Reduction of Duties on Potatoes in Brazil

Mr. A. S. Bleakney, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rio de Janeiro, writes under date May 24 that a Brazilian decree of May 10, 1932, reduced the duty on potatoes for consumption from 80 gold reis to 60 gold reis per kilog. Taking into consideration the rebate of 35 per cent of the duties allowed under the minimum tariff (applicable to Canada), and including a gold port tax of 2 per cent of the official valuation, this represents a reduction from about \$1.68 to \$1.27 per 100 pounds at the present rate of exchange.

Home-grown potatoes are now selling in Brazil at 460 paper reis per kilogram, being the equivalent of about \$1.67 per 100 pounds, this price being only slightly higher than the duty. It would appear to be difficult for Canada to compete in Brazil at this price level even with the reduction of duty. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rio de Janeiro would, however, be glad to receive c.i.f. quotations from Canadian exporters on potatoes packed in accordance with his report on the "Market for Potatoes in Brazil," published in *Commercial Intelligence Journal* No. 1322 (June 1, 1929), page 848.

TENDERS INVITED

Australia

Copies of tender forms and specifications have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, for material required by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Melbourne, and the Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne.

These tender forms and specifications are open to the inspection of interested Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer to file No. 26502).

Tenders in conformity to the specifications should be promptly addressed to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, 22-32 William street, Melbourne, Australia, and the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, Australia; in the latter case tenders should be registered and endorsed "Tenders for Protective Apparatus (Fuses and Micas), Schedule C.834."

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

State Electricity Commission of Victoria.—Manufacture, testing, supply and delivery of triple braided hard-drawn copper aerial cable of various sizes, as specified (tenders close August 1).

Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne.—Supply and delivery of protective apparatus (fuses and micas), to drawings and as specified (tenders close August 23). Supply and delivery of switchboard cords, to drawings and as specified (tenders close August 30).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal has furnished the following statement of the nominal closing quotations for all the principal exchanges for the week ending June 20, 1932, with the official bank rate. Quotations for the week ending June 13, 1932, are also given for the sake of comparison.

Country	Unit	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending June 13	Nominal Quotations in Montreal Week ending June 20	Official Bank Rate
Austria	Schilling	\$.1630	\$.1640	7
Belgium	Belga	.1615	.1617	3½
Bulgaria	Lev	.0084	.0083	8
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.03436	.0345	5
Denmark	Krone	.2329	.2301	4
Finland	Markka	.0205	.0207	6½
France	Franc	.0455	.04567	2½
Germany	Reichsmark	.2738	.2760	5
Great Britain	Pound	4.2521	4.1937	2½
Greece	Drachma	.0080	.0081	11
Holland	Guilder	.4683	.4690	2½
Hungary	Pengo	.2029	.2035	6
Italy	Lira	.0593	.0594	5
Jugo-Slavia	Dinar	.0206	.0208	7½
Norway	Krone	.2127	.2075	4½
Portugal	Escudo	.0393	.0395	6½
Roumania	Leu	.0069	.0069	7
Spain	Peseta	.0955	.0959	6½
Sweden	Krona	.2179	.2162	4
Switzerland	Franc	.2258	.22633	2
United States	Dollar	1.1562	1.1625	3
Argentina	Peso (Paper)	.2962	.2993	—
Brazil	Milreis	.0867	.0900	—
Chile	Peso	.0700	.0704	5½
Colombia	Peso	1.1128	1.1189	6
Mexico	Peso	.3002	.3141	6-7
Peru	Sol	.2890	.2673	6
Venezuela	Bolivar	.1792	.1801	—
Uruguay	Peso	.5463	.5492	—
Cuba	Peso	1.1553	1.1615	—
Hongkong	Dollar	.2775	.2731	—
India	Rupee	.3179	.31678	5
Japan	Yen	.3653	.35572	5.11
Java	Guilder	.4665	.4679	4½
Shanghai	Tael	.3567	.3545	—
Siam	Baht (Tical)	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.4971	.4998	—
British Guiana	Dollar	.8960	.8951	—
Jamaica	Pound	4.3012	4.2896	—
Other British West Indies	Dollar	.8960	.8951	—
Martinique	Franc	.0455	.0458	—
Guadeloupe	Franc	.0455	.0458	—
Australia	Pound	3.4016	3.3567	—
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.3610	4.3012	—

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS

The Trade Inquiries for Canadian products published below have been received since the publication of the last issue of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Interested exporters may secure the names and addresses of the firms making these inquiries, together with further details regarding the commodities required, on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or—

Secretary, Board of Trade—

St. John, N.B.,
Halifax, N.S.,
Quebec, P.Q.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Toronto, Ont.,
Woodstock, Ont.,
St. Mary's, Ont.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.,
St. Boniface, Man.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
New Westminster, B.C.,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce—

Kingston, Ont.,
Oshawa, Ont.,

Belleville, Ont.,
Peterborough, Ont.,

Hamilton, Ont.,
Victoria, B.C.

Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.

La Chambre de Commerce, de Montréal, 25 St. James E., Montreal, P.Q.

Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Toronto, Ont.,
Montreal, P.Q.,

Winnipeg, Man.,
Edmonton, Alta.,

Vancouver, B.C.,
Victoria, B.C.

The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, 122 Federal Building, Toronto, Ont.

The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

Canadian exporters should, for follow-up purposes, transmit a copy of any reply sent in response to a Trade Inquiry to the Trade Commissioner in the territory from which the inquiry emanated.

Foodstuffs

384. **CANNED SALMON.**—A firm of commission agents in Paris would like to be placed in contact with Canadian exporters.

385. **PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.**—A firm of general merchants in Haiti would like to get in touch with a Canadian exporter of packing house products.

386. **EVAPORATED MILK; FLOUR.**—A firm of commission agents in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America, with branches at Tela and Managua (Nicaragua), desire to secure representation of Canadian exporters of evaporated milk and flour.

387. **FLOUR.**—An agent in Lisbon desires Canadian connection in flour for Portuguese Africa.

Miscellaneous

388. **TALLOW AND WHALE OIL.**—A Hongkong firm of manufacturers' representatives are desirous of importing tallow and whale oil for soap making.

389. **HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORIES.**—Firm of Amsterdam importers desire to receive catalogues, prices preferably c.i.f. Dutch port, and full particulars of washing machines, refrigerators and allied articles.

390. **PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—A firm of commission agents in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America, with branches at Tela and Managua (Nicaragua), desire to secure representation of Canadian manufacturers of paper bags, newsprint, paper and paper products of all kinds.

391. **WOODPULP.**—A manufacturers' agent, specialist in paper pulps of all kinds, desires agency for Canadian manufacturer of mechanically ground woodpulp. Possibilities of orders totalling from 2,000 to 4,000 tons per annum.

392. **RAYON PULP.**—House in Lisbon desires connection for rayon pulp for local factories in Portugal.

393. **MAPLE, SPRUCE, AND BASSWOOD.**—A London firm of timber importers and distributors wish to secure the selling agency of first-class shippers of maple, spruce, and basswood.

394. **LEATHERS.**—Portuguese agent desires connection for artificial leather, upholstery leather, and automobile tops.

395. **PATENT LEATHER.**—Agent in Lisbon desires Canadian agency for patent leather.
396. **MANILA ROPE.**—Firm in Venezuela desire prices c.i.f. Puerto Cabello on manila rope.
397. **ALUMINIUM.**—Agent in Lisbon desires Canadian connection for aluminium blocks.
398. **CALCIUM CARBIDE.**—Venezuelan firm desire prices c.i.f. Puerto Cabello on calcium carbide.
399. **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—Canadian exporters of hand and garden tools should submit fullest particulars, including if possible c.i.f. prices, to import house in Amsterdam, Holland.

Inquiries from Scandinavian Countries

400. **FOODSTUFFS.**—An Oslo firm of agents wish to represent Canadian manufacturers or exporters of different kinds of foodstuffs.
401. **MILD-CURED SALMON.**—A Stockholm firm of importers of fish and fish products are desirous of establishing contact with a Canadian exporter of mild-cured salmon.
402. **CANNED SALMON.**—A Stockholm firm of agents wish to represent a Canadian exporter of canned salmon.
403. **CORN FLAKES.**—An Oslo firm of agents in the grain and feeding-stuff line wish to represent a Canadian exporter.
- 404 and 405. **WHEAT FLOUR.**—Two Finnish firms of importers wish to establish connections with Canadian exporters of wheat flour.
406. **WHEAT FLOUR (ALSO GRANULATED FLOUR).**—A firm of agents in Helsinki wish to represent a Canadian flour mill or exporter of wheat flour.
407. **DISINFECTANTS.**—An Oslo firm of agents wish to represent Canadian producers of disinfectants.
408. **HAIRDRESSERS' SUPPLIES.**—A Stockholm firm of agents wish to represent Canadian manufacturers of hairdressers' supplies.
409. **SMOKERS' ARTICLES.**—An Oslo firm of agents and importers of smokers' articles of all kinds wish to establish connection with Canadian exporters or manufacturers.
410. **ANILINE-DYED BOXCALF LEATHER.**—A firm of agents and wholesalers of leather in Oslo are desirous of establishing connection with a Canadian exporter of aniline-dyed box-calf leather.
411. **ELECTRIC TOOLS AND MACHINERY.**—Firm of importers in Oslo in electrical and automotive lines are desirous of establishing contact with Canadian manufacturers of electric tools and machinery.
412. **PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.**—A Stockholm firm of agents wish to represent a Canadian manufacturer of plumbers' supplies.
413. **NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—A Stockholm firm of agents and importers wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of nautical instruments.
414. **ELECTRIC MOTORS.**—An important firm of importers of machinery and motors in Oslo wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of electric motors, $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. to 40 h.p. A.C. 220 volts, 1,000-1,500 revs.
415. **STATIONARY DIESEL MOTORS.**—A firm of importers of machinery and motors in Oslo wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of stationary Diesel motors, 20-70 h.p., for sawmills.
416. **DIESEL ENGINES.**—A Stockholm firm of agents and importers wish to establish connection with a Canadian manufacturer of Diesel engines.
417. **AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.**—A firm of importers in Oslo in electrical and automotive lines wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of automobile accessories.
418. **AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.**—A firm of wholesalers in automotive accessories in Stockholm wish to establish connection with a Canadian producer or exporters of auto spare parts.
419. **BATTERY SEPARATORS.**—A firm of agents and importers in Malmo wish to establish connection with Canadian producers and exporters of battery separators.
420. **HARD RUBBER PARTS FOR BATTERIES.**—A firm of agents and importers in Malmo wish to establish connection with Canadian manufacturers of hard rubber parts for automobile batteries.
421. **TUBES.**—A firm of agents (and importers) in Oslo wish to represent an independent Canadian tube manufacturer.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

(The sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice)

From Montreal

To Liverpool.—Duchess of Atholl, July 2; Duchess of Bedford, July 8 and Aug. 5; Duchess of York, July 15 and Aug. 12; Duchess of Richmond, July 21; Montcalm, July 30—all Canadian Pacific; Antonia, Cunard Line, Aug. 4.

To London.—Beaverdale, July 1 and Aug. 5; Beaverbrae, July 8 and Aug. 12; Beaverhill, July 15; Beaverford, July 22; Beaverburn, July 29—all Canadian Pacific; Aurania, July 1 and 29; Ascania, July 8 and Aug. 12; Ausonia, July 15; Alaunia, July 22—all Cunard Line.

To Manchester.—Manchester Producer, June 30 and Aug. 4; Manchester Division, July 7; Manchester Brigade, July 14; Manchester Commerce, July 21; Manchester Citizen, July 28—all Manchester Line.

To Avonmouth, Cardiff and Swansea.—Concordia, July 2; Kastalia, July 16; Salacia, Aug. 13—all Cunard-Donaldson Line; Norwegian, White Star Line, July 30.

To Southampton.—Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, June 29.

To Glasgow.—Athenia, July 1 and 29; Letitia, July 15 and Aug. 12; Sulairia, July 22—all Cunard-Donaldson Line.

To Newcastle and Leith.—Cairnross, July 1 and Aug. 12; Cairnesk, July 15; Cairnglen, July 29—all Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Dundee.—Cairnesk, July 15; Cairnross, Aug. 12—both Cairn-Thomson Line.

To Belfast.—Lord Londonderry, July 2; Melmore Head, July 6; Dunaff Head, July 20—all Head Line (cargo accepted for Londonderry).

To Dublin.—Melmore Head, July 6; Dunaff Head, July 20—both Head Line (cargo accepted for Cork).

To Antwerp.—Beaverbrae, July 8 and Aug. 12; Beaverhill, July 15; Beaverford, July 22; Beaverdale, Aug. 5—all Canadian Pacific.

To Havre and Antwerp.—Lista, July 8; Hada County, July 25—both County Line.

To Rotterdam.—Evanger, July 15; Grey County, July 28—both County Line.

To Hamburg.—Beaverdale, July 1; Beaverburn, July 29—both Canadian Pacific; Remscheid, July 8; Hagen, July 27—both Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line (also call at Bremen).

To South France and Italian Ports.—Valfiorita, Lloyd Mediterraneo Italian Service, July 24.

To Copenhagen.—Ivar, Scandinavian-American Line, July 15; Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.—Ragnhildsholm, June 28; Odensholm, July 7—both Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Silvia, Furness-Red Cross Line, July 2, 16 and 30; Belle Isle, Newfoundland-Canada SS., July 7 and 21 and Aug. 4.

To Cornerbrook, Nfld.—New Northland, June 28 and July 13 and 26; North Voyageur, July 4 and 18—both Clarke SS. Co.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, July 1 and Aug. 12; Chomedy, July 15; Colborne, July 29—all Canadian National.

To Hamilton, Bermuda, Nassau, Bahamas, Kingston, Jamaica, and Belize, British Honduras.—Lady Somers, June 30 and July 28; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges but not at Hamilton or Nassau), July 8 and Aug. 5; Lady Rodney, July 14 and Aug. 11; Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), July 22—all Canadian National.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, June 27; Marie Horn, July 12; a steamer, July 27—all Ocean Dominion SS. Corp.

To Montevideo and Buenos Aires.—A steamer, Houston Line, July 15; a steamer, Canadian South American Line, July 15.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.—Canadian Cruiser, Canadian National, July 23 (calls Napier).

To West and South African Ports.—Mattawin, Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., July 25.

From Halifax

To Liverpool.—Newfoundland, July 5; Nova Scotia, July 26—both Furness Line.

To London.—London Exchange, June 28 and July 5; London Corporation, July 26—both Furness Line.

To St. John's, Nfld., and St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Nerissa, June 28 and July 12 and 26; Fort St. George, July 5 and 19 (do not call at St. Pierre)—both Furness-Red Cross Line; Newfoundland, July 5; Nova Scotia, July 26 (do not call at St. Pierre)—both Furness Line.

To St. John's, Carbonear and Port Union, Nfld., and St. Pierre.—Magnhild, Newfoundland-Canada SS., June 30 and July 14 and 28 and Aug. 11.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Hawkins, June 28 and Aug. 9; Lady Drake, July 12; Lady Nelson, July 26—all Canadian National.

To Santiago (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).—Calabria, July 6 and Aug. 3; Andalusia, July 20 (calls at Montego Bay and other Jamaican outports)—both Pickford & Black, Ltd.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.—Fernebo, July 2; Marie Horn, July 17; a steamer, Aug. 1—all Ocean Dominion Line.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica) and Belize (British Honduras).—Cavalier (does not call at Hamilton or Nassau), June 27 and July 25; Cathcart (calls at St. Georges, Bermuda, but not at Hamilton or Nassau), July 11 and Aug. 8—both Canadian National.

To Hamilton (Bermuda), Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Cornwallis, July 5; Chomedy, July 19; Colborne, Aug. 2—all Canadian National.

From Saint John

To Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Kabinga, June 27; a steamer, July 25—both American and Indian SS. (cargo accepted for other Eastern ports, also for British East African ports).

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.—Lady Drake, July 4; Lady Nelson, July 18; Lady Hawkins, Aug. 1—all Canadian National.

To Kingston and Jamaican Outports.—Harboe Jensen, July 2 and 16; I. K. Ward, July 9 (calls at Belize, British Honduras) and July 23—both United Fruit Line.

From Quebec

To Southampton.—Empress of Australia, July 1; Empress of Britain, July 2 and 20 and Aug. 6—both Canadian Pacific.

From New Westminster

To London, Liverpool and Hull.—Norman Star, American Mail Line, July 15.

To London, Liverpool and Cardiff.—Bradburn, T. A. Lee & Holway, July 11.

To United Kingdom Ports.—Modavia, Balfour Guthrie Co., July 17.

To Shanghai.—A steamer, Canadian Transport Co., July 15.

To Japanese Ports.—Oregon Maru, June 28; Venice Maru, July 8—both Yamashita Shipping Co.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Waihemo, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2.

From Vancouver

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.—Hikawa Maru, June 30; Hiye Maru, July 14; Heian Maru, Aug. 11—all Nippon Yusen Kaisha (also call Osaka); Tantalus, Blue Funnel Line, Aug. 8.

To Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.—Empress of Canada (calls Honolulu), July 2; Empress of Russia (calls Nagasaki), July 16; Empress of Japan (calls Honolulu), July 30; Empress of Asia (calls Nagasaki), Aug. 13—all Canadian Pacific.

To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.—Aorangi, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 15.

To Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.—Silverash, July 8; Bintang, Aug. 7—both Silver-Java Pacific Line.

To Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney.—Golden Cross, Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Co., July 16; Waihemo (calls Napier, Lyttelton and Dunedin), Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, July 2.

To Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide.—Mirrabooka, Transatlantic SS. Co. Ltd., June.

To Liverpool, London, Southampton and Rotterdam.—Loch Gail, July 3; Nebraska, July 17; Dinteldyk, Aug. 1; Loch Katrine, Aug. 14—all North Pacific Coast Line.

To London, Hull, Bergen and Oslo.—Abraham Lincoln, June 30; Benjamin Franklin, July 24; Laurits Swenson, Aug. 15—all Fred Olsen Line.

To Manchester.—Pacific Pioneer, Furness (Pacific) Ltd., July 9.

To Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux and Antwerp.—Winnipeg, French Line, July 11.

To Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.—Piave, Libera Line, July 2.

To Scandinavian Ports.—Buenos Aires, July 26; Axel Johnson, Aug. 17—both Johnson Line.

To Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados).—Bronnoy, Canadian Transport Co., Ltd., July 14.

Note.—Firms who desire information concerning ocean mail services may have their names placed on the mailing list of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin by applying to the Post Office Department.

CONDENSED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Applications for publications in this list, together with remittances for the same, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, marked "Attention Chief Clerk of Distribution."

MISCELLANEOUS

Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Price 25 cents.)
Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Price 25 cents.)
Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. (Price 10 cents.)
Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925). (Price 10 cents.)
Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). (Price 25 cents.)
Canada-West Indies Conference Report (1925). (Price \$1.)
Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). (Price 10 cents.)
Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce.
List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Price 50 cents.)
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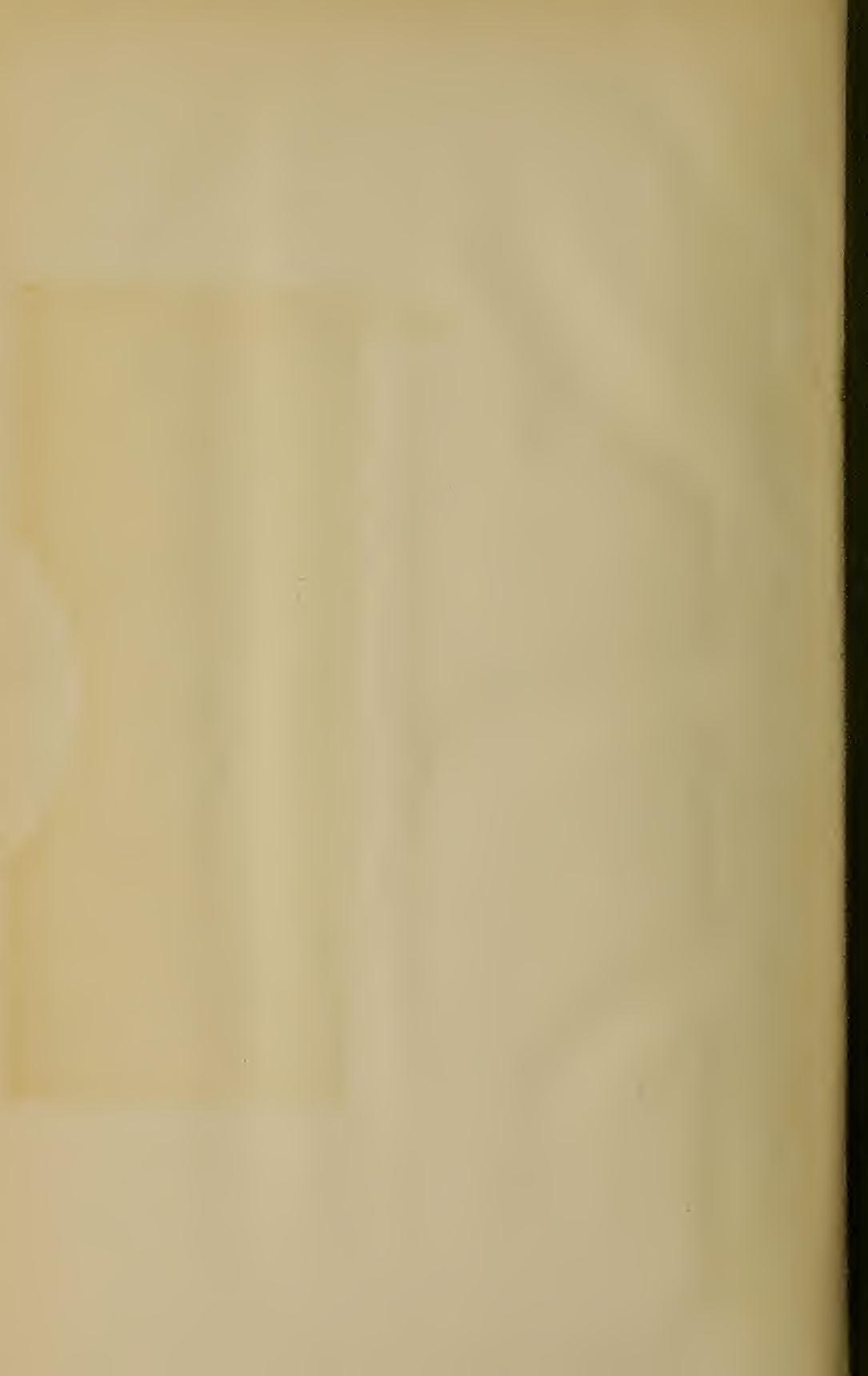
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